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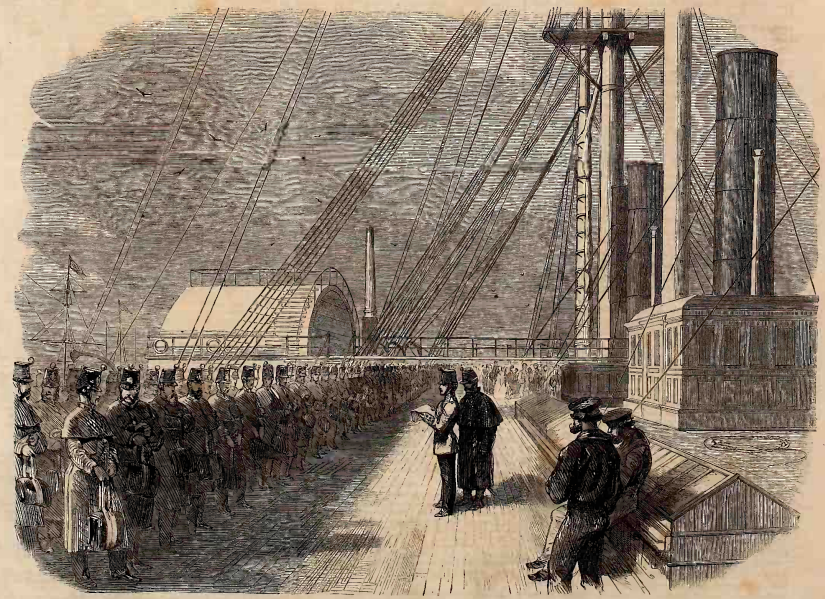
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 1097.—VOL. XXXIX.] SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1861. [WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

"THE SICK MAN."

NICHOLAS, the late Emperor of Russia, hit the mark when he described the Ottoman Empire as "the sick man." Sick he is, unquestionably—sick, we think, beyond all prospect of permanent recovery. Certainly, Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, and probably Lord Palmerston, think otherwise. The first noble Lord stood for so many years in the relation of chief physician to the patient that we can well understand how both his sympathies and hopes should be just now excited. The ex-Ambassador of her Britannic Majesty to the Sublime Porte, if we gather up his precise meaning from the speech he delivered in the House of Lords on the death of the late Sultan, Abdul Medjid, still discerns in Turkey the elements of a prosperous empire. He seems to have convinced himself that if the Government of the present Sultan could but be persuaded to act upon the advice of the British Ministers, and to carry out in Turkey the principles of administration which commend themselves to the approval of Western civilisation, the alterative would infallibly restore "the sick man" to vigour, and those of his neighbours who are impatient to inherit his possessions would have to dismiss their expectations as a too flattering dream. Lord Stratford may have reason for the faith that is in him—and it must frankly be conceded that no man in Europe is so rich as he in information on the actual state of Turkey. But there is another side to the case which, perhaps, he has not studied, and which is best seen by persons less familiar than the noble Lord with the daily habits, and, as we may say, the common life, of this invalid among European Governments. Comparative strangers will sometimes note more correctly the physical decrepitude of a man than his most intimate friends; and, in like manner, whilst first-rate British statesmen are cherishing the hope that Turkey is rapidly improving, and that she may ultimately rejoice in the complete restoration of her strength, the public, less conversant with details, but more alive to broad impressions, have been for some time settling down into a conviction that the house of Othman is irrevocably doomed, and that the Mussulman race will be compelled before long to retire into Asia.

The public, we think, if driven to account for this unfavourable impression, would be able to show that it is not wholly fanciful. The existence of the Turkish Empire in Europe, from its first establishment, has been an anomaly, but never before so marked an anomaly as now. A wedge of Mohammedanism forced into the trunk of a Christianised continent, and utterly incapable of becoming incorporated with it, cannot be regarded as a normal condition of things. It is "a thorn in the flesh," which, if it cannot be forcibly extracted without too inconvenient a result, will necessarily in course of time rot out. That it has maintained its position for several centuries is due partly to the energetic and tenacious vitality which it originally possessed, partly to the inert habit of the heterogenous mass in which it was imbedded, and, of late, chiefly to the mutual jealousies of the great Powers, who cannot agree as to how the gap is to be filled in the event of the Ottoman rule being withdrawn. The dominion of the Turk is one of sufferance merely, and, but for external support, would very speedily cease to be. But no external support, not even that of Great Britain, can long countervail the active causes of internal decay which incessantly operate upon the body politic of Turkey, and are rapidly converting it into an intolerable nuisance. The national life which has its source and centre in the Koran can no more withstand the action of the life which springs out of the Bible, particularly when the first, as in the instance before us, is hemmed round on all sides by



CALLING THE ROLL ON BOARD THE GREAT EASTERN SHORTLY BEFORE HER DEPARTURE FROM THE MERSEY WITH TROOPS FOR CANADA.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 33.

the last, than can a limestone cliff ultimately resist the ceaseless encroachment of the billows which break upon it. The object at rest must eventually succumb to the element in motion—the *vis inertiæ* give way before the *vis momentum*. Theoretically, we suppose, all intelligent observers will recognise this as a primary and irreversible law of human progress, and it is really worth while to see what must be its practical effect in the case of Turkey in Europe.

A fixed belief in the unalterable decrees of fate, and a consequent apathy amounting to immobility of purpose—an ineradicable conviction that toleration is a crime detested alike by God and his Prophet—a social structure based upon polygamy and upon a denial to woman of both mind and immortality, those are the radical principles which form the national character of the Turkish people. They are principles, as any one may see at a glance, which can only maintain themselves when the race which they mould and satiate are indisputably in the ascendant. But now look at the influences to which this race in Turkey is exposed, and to the conditions by which it is surrounded. All the enterprise of Christian Europe, all the accurate scientific knowledge it has acquired and is acquiring, all its consequent commercial activity, all its interpenetrating intercourse, all its growing horror of persecution, all its reverence for the gentler sex, all its notions of family life, all its social instincts and habits, the outcome unquestionably of its Christian faith, may be said to play around Turkey like converging lines of light and heat. How can mere fatalism, intolerance, and sensualism, already exposed from unconcealed dilapidation, stand their ground against an atmosphere so all-pervading and, to Islamism, so corroding as this? It is impossible. It is contrary to the nature of things. Either the Turk must cease to be Turk, or he must, before the lapse of many years, cease to govern on the Continent of Europe. A country moved beyond all other countries with natural resources and capabilities, abandoned to the ruin which ever dogs the footsteps of pride and idleness—without a decent road extending twenty miles beyond the metropolis; the prey of rapacious and lawless pachas, who squeeze its inhabitants and enrich themselves with the taxes they should by fraud and violence; the ruling classes of which give themselves up to the most enervating sensualism, and the lower classes of which are indescribably depraved; whose best laws are a dead letter, whose finances are always in confusion, whose administrative machinery is rotten from end to end, and whose sole political purpose appears to be to trample without the glaoor population over which it exercises its sway—a race and a government like this, we say, neither can nor ought to perpetuate itself in the fairest domain in Europe, merely because it does not suit the convenience of the great Powers to determine what shall be done with it. Every year of delay is a warding off destruction from it for a while; but no earthly power, as it seems to us, can much longer avail to preserve this worst form of Oriental stagnation, brutality, and intolerance in closest contiguity with the institutions, forces, and influences which, born of a purer religious faith, press powerfully upon it on all sides.

The history of Turkey during the last fifty years is, in fact, a history of an utterly unsuccessful attempt on the part of its rulers to stave off its irreversible doom by adapting it, in some measure, to the adverse influences to which it is exposed. The Sultan Mahmoud, the father of both the recently deceased and the reigning Sultans, entered upon the work of reform with uncommon vigour; but his destruction of the Janissaries, who for ever enough represented the unchangeableness and ferocity of Musulman Puritanism, left him helpless against the rebellion of Mehemet Ali, the Pacha of Egypt, whose victorious advance through Syria towards Constantinople was only stayed at the armed intervention of Great Britain. Abdul Medjid, the Sovereign whose death has so lately caused a sensation throughout Europe, proved a far more amiable reformer. Pliant as wax in the hands of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, he exhausted the vital force of his country in the war with Russia, and gave to it, for the first assistance of the allies, a firman of religious equality to his subjects which, everywhere beyond Constantinople, has been systematically set at nought by his provincial satraps. Having exhibited this easy form of gratitude, he held himself free to squander the annual revenue upon his harem, and to lavish upon the stupendous extravagance of his wives and favourites the finances which ought to have supported his defensive establishments. Abdul Aziz, his brother and successor, is said to be made of sterner stuff, but, as a natural consequence, to combine with his more vigour strong reactionary, or, in other words, Mohammedan tendencies. It will be comparatively easy for him, should he so resolve, to reduce the finances of the empire to order, to construct a creditable navy, to put his army upon a sound footing, and to keep his provincial pachas well in hand; but the mere effectual his reforms in this direction would be, the independence of external assistance he can render himself, the less will he be disposed or able to temper down the ferocity of Islamism to the requirements of the age and of the circumstances which environ his Government. What is gained in one direction will be lost in another. Europe may have its tame tiger if it will consent to have a listless, spiritless, and utterly useless one: the more vigorous it becomes, the more cruel and dangerous will be the instincts it will develop. Between an apathetic and sensuous and a well-disciplined and persecuting régime of Government there can be no intermediate one, we fear, in Turkey.

Such, perhaps, are the main reasons which tell upon the public mind in England in support of the general apprehension that "the sick man" is not destined to recover. It is the present policy of the great Powers to give him every chance. But the laws of nature are seldom reversed by the fiats of statesmen or by the prescriptions of diplomatic physicians. Within Turkey herself the Christian element is constantly expanding—the Mohammedan as constantly declining. It may seem as perilous to expel the latter from Turkey as it sometimes is to draw out a spearhead from the body which it wounds. But what man is afraid to do is often effected by a higher Power without his consent. We look on such solution of the Eastern difficulty.

We are satisfied that the existing policy can only succeed as a policy of transition. It may be possible, it may even be politic, to keep "the sick man" on his legs till the succession to his estates has been thoroughly settled; but the end will, even then, render any attempts at settlement obviously supercorogatory. But beyond this the prolongation of Musulman rule in Turkey is neither to be hoped for nor desired, and the best wish we can cherish for "the sick man" is that when his appointed time is come he may depart in peace.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Emperor arrived in Paris on Wednesday, and presided at a council of Ministers. He proceeded to Vichy on the following day.

Count Persigny returned to Paris on Wednesday morning from London.

The *Moniteur* of Monday contains an Imperial decree nominating M. de Talleyrand Perigord Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Brussels.

The Court of Appeal in Paris on Monday confirmed the judgment which declared invalid the marriage of the late Prince Jerome Bonaparte with Miss Patterson.

Thursday's *Moniteur* says:—"At Fontainebleau, on Tuesday last, the Emperor formally received Count Arese, who was instructed to remit to him a letter, by which Victor Emmanuel officially notified to the Majesty the assumption by him of the title of King of Italy, and the title of King of Italy."

The prosecution against the Duc de Broglie for having had a book lithographed for private circulation has been abandoned. The copies that were seized are also ordered to be returned to him.

The new corvette La Reine Hortense was launched at Lorient on Saturday week with perfect success, in the presence of an immense concourse of people. This vessel is to have engines of 450-horse power, and will mount fifty-two rifled cannon. She was built from the designs of M. Dupuy de Lome, under the direction of M. Dorchaud.

The Emperor's visit to Algeria is expected in a few days ago at Brest with perfect success. The inauguration of the swing-bridge over the Penfeld, which unites the towns of Brest and Recouvrance, took place on the following day.

The Paris journals state that the construction of a harbour of refuge between Cabo and Boulogne has been decided on, and that plans of the work are to be begun early next month.

M. Dupuy de Lome, the Minister of Construction at the Ministry of Marine, has received orders from the Emperor to proceed on a tour of inspection of the naval ports of France. The orders for the armament of the Navy are to be largely augmented, with a view to meet all future requirements.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE PERSONS IN THE ITALIAN CABINETS.

The despatches between the Courts of Paris and Turin relative to the emergency, in consequence of the Roman question, are published. The despatch of the Emperor attaches no conditions to the recognition, but cedes it simply to the request and wish of the King. At the same time, it expresses the hope that the occupation of Rome will cease and the past policy of the Sardinian Government, especially with respect to the aggression on the Neapolitan territory, is honestly given up. It also expresses the hope that the progress which the cause of Italy daily makes in the estimation of Europe will be secured by moderation without collision the solution so ardently longed for by the Italians; and that, as the wish of the Italian Government is to restore to Italy her glorious capital, she will take nothing away from the greatness of the Church or from the independence of the Head of the Catholic religion, it is glad to hope that the Emperor will be able in good time to recall his troops, and that the French Government will not refuse its good offices in bringing the Court of Rome to accept an agreement which would be for her the happy consequence for the future of religion as well as for the fate of Italy.

ITALY.

The National Loan Bill has been passed by 242 against 14 votes.

During the debate on the Loan Bill on Monday Baron Ricasoli made a speech in which he declared that, as the measure of the Council of Crown will pursue. The Italian Government will "arm, not only for the defence of the national territory, such as it actually is, but also to complete it, and to give to it natural and legitimate boundaries. There has been some mention of a cession of Italian territory; but, in the name of the Government, I declare that I will never consent to it. I may cede no portion of Italian soil that was to be ceded, and never would be ceded any. Italy must maintain a very fine army, composed of the best, and while the Ministry's attention would be turned towards Rome. The Government wished to go to Rome, not in consequence of rash and revolutionary movements, but by means of a loan from France; and he hoped that "the justice of their cause, their prudence, their patience, their perseverance, and their boldness at the right moments, would enable them to attain their ends."

The Italian Parliament have had rather an animated discussion upon some items in the Budget, which has, however, been carried. The proposal to extend the war scale of taxation to the southern provinces caused a strong opposition to be manifested.

The *Gazetta di Torino* says:—"The Government have informed Garibaldi that attempts would be made on his life, and that measures have been taken for watching him and protecting him."

General Cialdini will replace General Durando in the command of the army in the Romagna provinces.

The elections resulting from the change of Ministry have taken place here. Baron Ricasoli, Peruzzi, and De Cosmi, who elected to sit in the Chamber of Deputies, which has, however, not been constituted. The proposal to extend the war scale of taxation to the southern provinces caused a strong opposition to be manifested in the Chamber.

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According to the *Moniteur* the Pope was so much better on Saturday last as to have been able to celebrate Divine service. On Monday an affray took place between the population of Rome and the pontifical gendarmerie, in which the latter was killed and another wounded. A French gendarme and several other persons were also wounded.

SPAIN.

A Republican insurrection has broken out in the environs of Loreo, in the province of Murcia. The number of insurgents does not appear to be considerable, and the Royal troops are said to have completely surrounded them.

The *Correspondencia Autografa* of Saturday last says the Spanish Government has received to abandon its claims against Morocco; but adds, that the Government intend to declare Tetuan the property of Spain, to render it impregnable, and to colonise the territory.

SWITZERLAND.

The National Council and the Council of the States were opened on Monday. M. Rainer, member for Berne, was elected President of the National Council; and M. Escher, member for Zurich, Vice-President. M. Heimmen, member for Uri, was elected President of the Council of the States; and M. Vignier, member for Solothurn, Vice-President.

The Council of the States, in its sitting of Wednesday, voted the sum of 10,000 francs to defray the cost of an expedition to Japan for concluding a treaty of commerce with that country. In the National Council of the same day it was decided to treat the affair of Savoy as an open question, and to energetically protect the rights of Switzerland.

AUSTRIA.

At a Cabinet Council held on Saturday the Austrian Government came to the resolution not to accept the Address of the Hungarian Diet. On the Imperial rescript, in reply to the Address, being laid sealed on the table of the Lower House, cries were raised of "Return it unopened!" After some remonstrance, however, on the part of the President, the rescript was quickly read. The rescript was read in the Upper House without disturbance.

PRUSSIA.

A Council of Ministers was held at Berlin on Wednesday night, the King presiding at which, according to the correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, certain points in dispute between his Majesty and the Cabinet were settled.

The judgment given in the affair of the late duel having been confirmed, Major-General Manteuffel has been sent to Magdeburg to undergo his sentence of three months' imprisonment in the fortress.

TURKEY.

An Imperial *hatt* or edict, said to be conceived in a liberal spirit, has been issued by the new Sultan. The Ministry, with the exception of Riza Pacha, who remained; all existing laws are confirmed; the equality of all subjects before the law is guaranteed; and the Ministry are recommended to introduce order and economy in the administration of the finances. The reforms enumerated by the new Sultan are said to have been well received at Constantinople. Sweeping palace and other financial reforms continue to be effected. There appears to be something wrong with Riza Pacha's accounts, as a commission has been appointed to investigate them.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

The United States' mail-steamer Fulton has arrived at Southampton, bringing New York journals to the 22nd ult.

BELLIGERENT OPERATIONS ON SEA AND LAND.

The blockade is now effective at all the principal ports of the Southern coast. The first Confederate privateer Savannah, whose arrival at New York in charge of a prize crew we reported in our last, was captured by the man-of-war Perry off the coast of South Carolina. Her crew, numbering sixteen, are in irons on board the Minnesota, now blockading Charleston. The *New York Tribune* urges that these men be tried for piracy. The Savannah is a fine ship which applied for letters of marque. She had just captured and sent to Charleston a Baltimore brig from the same port. The Perry, there have been several more captures on the Potomac of Virginia coasting-vessels which were engaged in supplying the Confederates with provisions.

There has been no movement of importance in the neighbourhood of Fortress Monroe. A body of troops and war-vessels accompanying in a railway train was fired upon at Vienna, fifteen miles west of Alexandria, by a masked battery, and retired with a loss of twenty men. They were reinforced and returned, and found that the enemy had disappeared. This affair, in conjunction with the former check at Great Bethel, had caused a great anxiety "among officers," says the *Tribune*, "and a public opinion in favour of professional commanders."

In the direction of Falls Church the lines were pushed forward from Alexandria four miles. The enemy's pickets fell back on Fairfax.

The Confederate troops, under the command of General Johnson, who had evacuated Harper's Ferry and were supposed to have retired towards Richmond, suddenly reappeared on the Potomac at Piedmont, considerably to the west of Harper's Ferry. Here they fell in strength over the Potomac, which was guarded by forty loyal Marylanders, who were all cut to pieces except two, and then advanced to Cumberland, in Western Virginia, where they surrounded an Indiana regiment stationed there. Two Pennsylvania regiments have been sent forward from Indianapolis to relieve this regiment, if possible. If they have capitulated this will be by far the greatest success of the Confederate forces since the opening of the war.

The State of Missouri, which is loyal to the Union, has been the seat of a series of scattered fights. The parties to it are not the armies of the United States, but the United States militia of the citizens of Missouri and Federal volunteers of the same state, Illinois, and Iowa. The Iowa troops have invaded this populous and flourishing State in the west, and the Illinois troops have done so in the east. General Lyon is the Federal commander. He has utterly routed the State troops of Missouri, and driven the Governor out of the capital, and taken their camp. The loss of the vanquished was at first set down at three hundred, but this is an exaggeration. The Governor of the State fled from the field in a wounded condition, and has since afterwards a body of the militia attacked the Union Home Guard of the town of Cole, and driven them from the place with great loss. There have been several minor collisions in this afflicted State.

THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

The New York journals continue to receive telegrams from the South by way of Louisville, the chief city of the interior State of Kentucky, at which place Southern journals are still received. A company has already been started in the latter city to maintain postal communication between the people of the two Confederations. It offers to deliver a letter of ordinary weight for 25 cents (1s.).

By way of Louisville we learn that the South feels pinched for the want of coin, paper money being the only circulation. The Southerners and their slaves are in great want of new shoes.

In his reply to the Commissioners of the Maryland Legislature, Mr. Davis roundly asserts that the Federal declaration of independence is inconsistent with that idea of State sovereignty which is the fundamental principle of the Seven States Confederacy.

The vote on secession in Tennessee is—for separation, 99,239; against it, 14,780. That Tennessee gave a majority of 13,000 against seceding. A Convention of East Tennessee has been called to meet at Knoxville, to deliberate on the advisability of resisting the authority of the Confederate Government.

MARYLAND AND WEST VIRGINIA.

The Legislature of Maryland have passed resolutions to the effect that the war debt now being contracted by the Federal Government is unconstitutional, and that the State of Maryland will not be herself bound for any portion thereof.

The Western Virginians have signed a declaration of independence, and elected Mr. Pierpont Governor of the State, the theory being that the regularly elected State officials have forfeited their offices by their treason to the Federal Government.

WASHINGTON.

Journals belonging to the President's party state that Mr. Lincoln, in his forthcoming Message to Congress, will recommend the levy of half a million of men, and the creation of a debt of 250,000,000 dols. of debt for the speedy putting down of the rebellion.

The Government offers to pay for all darkies who come to private property by the occupation of land or buildings in Virginia, or by any lawful seizure for the part of the Federal army.

The Prize Court sitting in Washington has condemned an English schooner and her cargo, valued at 22,000 dollars, for endeavouring to run the blockade of the Virginia waters, subject, however, to further advisement as to an alleged relaxation of the strict law in favour of British ships then in port.

THE NORTHERN STATES.

Mr. Russell, the *Times*' "special," has arrived at Cairo, Illinois. He complains that many of his letters were reached their destination, and that others were tampered with and altered.

The slaver Nightingale arrived at New York on the 18th ult. in charge of a prize crew, having been captured on the coast of Africa with 1000 negroes on board.

The Pennsylvania State loan of 3,000,000 dollars has been all taken at par by the Philadelphians, and the offers for the Maine loan at par and up to 4 per cent prem. largely exceeded the amount required.

The King of Greece, it is reported, is, by the advice of his physicians, about to leave Athens in order to take the waters in Germany, the Queen in the meantime acting as Regent.

By the arrival of the mail from the Brazils we learn that a war has broken out at Buenos Ayres between the Government and the Argentine Confederation.

The *Daily News*' correspondent at Turin announces the death of "a cordial friend of the liberties of Italy and a bright ornament of English literature—Elizabeth Barrett Browning, who resided in 'Casa Guidi,' at Florence, an hour after daybreak on Saturday morning last."

LATEST NEWS FROM ABROAD.

The following telegrams were received through Mr. Reuter's office yesterday (Friday) :—

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.—New York, June 27.—General Banks has arrested the Marshal of Baltimore on a charge of treason (an immense quantity of ammunition having been found on his premises), and has appointed a provost-marshal for the city. The British ship Americus, bound to Charleston with contraband of war, has been captured and brought to Philadelphia. The British ship Forfarshire has been captured in the Gulf of Mexico by Federal ships. The Federal Government has recognised the new provisional Government of Virginia.

June 28.—An engagement has taken place at Mathias Point, on the Potomac. The rebels lined the small party from the gun-boats, killing two men and wounding several others.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Lord Mayor's banquet to Mr. Cobden and the leading Freetraders of England and France has been postponed from the 10th inst. and is now fixed for the 17th inst.

John Anderson, the fugitive slave from Canada, appeared at Exeter Hall on Tuesday night, and resolutions of welcome were carried with much enthusiasm.

At an inquest recently held on a Spitalfields weaver, named Watchorn, the jury returned the verdict that he had committed suicide from "temporary insanity brought on through want and starvation." One witness testified to the poor fellow having been at one time three days without food.

The labours of the Indian Famine Relief Committee have been virtually brought to a termination. At a meeting held on Monday it was announced that the subscriptions received had reached nearly £400,000. Votes of thanks were passed to the sub-committee, hon. secretaries, and others upon whom the labour of this important work has principally fallen.

On Monday afternoon Sir Samuel M. Peto, Bart, M.P., laid the foundation-stone of a new Baptist chapel in the Park-road, Peckham, intended for the church and congregation under the pastorate of the Rev. T. J. Cole, now assembling for worship in Hill-street Chapel, Peckham. The dedication prayer was offered by the Rev. Newman Hall, the Rev. Archer, and the Rev. C. Stanford gave the inaugural address.

The labours of the 963 boys and 91 girls (in all 1004 children) were registered last week in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1851-60 the average number was 1602.—The deaths from all causes registered in London last week were 1076, the average number calculated from the returns of corresponding weeks in the ten previous years, 1851-60, and corrected for increase of population, 1149.

Blondin drew an enormous crowd to the Crystal Palace on Monday afternoon, when he went through some of his most difficult feats on the new rope stretched over the fountains on the terrace. The people covered the grass slopes, filling the space up to the terrace so as to afford a full and a full view of the performer, who threw somersaults on the rope, walked blindfold, and subsequently with his feet in boots filled with water. Blondin was injured by a fall from the rope up which he was climbing a few days back has been discharged from the hospital.

THE PALM HOUSE IN KEW GARDENS.—An improvement has been made in the arrangement of the rare foreign plants and trees in the great palm-house which renders their magnificent growth more visible to the public, for (the prince of the vegetable world), some of which are sixty feet high, can be viewed in all the upper portions of the house, and not only so, but among a crowd of these beautiful and useful exotics, on a level with their lofty trunks, and almost within an arm's length, are numerous orchids in pots and suspended in Rogue. Strangers are invited to ascend the spiral stairs and pass round the gallery, surrounded by blooming plants, which, with their fruit, festooning and garlanding the walls and roof of this splendid palace of flowers and crystal are indeed the loveliest.

THE STRIKE.—The system of pay ment by the hour came into operation on Monday at the building-yards. The carpenters can assert accept the new arrangement "cheerfully," but they will feel it "comfortably." The masons as a body, however, still refuse to go to work under the new regulations. The bricklayers received back on the same terms as previously. On the masons' state that they have nearly their full complement of men—that workmen are flocking the United in numbers, and going in to work on the hour-payment system, so that their numbers will be complete at the end of the week—the masons and bricklayers are not in a position to compromise for satisfaction, and that considerable numbers are continually leaving the yards. In the face of this contradictory statement it is hardly possible to form a correct judgment.

The annual meeting of the supporters of the Royal Society for the Protection of Life from Fire was held on Tuesday afternoon in the Council Chamber of Guildhall, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor. The large building was crowded in every part. The general report was read by the secretary, Mr. Braidwood. There are at present 75 escapes, and the staff consists of 4 inspectors, 75 conductors, and 2 coachmen, and the number of fires in connection with the various districts from Holloway to Kennington, and from Poplar to Kensington. During the year 61 persons attended the yards for instruction, and had been instrumental in saving 61 persons. The Lord Mayor presented the results which consisted of medals, clasps, and testimonials. The presentation of each was accompanied by some very touching remarks from the Lord Mayor, and the whole of the meeting was deeply interesting, especially Conductor Wood, who, the secretary stated, had saved 130 lives during the time or even more he had been in the service. Mr. Braidwood has also been awarded to James Larkin and Thomas Mattell for saving the life of a man who was in a burning boat at the great fire.

LAW AND POLICE.—Two actions were on Saturday brought against the London and North-Western Railway Company for damages for injuries received on the occasion of the accident which occurred at Atherstone, in November last, owing to a defective rail being taken up at the time when the Post Office and passenger-train was due at that station. At the time when the death of Lawyer, passenger was killed and the plaintiff in the latter were a Mr. Hills and a Mr. Langston, both clerks in the Post Office, and plaintiffs in the present actions. The former case was tried in the Court of Exchequer, obtained £100 damages, and the latter was tried from a jury at the Court of Common Pleas £275 damages. Another action for damages, occasioned by the accident at Atherstone, was tried in the Court of Exchequer on Tuesday. It was brought by the plaintiff, Mr. Brown, an auctioneer, in Glasgow, had received a violent contusion of the spine, which necessitated him following his business at home; and a verdict for £1300 damages was agreed to.

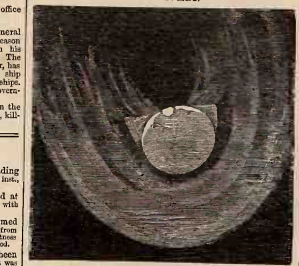
At the Queen's Bench, Guildhall, Messrs. Hitchcock, Hall, and Co., of Stone, who had traded as warehousemen in Cannon-street West, passed their final examination. A dividend of 6s. 6d. in the pound was stated, will shortly be paid.

The Lady Sanders for Middlesex commenced on Monday before the Recorder and Deputy Judges and a full bench of magistrates. There were 45 prisoners for trial. Two cases had several counts, but these were all of the same nature to call for remark.—On Tuesday Richard Fillingham, described as a mariner was found guilty of obtaining from Messrs. Hitchcock and Co. their sham-counsel, a quantity of goods value nearly £100, and sentenced to nine calendar months' hard labour. At the same session Joseph Charles, mariner, was indicted for stealing five valuable canoes from the Royal Surrey Gardens, and had been only about to receive transportation for life. His bad boots first taken into custody on a charge relating to a pin, but this was abandoned on the present case was proceeded with. Besides the canoes there were also missing seven valuable paintings, which had been taken from the same place. Of the paintings he sold all but one, which he retained, and the prisoner and the sold the others where he had pawned them. Sentence was passed upon the prisoner of twelve months' imprisonment. If he could, as to the other property missing.

At Guildhall Police Court on Monday Frangopoy Powell, the junior partner in the firm of Ambert and Powell, of 85, Newgate-street, was brought before Alderman Cowper on a charge of fraudulently disposing of goods on credit within three months of his bankruptcy, on the evidence of creditors, who believed that, in consequence of trade, which tended to defraud his creditors. Mr. Lewis, jun., stated the case for the prosecution. The examination was adjourned to the Court of Bankruptcy.—At the same police Alexander Ker, a medical practitioner sequestered the case into the public mind, alleged that professor and practitioner, and ordered a criminal prosecution against the prisoner, absolving Ambert, his partner, from all participation. The firm were declared bankrupts on the 21st of November, 1860, but the petition was dated on the 10th of October previous. Mr. Ker, on examination, said that he had called on the prisoner on and after the first of August, and had large quantities of goods to exchange, for which goods he put up on arriving at maturity. Objection were offered on the part of the prisoner, but they were overruled.

At Cuckfield Police Court, on Tuesday, a woman named Ellen Connor, who said she was married, was brought before Mr. Barker, charged with an attempt to murder her infant child by suffocation. She resides at 19, Pepperstreet, Islington, and a woman named Lucy Stanley, residing in the same house, stated that, hearing a moaning noise in prisoner's room, and knowing that Connor had gone out, she became alarmed, and entered her room by the window along with her husband, and found the child covered up with the bedclothes, having also a cloth over its mouth. A medical man was called in, and he found the child in a low state, and scarcely able to breathe. On witnessing the woman was re-examined and committed for trial.

THE COMET.



IN NUMBERS of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for September, 1858, are given various representations of the changes which the nucleus of Donati's comet underwent as seen by the telescope. The most remarkable appearances seen were the envelopes of nebulous matter which were successively thrown off the nucleus, and which afterwards formed part of the head and passed onward in the direction of the tail. In the large present comet this phenomenon is well seen, and a luminous sector about the nucleus of the comet presents the appearance of a fan or of a gas-burner. It was beautifully seen on the morning of July 4, at which time the accompanying Drawing was taken by means of a powerful and excellent refractor, mounted opposite to the Observatory of Prof. Challis, Cambridge.—Eng., REREN.

In the Supplement, at page 22, we give a view of the comet as it appeared on Tuesday evening, with some particulars of its movements at various sources. Annexed are some further details, from Wednesday's *Guiltyness* :—"The reason why the comet was not observed before is, that up to the 30th ult. its distance from the pole was such as to make it set together with the sun; whereas, from that date, it has approached to near the pole that it cannot set at all. Its size does not, at present, exceed that of 1858, and it differs from it materially in this respect, that its tail is straight instead of being curved. On Monday its distance from the pole was not more than 33 deg., it having this performed nearly 9 degrees northward in the course of twenty-four hours. It is computed, as usual, at a very brilliant nucleus, a brilliance streak of considerable breadth, a tail on the side turned towards the sun, and a large tail in the opposite direction. According to M. Chacornac, the tail is enormous, and composed of six curved and radiating branches, each more than a minute in length; they are all curved in the same sense. The comet gave rise to much conversation among a sitting at its most recent appearance. M. Mie de Beaumont read a letter from M. Goldschmidt, the astronomer, in which he stated that the comet was 35 degrees in length, and between 20 and 30 millions of leagues in breadth, and weighed millions of leagues. M. Babinet remarked that M. Hind's Ephemerides of Charles V. gave the precise position of the present one. M. Bomme had predicted its return in 1858, and Mr. Hind admitted that it might return between 1856 and 1860. Considering the imperfect data on which observations were taken three centuries ago, it would surprise no one that a difference of six months should exist between the time predicted and that now calculated. If this were so, the present comet was the same that was observed in 1556, and caused the abdication of Charles V. It had previously appeared, according to Pingre, in 1264, when it was supposed to announce the death of Pope Urban IV., and its appearance had been recorded even earlier, in July 701, by the Chinese. Mr. Crowther was not of M. Babinet's opinion. Mr. Hind's table showed different conditions which Charles V.'s comet might occupy in the event of its return, and the present one was so undermined that it was no wonder to find a position in the table answering to that of the present comet. And, indeed, there was one corresponding to the position of the 30th of June, but the motion of the present comet in the course of twenty-four hours is so different from that given in the table that the identity of the two comets could no longer be admitted."

Mr. Hind writes on Wednesday from Mr. Bishop's Observatory, Regent's Park, as follows:—"Having obtained observations of the splendid comet now visible on three successive evenings, I have been enabled to calculate the elements of its orbit, which I now transmit, together with a rough ephemeris for observation. The comet arrived at its least distance from the sun about our o'clock on the morning of June 30. Its heliocentric longitude 244 deg. 5 min., being then separated from him by 76,000,000 miles. Its cosmic latitude of the earth's orbit from the south to the north side in longitude 279 deg. 1 min. on June 29, is a path inclined 85 deg. 58 min. to the ecliptic. The true orbital motion is direct. Its distance from the earth on the evening was rather over 18,000,000 miles, and a little less than 15,000,000 at eleven o'clock last evening. It is therefore, receding slowly from us, as well as from the sun. The apparent motion on the sun Tuesday night was 70 deg., corresponding to a true length of 16,000,000 miles. The nucleus, which is small, is estimated at about 600 miles in diameter. The comet has a very striking and interesting appearance in the telescope. It is certainly not the comet of Charles V. (1556), the return of which has been anticipated about this epoch."

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS at the
NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.
Lat. 51° 31' 23" N. Long. 0° 9' 16" W.; Height above mean tide 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF							THERMOMETER		WIND.		RAIN
	Barometer Reduced to 32° Fahr.	Dew Point.	Humidity.	Ozone.	Amount of Cloud.	Solar Radiation.	Terrestrial Radiation.	Maximum in the Sun.	Minimum on the Grass.	General Direction.	Horizontal Motion.	Fall in Inches and Hundredths.
	Inches.										Miles.	
26	29·001	58·4	51·6	7·8	5	59·1	67·6	S.	50·2		148	·000
27	29·177	57·7	58·1	7·5	5	59·4	68·4	NNE. NE.	49·4		174	·000
28	29·725	61·7	55·0	8·0	7	51·0	73·5	NW. WSW.	46·5		163	·017
29	29·780	61·2	65·0	7·6	7	51·6	73·6	WSW. SW.	46·5		163	·000
30	29·903	59·6	71·1	7·6	7	49·7	69·5	W.	45·1		245	·000
July 1	30·135	61·8	69·8	8·0	4	52·7	69·6	W.	47·5		245	·000
2	29·934	59·5	49·1	6·8	7	57·7	69·0	SW. W. NNW.	48·1		284	·000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the corresponding days of the previous week, at half past nine o'clock :—

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29·619	29·661	29·777	29·733	29·656	29·727	29·841
Temperature of Evaporation	52·0°	52·0°	51·0°	52·0°	52·0°	52·0°	52·0°
Temperature of Evaporation	52·0°	52·0°	49·0°	49·0°	49·0°	49·0°	49·0°
Direction of Wind	S.	SSW.	NW.	W.	W.	W.	W.

The collection of manuscripts formed by Archbishop Tenison during the reigns of King Charles II., James II., William III., and Queen Anne, comprising very early and important manuscripts on origins, and some most curious and valuable manuscripts on popery, were sold on Tuesday by Mr. Wilkinson, at the firm of Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge, in Wellington-street, in pursuance of an Act of Parliament, and with the approval of the Charity Commissioners. The 87 lots realised £1463. The sale occupied a very large number of persons.

We gladly give denial, on public grounds, to the report that the passengers who perished by the wreck of the Canadian were lost through some failure of Clifford's life-preserving boat-gear. Messrs. Allen Brothers, of Liverpool, the agents, state that, "though four boats were filled with Clifford's apparatus, *no one here was not.*"

LITERATURE AND ART.

We really feel bound to enter our protest against the gorilla. It is possible to have too much of a good thing; and by this time we have decidedly had a surfeit of this exaggerated baboon. If he be a baboon—of this preposterous ape, if he be an ape—of this gigantic man-monkey, if he be a man or a monkey, or anything save a mockery, a delusion, and a mare. Singe, que nous veux tu? Oh, doctor gorilla! The mischief latet but already been destructive of the peace and quiet so essential to the pursuit of science, literature, and art, and is to blame a musicians. It is gorilla songs, gorilla verses, and gorilla puns. Mr. Leech makes a *lusus* cartoon of his atrocious effigy; Mr. Byron dresses himself up in a gorilla dance, and speaks a gorilla prologue at the Lyceum; a dramatic author produces an "Apropos Gorilla," entitled the gorilla bonnet. Nor is this the worst. The mischief has provoked an estimable gentleman to break the Queen's peace. There was a fierce gorilla discussion at the last meeting of the Ethnological Society, which ended in an unseemly fracas, and into M. Du Chaillu's knowledge of dresses, customs, and musical instruments. Captain Richard Burton, who knows, perhaps, more about savages and savage life than any living traveller, read an admirable paper bravely standing up for M. Du Chaillu's veracity in his account of the tribes of Africa, but a Mr. Malone as vehemently impugned the Frenchman's statements, more particularly with regard to an aboriginal harp, which M. Du Chaillu stated to be strung with the fibres of grass. "Such a harp, he asserted" would not exist one musical note; whereupon M. Du Chaillu began to talk of pianos. And, at the end of the session, positively mistook Mr. Malone's face for a spittoon. And all the bottom of all this is the gorilla

This squalible about a negro harp (a banjo, probably) reminds us of Dr. Johnson's sneering remark about Bruce when he stated that he had seen "a cow killed in Abyssinia; but we may remind Mr. Malone that a harp strung with vegetable fibres is not necessarily a negro harp. With such fibres of twisted tendils or root-sprouts, carefully dried, the Russian lute, or balalaika, is strung, and, properly played, they will discourse most eloquent and plaintive music.

Mr. Du Chaillu's unstringed balalaika reminds us of a little Russian memorandum we have to make. Mrs. Jay has accepted the accompaniment of "From Eve till Morn," "The Knights of the Cross" &c., has just completed a new song, entitled "The Valley of the Golden Sands," the scene of which is laid amongst the serfs of mid-Russia, and which contains a graphic picture of manners among a class who are just now very prominently before the world.

Those who are curious in Hogarthian reminiscences will be interested to learn that the Rev. Daniel Lysons, F.S.A., Lecturer of Lambeth, formerly the mansion of Sir Joshua Reynolds), will be sold the chair formerly belonging to Hogarth, and which at the back of which is elaborately carved the "Analysis of Beauty" tablet, with Hogarth's portrait. It is a most elaborate specimen of special pleading, and Mr. Dixon deserves the thanks of the literary world for his additional vindication of the character of his favourite hero; but it is not a little too late in the day for these disinterested advocates of Hogarth? The son of Francis of Verulam, completed a new edition of Queen Elizabeth's virtue, or the new narrow words *Ex parte*," as Raleigh writes, and all atoned for by his glowing lines on Hogarth's genius, and the murder of Hogarth's cat by the authorship of "Junius," and the character of Richard III.

It is somewhat singular that Mr. Thomas Carlyle's admirers are few and far between, but when speech comes from him it has a trumpet sound. Great Tom of Chelsea has just boomed forth a short, powerful letter to the *Times* advocating a testimonial to the deserted Braidwood. The Lord Mayor has kindly bestirred himself in the matter, and we hope that a noble subscription will soon be the worthy monument to the gallant man who fell in the discharge of his duty. Mr. Carlyle, in the name of the Fellows, ignorant of the fact that the original suggestion for a "Braidwood testimonial" appeared two days after the great fire in a leading article of the *Daily Telegraph* newspaper, and that the widowhood of a worthy old man will be less valuable for having been anticipated.

The two principal exhibitions among the European States who were expected to contribute to the Exhibition of 1862 are Turkey and Rome. We are not surprised at the defection of the Papal States. They can stand in no need of advertising, but we do feel some interest about the Pontifical Government making an exhibition of itself. We are sure, however, that the Sultan and the Court of Turkey will send us no chibouckes and narghilles, no yashmaks and slintyans, no carpets and embroidered caftans, no Smyrna figs and dates, no Bosnian silks, no Danube salmon, and no sherbet. We should be ashamed of such an industry have not quite vanished from the dominions of the "sick man"? The new Ministry, we believe, will do all in its power to show Europe for competition in the world's fair. It is old enough, notwithstanding, to know that, backward as the Turks are thought to be in the arts of civilisation, they are not behind us in those of Turkey. Lord Stratford de Redcliffe mentioned the other day in the House, and one of the daily papers immediately contradicted, the word "sedition" which all the walls of Constantinople, even to those of the Seraglio, were placarded a few days previous to the demise of Abdul Medjid.

There is a story about the death of Abdul's father, the formidable Mahmoud, which is worth telling. Mahmoud was sitting in bed from the lips of a young Turk just arrived in England, and that it has never, to our knowledge, been told in print. When Mahmoud lay on his divan of death, he remembered that a great review of the garrison of Constantinople was to take place under his palace windows in three days' time. He called for his minister of war, and commanded him, his death should be kept secret from the troops until the review was over. Sultan Mahmoud was a man of his word. He died in the evening which the troops defiled, shouting "Long live the Sultan!"

Parliament have been inundated with petitions about the fine arts during the past week in a very energetic, not to say censorious, manner. Lord Redesdale has moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the delay in the completion of the Houses of Parliament. The matter is now confided to the pencil of Mr. J. B. Herbert, R.A. The eminent academician has, if report says truly, received many pounds' worth of work (for which he has been paid), hacked it all out of the walls, and begun it all over again. Commissions have been grumbling about the paltadian designs for the new Foreign Offices, now on view in one of the committee-rooms; and we are threatened with a renewal of the controversy between Gothic and Italian architecture. Finally, the cycles of the Kings of England have been called into question, and Oliver Cromwell's statue has once more been hoisted over the coals. One thing, however, is certain—the decoration of the Houses of Parliament ought to have been finished long ago; and this continued delay is assuming the proportions of a national scandal.

The Queen has appointed John Scott Beebe, Esq., to be Colonial Secretary for the Island of Trinidad; Charles Lobdell, Esq., to be Superintendent of Public Works for the Island of Trinidad; Charles Lobdell, Esq., to be a stipendiary magistrate for the Island of Mauritius; and Thomas Maguire, Esq., to be a police magistrate for the Island of Mauritius.

Baron de Krauss, ex-Austrian Minister of Justice and Vice-President of the Chamber of Notables, was three days ago found on the road from Schoenbrun to Hetzendorf, by Field-Marshal Count de Grun, and brought by him in a state of insensibility to Vienna. He had been struck by apoplexy, and expired in the course of the day. The Emperor went to see him, and expressed to the family of the Baron the regret he felt at the loss.

ST. ANDREW'S COLLEGE AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS, CHARDSTOCK, DORSET.

ST. ANDREW'S COLLEGE AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS, CHARDSTOCK.

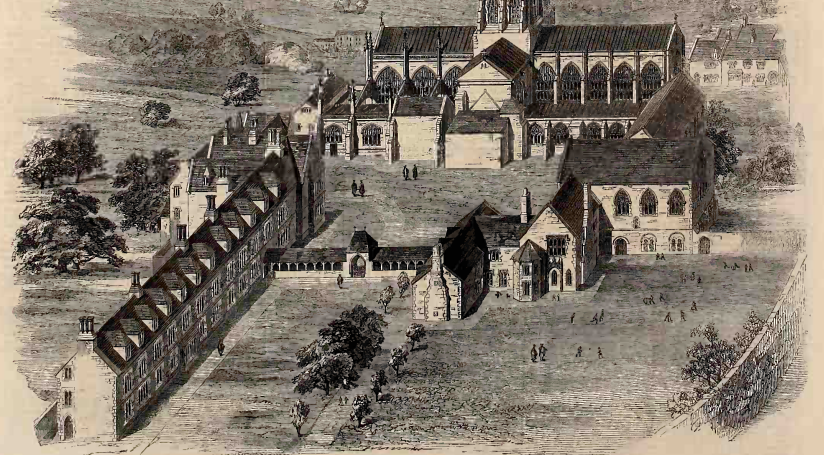
THE interest in Middle-class Schools so lately renewed by the advocacy of the veteran educationalist, Lord Brougham, induces us to give a view of one of the most extensive and successful institutions which have been set on foot within the last few years to meet the acknowledged want of a sound and liberal education for that class which of all others has been the most neglected. In the little village of Chardstock, in the remote borders of Dorsetshire, till lately far away from railways and fame, there has been quietly springing up during the last twenty years, under the hands of one energetic man, a group of schools, which, beginning from the nucleus of a very small parochial school, has now attained such a size and importance as to be dignified with the somewhat ambitious title of "St. Andrews College." But, perhaps, no other name could so well designate the combination of buildings which, embracing National, Industrial, and Middle Schools in simple but effective form, give a new dignity and interest to the parish of St. Andrew's, Chardstock. The difficulty of retaining any adequate number of his poorer parishioners at the good school which he early provided, induced the Vicar, the Rev. C. Woodcock, to add industrial teaching to his national school; but, as housework for the girls, who are trained for service, could not easily be found without a large establishment, the greater part of the children are lodged and boarded in the village, and the whole of the cooking, washing, and house-cleaning is done by the pupils, under the superintendence of a matron and housekeeper. Eighty orphan children who have been placed here by means of the Patriotic and Indian Mutiny Funds form the main body of the industrial division; but the chief feature of the institution is the Middle School, the examination of which came off last week previous to the breaking-up for the holidays, and proved, the fine weather aiding, a gala day for the neighbourhood. After Divine service, public examination, and luncheon, the boys recited with great spirit a series of dialogues and speeches in English, French, and Latin, and received their prizes at the hands of the Principal and the examiners, the Rev. W. Dawson and Rev. R. Hutchins, Rural Dean, who addressed the company of parents and friends gathered for the occasion with great effect, and testified to the excellent condition of the school both in scholarship and conduct, especially dwelling on the courteous and obliging behaviour of the boys towards their examiners. Each branch of the establishment, though perfectly distinct, is made to assist and play into the others, and the harmony with which they work together for each other's mutual good is very striking—a result mainly attributable to the judicious management of the Head Master, Mr. F. E. Allen, a graduate of Exeter College, Oxford. The whole body averages, with scholastic and domestic staff, 230 persons, many of whom are quartered in cottages fitted up for the purpose in the village, which, by the uniform of the boys, and the band of fifes and drums, signalling all their movements, assumes a military character unknown to rural England till these volunteering days. The payments for each class are put at the lowest figure to make the establishment barely self-supporting; but the whole is a work of love in Mr. Woodcock and his family, who have, at great personal sacrifices, devoted their best energies to afford the county of Dorset a first-rate education for the sons of the middle classes, who aim at obtaining public school spirit without the exorbitant expense of excessive classicism of our older public schools. In the erection of the buildings they have met with much kind aid from neighbours and friends, but there still remains a debt on this account which should not be allowed to rest on the same shoulders that bear the burden of daily superintendence. The Marquis of Westminster, Mr. Digby, Mr. Bryuner, Mr. Hoskins, and other county proprietors, have been most liberal benefactors. We have seldom been more pleased than with the happy and animated scene presented on the Examination-day; and, as the Chard Road station has now brought the college within three miles of the railway, it is within reach of all interested in this branch of popular education to go and judge for themselves what may be effected in the most seemingly unpropitious soil by the energies of one earnest man; and they will doubtless meet

HALLSVILLE SCHOOLS, PLAISTOW, BUILT BY THE VICTORIA DOCK MISSION.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 18.

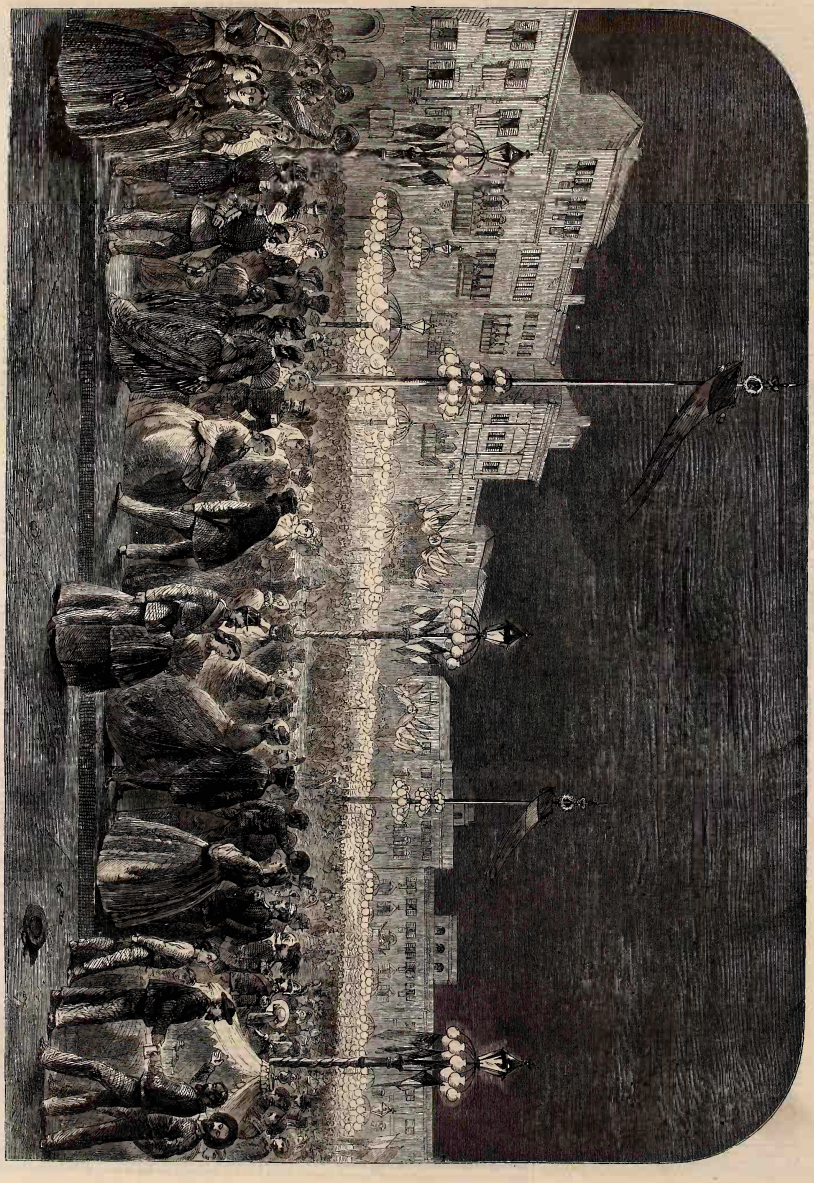
with the same courteous reception which we ourselves experienced Mr. Woodcock's labours deserve to be mentioned by the side of Mr. Woodward's, alike for their disinterestedness and success.

KING'S SCHOOL, SHERBORNE.

WE give below an Engraving of the Sherborne School buildings, just completed. There is more than usual interest attached to them from their being formed to some extent from the remains of the Abbey of Sherborne; and, with the Abbey Church for the south side, they form a quadrangle which is probably unsurpassed by any similar group in England. The work has been a gradual one, extending over a period of about six years, and commenced with the restoration of the refectory, buttery, Abbot's lodgings, and other portions of the abbey, including a fine old crypt, which have been converted into school and class-rooms, chapel, studies, and cloisters respectively. The part now completed, which finishes the work, forms the east side of the



KING'S SCHOOL, SHERBORNE.



CELEBRATION AT FLORENCE OF THE FIRST FESTIVAL FESTIVAL OF ITALIAN NATIONAL FREEDOM.—SEE PAGE 24.

quadrangle, and is entirely new. It contains a thoroughly good school-house, comprising, besides the head master's own residence, proper accommodation for a considerable number of boys. The first stone of this wing was laid on the 26th of June in last year by the Lord Lieutenant of Dorsetshire (the Earl of Shaftesbury) and the Bishop of Salisbury and Gloucester and Bristol, in the presence of most of the neighbouring gentry, as well as the school officials. Amongst the old Sherborne boys, well known in the world, we may number the Lord-Justice Knight Bruce, the Dean of Llandaff, the Warden of Wadham College, Oxford, the Right Hon. S. March Phillipps, William Forsyth, Esq., Q.C., and many others. The governors have been greatly assisted in their arrangement work by one of their body, G. D. W. Digby, Esq., of Sherborne Castle, who presented them with the sum of £2500 for the purpose. William Slater, Esq., of Carlton Chambers, is the architect.

The new buildings of the King's Schools were opened yesterday week, the anniversary of her Majesty's coronation day, and also to be ready for use at the reopening of the school on August 22. The occasion was naturally consecrated with the preacher for the half-year. At eleven o'clock the school chapel was filled with a large congregation of old Sherbornians and others interested in the school; and after the morning service, at which the Bishop of Worcester and Bristol preached a most impressive and eloquent sermon, the visitor and governors proceeded to the schoolroom for the distribution of the prizes. The visitor opened the proceedings by a general address to the boys, and, after the exhibition and other prizes had been awarded, the Head Master concluded by reminding all within the walls—both masters and scholars—of the new obligations laid upon them, by the increase of their privileges and advantages, for still more earnest exertion, and deprecated any loss of the old associations and interests, or their occupying new walls, which as yet were without their fruit, being only a new blossom upon the old stem. At the conclusion of the proceedings the whole party adjourned to the new library, where a luncheon had been provided by the Head Master, and the visitor separate, as many will be conscious, without drinking to the health, long life, and happiness of Mr. Digby.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, July 7.—Sixth Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 8.—Meeting of Sovereign, died, 1859. New Moon, 2h. 12m., a.m.
TUESDAY, 9.—Fire Insurance due.
WEDNESDAY, 10.—Victoria Asylum commenced, 1857.
THURSDAY, 11.—Peace of Villafranca, 1859.
FRIDAY, 12.—Great Heat in London, 1859.
SATURDAY, 13.—Lord Clyde left for India, 1857.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 13, 1861.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
5 30	6 12	6 54	7 36	8 18	9 0	9 42
17 54	18 36	19 18	20 0	20 42	21 24	22 6

THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.—Positively the Last Week but One of THE GOVERNESS and MR. BUCKSTONE'S SON, with THE HAPPIEST DAY OF MY LIFE; after which, at EIGHT, THE DEVIL'S ROSE; with the Farce of A DAY WELL SPENT. Box-office open from Ten to Five daily.—On Monday, July 15, a Benefit and Last Night of Mr. BUCKSTONE'S Management. On Friday, for the Last Time, entirely NEW LORD AND MY LADY, or, IT MUST HAVE BEEN WORSE. Characters by Mr. Buckstone, Miss Fitzwilliam, Miss Reynolds, and Mrs. Wilkins. Doors will open at Seven; Commence at Half-past. Stalls, £1 1s.; Dress Circle, 10s. 6d.; Upper Boxes, 5s.; Pit, 3s.; Gallery, 2s. Saturday.—The New Comedy, and other Entertainments.

LAST SIX NIGHTS OF "THE COLLEEN BAWN."

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. B. Webster.—On Monday and during the Week, MR. GOBIGAN; Messrs. T. Mathews, C. Bedford, THE GREAT DIVIDE, and A DAY AND NIGHT IN PARIS. And A TURKISH BATH: Mr. J. L. Toole and F. Bedford. Commence at Seven.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY, TUESDAY NEXT, July 9, GRAND GALA, FIREWORKS, and ROMAN CANDLES will wish his Majesty Joseph Accot the Fountains in full play, for which purpose a new and powerful Steam Engine has been erected on the Terrace, and will be kept in operation.
The Orchestra and Fountains by the music of the Royal Artillery, who play the pantaloon of the Harlequinade. The Fireworks, will commence at Eight, and will consist of a Display of Fireworks, never before exhibited, including Rockets, Serpents, &c., &c., throughout the day.
THE KING OF THE ROCKS, an unhinged GYMNASIUM free of charge to visitors. Admission, One Shilling; Children, Half-price.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—WEDNESDAY NEXT.—HER MAJESTY'S BIRTHDAY.—Order of Military Sports, in commence at 2 o'clock: 1. Running Race, 2. Sack Race, 3. Wheelbarrow Race, 4. Hurdle Race, 5. Blindfold Race, 6. Jumping Race, 7. Quadrupedal Race, 8. Wheelbarrow Race, 9. Blindfold Race, 10. Tub Race, 11. Jumping Race, 12. Blindfold Race, 13. Flogging Match for Boys. The sports will take place in the Arena, at the conclusion of which the Prizes will be distributed on large Rostrums, to enable Visitors to witness. MOONDINE'S ROSE PERFORMING FLEAS, Mr. Corri, Mr. Rimmel, Mr. Shiel, and Mr. Beckwith, Comic Singers. Admission, One Shilling; Children, Half-price.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—GREAT ROSE SHOW THIS DAY.—SATURDAY, JULY 6. Show open from Twelve till Six o'Clock. BLONDIN'S TIGHT-ROPE ACROSS. Admission, Half-a-crown.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Arrangement for Week ending Saturday, July 13.
Monday and Wednesday, open as Saturday.
On Monday; Display of GREAT FOUNTAINS and entire series of Waterworks, at Half-past Four.
On Wednesday; GREAT POPULAR FETE—BLONDIN'S LAST ASCENT BUT ONE; Military Band, Operatic Airs, and English Ballads. THE BRITISH ORPHANS, &c.
Thursday, Concert of Sacred Music.
Friday, open at Ten; GRAND CONCERT at Three. Admission, Seven Shillings and Sixpence each Person. Private Boxes accommodating Five, Fifteen Guineas.
Saturday, open at Ten; Mr. B. Webster on Hurdles' Third Lecture on "The Occult," at Two, in the Lecture Theatre of the School of Art. Half-price to Children.
Admission, One Shilling.
Concluding Rural Grand Open Performance, and Display of the Fountains daily, Monday to Saturday, during the Week, at the usual charges. Admission, Half-a-crown.
On Wednesday; GREAT POPULAR FETE—BLONDIN'S LAST ASCENT BUT ONE; Military Band, Operatic Airs, and English Ballads. THE BRITISH ORPHANS, &c.
Thursday, Concert of Sacred Music.
Friday, open at Ten; GRAND CONCERT at Three. Admission, Seven Shillings and Sixpence each Person. Private Boxes accommodating Five, Fifteen Guineas.
Saturday, open at Ten; Mr. B. Webster on Hurdles' Third Lecture on "The Occult," at Two, in the Lecture Theatre of the School of Art. Half-price to Children.
Admission, One Shilling.
Concluding Rural Grand Open Performance, and Display of the Fountains daily, Monday to Saturday, during the Week, at the usual charges. Admission, Half-a-crown.

PRINCE GEORGE GALITZIN begs to announce that he will GIVE A SERIES of ALL PERSONO IMITATIONS at the ROYAL SURREY GARDENS THIS MORNING (Saturday) Evening, and Every Evening next Week. The Prince will also perform several of his latest comic Scenes, which will be performed by a full orchestra. Conductor, the Prince George Galitzin. The vocal Entertainments and Dancing in the Gardens. Admission, 1s.

MRS. KEY BLUNT begs to announce that she will give TWO MATINÉES at WILLIS'S ROOMS, King-street, St. James's, on Monday AFTERNOONS, July 8 and 15. To commence at Half-past Three o'Clock. Honorary Stalls, 10s. 6d. each; may be secured at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; Benson, Davison, and Co's, 34, Regent-street, W.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—THE GREAT ROSE SHOW, in the GARDENS at KENSINGTON, will be held on Tuesday, July 30. Tickets, to admit the day, 7s. 6d., can be had of the principal Musicsellers and Fruiterers, and at the Gardens.
FLOWER-SHOW THIS DAY, and every Wednesday and Saturday (except July 10). Public admission on payment of 2s. 6d.
NOTICE.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of FELLOWS will be held on SATURDAY NEXT, July 6.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, South Kensington, W. (Old Entrance, BUTCHER HEYBURY GATE).—THE ANNUAL MEETING of the ELECTION of FELLOWS will be held in the Council Room at the Gardens, on TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at Two o'Clock precisely. By order of the Council,
ARTHUR BARNES, Assistant Secretary.

"CROMWELL REFUSING THE CROWN OF ENGLAND," offered by the Parliament, A.D. 1657, exhibiting upwards of thirty authentic portraits, vastly life-size, painted by Maratte (the pictures of Frank Cromwell, Esquire), Mercier, and E. M. JENNINGS (the last-named artist's fine picture is now ON VIEW at the GALLERY, 62, Cheapside, E.C., from Ten to Five daily. Admission by invitation or private address card.

GERMAN ACADEMY OF ART, EGYPTIAN HALL, 170, Piccadilly.—The First Annual EXHIBITION of PAINTINGS is NOW OPEN. ADMISSION, 1s. Open from 10 A.M. to 6 P.M. Catalogues, 6d. Season Tickets, 5s.

WILL CLOSE ON THE 27TH INST.
SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—The Forty-seventh Annual EXHIBITION, at 53, Pall-mall, is NOW OPEN at their Gallery, 53, Pall-mall, near St. James's Palace. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d.
JAMES ORROCK, Secretary.

THE NEW SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS. The Forty-seventh Annual EXHIBITION, at 53, Pall-mall, is NOW OPEN at their Gallery, 53, Pall-mall, near St. James's Palace. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. Certain Works in Oil, by Members, are also Exhibited.
JAMES ORROCK, Secretary.

On Wednesday next, the 10th inst., will be published
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, Vol. XXXVIII., JANUARY TO JUNE, 1861, price 13s. cloth, gilt edges; 15s. sewed.
Also now ready:
Covers for binding the above ... ... 2s. 6d.
Reading-cases for One Number ... ... 2s. 6d.
Portfolios for preserving Six months' Numbers ... 5s. 6d.
Office, 198, Strand, London, W.C.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1861.

AFTER various contradictory statements, and some rumours of professional jealousies, the law appointments of the Government are announced by the Ministerial organ. Sir William Atherton, late Solicitor-General, does not at present become a Judge, but takes the office vacated by Sir Richard Bethell, now Lord Westbury. Sir William has to be re-elected for Durham, and an opposition is menaced, but it is not expected to be formidable. Mr. Roundell Palmer, to whom the attorney-generalship was stated to have been given, takes the solicitor-generalship, and has to be brought into the House, Mr. Antrobus, however, not making way for him. It is probable that this arrangement will not be a permanent one, and that Sir Roundell Palmer (as he will shortly be entitled) will not long occupy the inferior position in the front of battle. Wolverhampton has elected a very good member in the place of the Lord Chancellor—Mr. Wegenlin, who was defeated at Southampton at the last contest, having been returned by a majority of nearly two to one over the Conservative candidate. In connection with the legal appointments it may be mentioned that Government have acquired the absence of the Ministerial lawyers from the House as a reason for not at once stating what is to be done with the Lords' alterations in the only important measure of the Session, the Bankruptcy Bill, but have announced that it is not to be abandoned.

Up to the last mails from America there is no account of an engagement of importance; and the journals which, unhappily, adopt, alternately, a tone of exaggeration and of flippancy, now scoff at the incessant reports of actions of a "glorious" but perfectly valueless character. This is not the way to treat topics of such importance, and it may be that in this fabled retiring of the American press, with some honourable exceptions, is not proving itself the best friend of the nation. It is not easy to select from the mass of rumours which are daily flung, hot and hot, from the newspaper offices any substantial information; but it would seem that what advantages have yet been gained have been won by the Secessionists; while, on the other hand, General Scott appears to be moving down forces of such strength that he will be enabled by sheer power of numbers to compel a Secessionist retreat, unless some act of brilliant strategy by the South interfere with his plans. He, a veteran General, is not considered to be deficient in energy or skill, and he cannot afford to insist upon the necessity of their being converted into soldiers by steady and continuous drill and discipline. An Indian regiment is said to have fallen into the hands of a strong body of Secessionists. The latest item of all is that a battle is expected to be fought on the 4th of July. Federal Government has resolved upon the imposition of an income tax, the Republicans will learn something of the sacrifices necessitated by a war. At the same time it would be an injustice to a generous nation to suppose that supplies will not be as readily granted as men and arms. The President's Message is spoken of as one which is stated to be in the hands of the officials. Report says that Mr. Lincoln recommends a modification of the Morrill Tariff, a course which will doubtless be delicately characterised as the throwing a sop to the English lion. The sympathy and good faith which have been shown towards America by the people and the Government enable us to take petulances with good humour; but it is too much to ask us to forget, amid all our hatred of slavery as an institution, that it is only a few months since the Republic—one and indivisible—would have been indignant at England presuming to sit in judgment upon the conduct of a single State or Territory. The Southerners were our brothers on the last 4th of July, and, if we are not so quick at forgetting old ties as the sad who were still more closely allied to the Secessionists, let this be imputed to the slow habits of islanders, not to interested motives.

Count Cavour's successor, Baron Ricasoli, had delivered a most outspoken and energetic address at the Italian Parliament. Plainer language has seldom been used by a great statesman since the days of Oliver Cromwell. The Italian Minister declares that the unity of the Peninsula is the object of the Government; that the term of Venice will come; but that, in the meantime, he looks to Rome. Professing himself a thorough Catholic, and devoted to religion, he regards the temporal power of the Pope as the one grand enemy of Italy, and this power must be subverted. Not another inch of Italian soil is to be yielded on any consideration whatsoever. The Minister expresses warm thanks to the nations that have assisted or recognised the kingdom of Italy, and speaks courageously and hopefully of the future. Meantime, the reactionists continue to disturb the peace of the country, and the conspiracies which break out in various quarters render severe punishment necessary. A plot for the assassination of Garibaldi appears to have been a real thing, but the fact that it is known seems the best guarantee against the success of the hireling miscreants who are said to have leagued themselves against the Liberator. Perhaps, when Lord Normanby is permitted, by the impatient House of Lords, to meander over the wrongs of the ex-Duke of Modena, his Lordship will say whether his client approves of the stiletto, and whether the daggers of the assassins have received priestly benediction, after the fashion of the swords in "Les Huguenots."

Three legal investigations have occupied the attention of France. In one, the appeal in the Bonaparte-Patterson case, the Government have obtained certain victory, and the claimants are dismissed. In the second, the trial of M. Mirès, the matter is pending, and though the Hebrew speculator has a great deal to say, and though much of what he says would be taken into the consideration of men of business and of the world in this country, it is not probable that it will have any weight before the tribunal which is trying him, and he looks no doubt for a heavy sentence, which, if his studies have been classical, he may annotate with a *sic vos non vobis*. The third case has been that of the Duc de Broglie, who has completely discomfited the officials, besides showing them that they were not "up" in the law which they administer inadequately. Happier than the aristocratic victim of the revolutionary tribunal in Dr. Croly's spirited poem—

> He dashed his cloak, he tore aside his vest,
> A ribbon'd cross was on his haughty breast.
> Nor, . . . He deigned no more reply,
> But with a look of proud disdain he eyed
> He kissed his cross, and turned him to the door—

the Duke, instead of meeting his fate, compels his intending judges to put an end to a process which their tribunal was not empowered to take approval of, Knight Grand Cross. The virtues of such an amulet have set Paris smiling at the disconcerted officials.

Our Parliament has not been very busy, but has voted much money up to late hours, and has completed the defeat of the Government plan for the appreciation of property finally allotting the last of the four members to the West Riding, which is to be divided into two parts. Thus the counties obtain three out of the four seats taken from the peccant boroughs. The bill for enabling members of the Universities to vote by means of papers sent by post has gone through Committee, and will be a boon to many a needy clergyman who will be glad to register his vote, but who can ill spare the time and money for the journey. It is an exceptional indulgence, but it is given to an exceptional, non-resident, and educated constituency. Hereafter, it may be used as precedent when other non-residents desire to vote by proxy—a privilege which, as a rule, has been made against the sacrifice of a portion of Kensington Gardens to the caprice or indolence of fashionable equestrians, who might spare one of the few pleasant walks within reach of the humbler dwellers in Babylon, and might push a little further into the country, if they require large areas for canvassing votes and the exchange of smiles and scandals. And this is about all the news of the week, except that nearly all the twenty millions of British faces have been turned skyward to admire a splendid comet which has broken in unintroduced upon our skies, and is hurrying away—who shall guess on what awful errand?

THE COURT.

Yesterday se'nnight a state concert of sacred music took place at Buckingham Palace by command of the Queen. The Prince Consort received the company on behalf of her Majesty, who herself passed the night in retirement at the White Lodge, in Richmond Park.

On Saturday the Queen, accompanied by Prince Leopold and Princess Louise, drove in an open carriage and four. The Prince Consort, the Crown Prince and the Crown Princess of Prussia, Prince Alfred, Prince Arthur, and Prince Louis of Hesse, visited the Horticultural Gardens at South Kensington. The Royal party afterwards went to the South Kensington Museum. The Duke and Duchess of Hamilton, the Earl of Clarendon, Earl Spencer, Earl Russell, and Lord John Russell had the honour of dining with the Queen.

On Sunday the Queen and the Prince Consort, the Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia, Princess Alice, Helena, and Louise, Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, and Prince Louis of Hesse, the ladies and gentlemen in waiting, and the household, attended Divine service in the private chapel, Buckingham Palace. The Rev. C. Eborley, Head Master of Westminster, preached the sermon.

On Monday the Queen held investitures of the Most Ancient Order of the Thistle and of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

On Tuesday her Majesty, accompanied by the Crown Princess of Prussia (Princess Royal), Princess Alice, and Prince William of Prussia, took the open carriage drive. The Royal Banks de Nemours, accompanied by Princesses Marguerite and Blanche, the Count d'Eu, and the Duke d'Alençon, visited the Queen at Buckingham Palace. The Prince Consort, attended by Colonel the Hon. A. Hardinge, visited the Duchess of Cambridge at her residence in Stratford-place. The Duke of Newcastle, Lord Sydney Godolphin Osborne (Gilpinet), the Dukes of Wellington, the Duke of Somerset, Lady Caroline Barrington, Lord and Colonel F. Seymour, C.B., had the honour of dining with the Queen.

On Wednesday the Right Hon. T. Headlam, Judge Advocate-General, had an audience of her Majesty at Buckingham Palace, introduced to her Majesty the proceedings of some court-martial. The Prince Consort, attended by Colonel the Hon. A. Hardinge, the Princess Alice and Princess Beatrice, took a drive in an open carriage and four. In the evening the Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary dined with the Queen. The Earl of Clarendon, the Earl of Malmesbury, and Viscount Palmerston had also the honour of dining with her Majesty.

On Thursday the Queen and the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Crown Prince of Prussia (Princess Royal) and Princess Alice, and by the Princesses and Princes of the Royal family, left Buckingham Palace at three o'clock in the afternoon for Osborne, in the Isle of Wight, where her Majesty is expected to remain, with occasional intervals, until the close of the summer.

We understand that the Queen's intention to visit Ireland towards the latter end of August. Her Majesty will remain four or five days at the Viceroy Lodge, in Phœnix Park, and will probably visit the camp at the Curragh of Kildare. Thence the Queen will make an excursion to the Lakes of Killarney. Her Majesty's visit being of a private character, the Royal Yacht in 1853, no public receptions or ceremonies are contemplated.

The Countess of Gainsborough has succeeded Viscountess Jocelyn as the Lady in Waiting to her Majesty. The Hon. Emma Stopford has succeeded the Hon. Beatrice Byng as Maid of Honour in Waiting to the Queen. Colonel the Hon. A. Hardinge has relieved Major De Plat in his duties as the Equerry in Waiting to the Prince Consort.

ORDERS OF THE THISTLE AND THE BATH.

The Queen held investitures of the Most Ancient Order of the Thistle and the Most Honourable Order of the Bath on Monday at Buckingham Palace.

The Queen entered the white drawing-room, attended by the Ladies in Waiting and the officers of State, and her Majesty was conducted by the Lord Chamberlain to a chair of state. Her Majesty (the Sovereign

of the order) and his Royal Highness the Prince Consort were the mantle and collar of the Thistle.

The Knights were called over in the saloon, when the following answered—viz, the Earl of Rosebery, the Earl of Mansfield, the Duke of Montrose, the Earl of Elgin, the Duke of Argyll, and the Marquis of Ailsa.

The Queen having signified her pleasure, the Knights proceeded to the election of a Knight into the order, and the sufferage having been presented to her Majesty, the Sovereign was pleased to declare that the Right Hon. Thomas Earl of Zetland had been duly elected a Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle. After the usual ceremonial the noble Earl knelt, and the Queen was graciously pleased to knight his Lordship with the sword of state.

The Queen having proceeded to a second election, the Queen declared the Right Hon. Robert Montgomery, Lord Belhaven, had been duly elected a Knight of the Most Ancient Order of the Thistle, and his Lordship, after the usual ceremonies, was in like manner knighted by her Majesty.

The Knights Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath then assembled in the promenade gallery, and afterwards passed into the state drawing-room.

The Queen, the Sovereign of the Bath, accompanied by the Prince Consort, Great Master of the Order, was conducted to a chair of state in the state drawing-room. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness wore the mantle and collar of the order.

The Knights Grand Cross having been admitted to the Royal presence,

Lieutenant-General Sir James Hope Grant and Major-General Sir Patrick Grant, were severally introduced between two Knights Grand Cross present, had the honour of knighthood conferred upon them with the sword of state by the Queen, and were afterwards invested by her Majesty, assisted by his Royal Highness the Great Master, with the ribbon and badge and also with the star of the Military Division of the first Class of the Most Honourable Order.

General Sir Arthur Benjamin Clifton, General Sir James Archibald Hope, Lieutenant-General William Bretherton, General Sir Thomas Wiltshire, and Vice-Admiral the Right Hon. Sir Maurice Frederick Fitzhardinge Berkeley were next severally introduced and invested by his Sovereign and Master by the Grand Master, with the ribbon and badge and with the star of the Military Division of the first Class of the order.

Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Marion Durand received from the Queen the honour of knighthood with the sword of state, and was afterwards invested with the ribbon and badge and also the star of the Military Division of the first Class of the Most Honourable Order.

The following Knights Commanders of the Bath were also severally introduced, had the honour of knighthood conferred upon them by the Queen, and were afterwards invested by her Majesty with the insignia of their respective divisions in the Second Class of the Order—viz, Rear-Admiral Robert Lambert Baynes, Deputy Uniform and Dockyard (Civil), Major-General George Hall M'Gregor, late Bengal Artillery (Civil), Major-General William Rowe, Major-General Sir William Bretcrton, and Colonel the Earl of Longford.

A great number of military and naval officers were nominated Companions of the order by her Majesty.

At the Court Mr. Hastings Russell had an audience of the Queen, and delivered into her Majesty the insignia of the Order of the Garter worn by the late Duke of Bedford. The Right Rev. Dr. Gell, Bishop of Madras, had an audience of the Queen, and kissed hands on his appointment.

THE STATE CONCERT.

A state concert took place at Buckingham Palace on Friday night by command of the Queen.

The Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary arrived at the palace at seven minutes before ten o'clock, attended by Lady Geraldine Somerset and Captain Gust.

The Duke of Cambridge was attended by his Equerry in Waiting.

The Prince Consort entered the hall and concert-room accompanied by the Prince of Wales, the Crown Prince and the Crown Princess of Prussia, Prince Frederick, the Duchess of Nassau, the Duchess of Cambridge, Mary, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Louis of Hesse, and Prince Frederick of Holstein, conducted by the Lord Chamberlain and other officers of state, attended by the Equerries in Waiting.

The band comprised her Majesty's private band, with numerous additions from the Royal Italian Opera and the Royal Opera, Pit.

The chorus were selected from the Italian Opera and the assistants of the Sacred Harmonic Society, Exeter Hall. The entire orchestra comprised upwards of 250 performers.

The vocal performers were Mdlle. Titiens, Miss Lascelles, Miss Amadio, Patti, Signor Gardoni, Mr. Sunley, Mr. Patey, and Signor Gassier.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales, attended by Major-General the Hon. R. Bruce and Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel, left Buckingham Palace at five minutes before seven o'clock on Saturday morning for the Bantonsquare station of the London and North-Western railway on his way to the Curragh of Kildare. His Royal Highness arrived at Kingstown at half-past five o'clock on the same afternoon. An immense crowd, amongst every class from the highest to the lowest of landing could be obtained. When the Connaught came alongside the pier the Lord Lieutenant was on board and warmly welcomed the Prince.

On landing, the Prince, accompanied by the Lord Lieutenant, entered a special train and proceeded to Dublin, where crowds lined the various streets through which the cortege passed. In every place the people manifested their loyalty and affection for their sovereign's eldest son. The route, and numbers ran after the carriages to secure a good look at his Royal Highness, who gracefully acknowledged the fervour of his reception.

On Sunday the Prince attended the Chapel Royal, where the Dean of Down preached. On Monday his Royal Highness visited the Art Exhibition, and on Tuesday the Prince proceeded to the Curragh,

DEPARTURE OF PRINCE LOUIS OF HESSE.

Prince Louis of Hesse arrived on Monday in the Duchess of Cambridge, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, and the Duchess of Hamilton, at their respective residences, to take leave on the departure for the Continent. In the evening the Grand Ducal Highness took leave of the Queen, upon his return to the Continent. The Prince left Buckingham Palace shortly before eight o'clock.

Her Royal Highness Princess Alice and his Grand Ducal Highness Prince Louis of Hesse have honoured Mrs. Thorncycroft with sittings for two models.

His Royal Highness Prince Alfred arrived at Montreal on the 18th ult.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary honoured the performances at the Royal Italian Opera with their presence on Monday evening.

The Right Hon. Lord Rendlesham with Lady Egidia Montgomery, daughter of the Earl of Eglinton, took place on Thursday morning at St. James's, Piccadilly.

His Excellency the Prussian Minister and the Countess Bernstorff are on the eve of leaving London for Carlsbad.

His Excellency the Swedish Minister and the Countess von Platen entertained a select circle at dinner on Tuesday evening at their residence in Grosvenor-square.

Sir William Atherton has been appointed Attorney-General in succession to the present Lord Chancellor; and Mr. Roundell Palmer has been appointed to the office of Solicitor-General. In succession to Sir William Atherton. Sir William Atherton is the son of the late Rev. William Atherton, a minister of the late Wesleyan Methodist Connection, who was some time President of the Conference. Sir William became Solicitor-General and received a knighthood on the elevation of Sir Henry Keating to a puisne judgeship in the Court of Common Pleas. He has for some years past represented the city of Durham. Mr. Roundell Palmer is the second son of the late Rev. William Jocelyn Palmer, Rector of Mitchury, in Oxfordshire, by the daughter of the late Rev. William Roundell, of Gledstone House, in the county of York, and grandson of William Palmer, Esq., of Naeing Park, in the county of Essex, and then nephew of the late Gen. Palmer, Esq., M.P. for South Essex, and also of the late John Horsley Palmer, Esq., and Sir Ralph Palmer; and cousin to Sir George Prevost, Bart., of Wanlip Hall, Leicestershire. Mr. Roundell Palmer was born in 1812, and married, in 1840, Lady Laura Waldegrave, second daughter of William, eighth Earl Waldegrave, by whom he has several children.

MUSIC.

At the ROYAL OPERA, LYCEUM, the "Huguenots" was produced on Saturday last in a manner entitled, on the whole, to commendation; for, if the performance was in some respects defective, in others it was admirable. The characters of Valentina and Raoul were sustained by Titiens and Giuglini, and there are no two performers now on the stage who could sustain them better. The truth and pathos of their acting, and the beauty and expression of their singing, were beyond all praise, and above the reach of criticism. We need scarcely add that they were received with the enthusiasm so justly their due. The other parts were at least respectably sustained, Mdme. Lemaire Lemaire, the page Urbain; Mdme. Lucchesini, De Nevers; Gassier, St. Bris; and Mdlle. Bury, Marguerite of Valois. This last young gentleman, a native of Ireland, who has certainly not had very long time for study, especially the unsteadiness of the orchestra and chorus, which slowed that the opera had been hastily brought out.

The STATE CONCERT given at Buckingham Palace on Friday evening was also an interesting intellectual treat, and was received at the British Court and in our highest circles of society; for a great musical performance got up with the utmost care and splendour for the entertainment of above a thousand distinguished members of the aristocracy must be presumed to have been in accordance with the taste both of the Queen and Prince Consort. The selection was of sacred music, and the selection was dictated by the soundest judgment. The first part was taken from the "St. Paul" and "Elijah" of Mendelssohn, and contained some of the grandest and most beautiful portions of these oratorios. The remainder of the concert was miscellaneous, and was extracted from Beethoven's "Mount of Olives," Haydn's "Creation;" "Rossini "Stabat Mater," and Meyerbeer's "Struensee." The singers were Titiens, Miss Lascelles, Miss Patti, Miss Lascelles, Signor Giuglini, and Mr. Santley. The orchestra and chorus, about 250 strong, were selected from the Philharmonic Society, the two Italian Operas, the Sacred Harmonic Society, and the Queen's private band. Mr. W. G. Cusins, organist of her Majesty's Chapel Royal, presided at the organ, and Mr. Anderson, director of the private band, conducted the whole performance.

The YORKSHIRE CHORAL UNION gave two performances in London last week, which were the culmination of the musical festivals. This society has been formed, under the patronage of many persons of influence and eminence connected with Yorkshire, for the cultivation of choral music, and is a combination of the choral societies of Leeds, Huddersfield, Halifax, Sheffield, and York. Its president is Richard Lloyd, Esq., of Halifax, who has been sufficient as patron of music in the county. The association has now visited London for the first time, in order for the more extensive metropolis to "extend its sympathy." "The Messiah" was performed at Exeter Hall on Tuesday evening, and on Friday evening there was a miscellaneous concert of choral music at St. James's Hall. In "The Messiah" the choruses were sung by Mrs. Sunderland, a lady of great provincial celebrity, by Miss Freeman, and Mr. Inkersall, a local tenor, and Mr. Lawler, a bass singer. Mr. Sims Reeves and Mr. Santley. The whole performance was excellent, the choruses especially, which were allowed on all hands to be incomparable. The orchestra of about eighty was led by Sivori, and was equally admirable—a number of fine choral gloss and part-songs of Bishop, Hatton, Mendelssohn, Goss, and Macfarren, and with wonderful precision, refinement, and expression. In short, these performances showed that Yorkshire deserves its renown as the land of vocal harmony.

The series of MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS terminated for this season on Monday evening last with the benefit of the able and excellent director, Mr. Arthur Chappell, and the St. James's Hall was crowded to overflowing—a just tribute of public gratitude for his invaluable services. The programme was a very fine one, and the most brilliant of the season. Two of the finest quartets of Haydn and Beethoven were played by Messrs. Wieniawski, Ries, Webb, and Piatti. Mrs. Arebella Goddard performed Mozart's Sonata in B flat, and Dussek's sonata in G, accompanied by Wieniawski; Hulle played a selection from Bach's "Forty-eight Preludes and Fugues;" Madame Dussek's "Name the glad day," and Sims Reeves sang no less than three pieces—Beethoven's "Adelaida," Cimarosa's "Pria che spunki," and Meinhardt's "Lurker's Song." The first concert of the season included one of the established musical entertainments of the metropolis, and we look forward with pleasure to the next performance in October.

The seventeenth season of the MUSICAL UNION was brought to a close on Tuesday morning. The last concert (the "Director's Benefit") was one of a more varied character than the previous performances of the season, and admitted of a greater display of the powers of vocal music. On this occasion the programme was singularly rich and interesting. It included Mozart's Quartet in G major, for stringed and wind instruments, Beethoven's in E flat, op. 20, and Hummel's in D minor, op. 74, a trio of Mendelssohn's in C minor. To these were added Beethoven's sonata in E flat, from op. 31, played by Arabella Goddard solo, by Vieuxtemps, played by Wieniawski; a solo on the piano, played by Charles Hallé, and Beethoven's "Adelaida," sung in one of her two vocal pieces, sung by Delle-Sedie. In the two sets already mentioned the performers were—Wieniawski, violin; Ries, violin; Webb, viola; H. Blagrove; violoncello, Signor Piatti; contrabasso, Mr. Howell; oboe, M. Barret; bassoon, M. Hausser; flute, Mr. Pratten; clarinet, Mr. Lazarus; horn, Mr. Lindsay; and Mr. Harper; and Mr. Lucas; piano, to be excelled. The hall was crowded to the very doors by the elite of the fashionable and musical circles.

Signor Piatti gave his annual concert on Saturday morning last at Campden House, Kensington. He was assisted by Mdme. Clemence Lancaster, Mdme. Patti, Mdme. Sainton-Dolby, Signor Delle Sedie, Mr. Santley, and Signor Gardoni. Mdme. Patti, who is an Englishwoman—the daughter of an eminent musician, the late Mr. Welsh—made her début as a singer. She is also a pianist and a singer. On this occasion she appeared in both capacities, playing the piano part in a trio of Mendelssohn's, and a duet of Schneider's, and singing the soprano part in the quartet "A te, O cara," from the "Puritani," and in Meyerbeer's duet, "Della mora," from the "Prophète." In the latter she displayed a knowledge of the delicate subtlety of the day, and now holds the pre-eminent place so long occupied by Mdme. Sainton-Dolby.

HERR LIDELL'S CONCERT at the Hanover-square Rooms on Tuesday evening last was well and fashionably attended. The brilliant performance of Herr Lidell, as well as that of Miss Arabella Goddard, at the head of the pianists, and Mdme. Sainton-Dolby at the head of the violoncelli and pianofortes. Signor Regondi displayed great beauty of execution in his performance of concertante for concertina and flute. Lidell was well supported by the vocal abilities of Miss Banks, Mdme. Lascelles, Mr. Sunley, and Mr. Pearce. Harp, Herr Oberth; and guitar, Signor Regondi.

The ROYAL SOCIETY OF FEMALE MUSICIANS had its annual concert at the Hanover-square Rooms on Tuesday evening. This society, of the existence of which we learned in 1859, is managed by a committee of ladies, eminent members of the musical profession, to one of the most praiseworthy institutions established for the benefit of females. The concert, as usual, was an excellent entertainment, to which a number of the most distinguished vocal and instrumental performers contributed their assistance. The room was crowded auditory, and the receipts, we trust, have been of substantial benefit to the society.

MR. SILAS's concert at the Hanover-square Rooms on Wednesday evening was an excellent and interesting one. Mr. Silas is a very well known, is a composer and a pianist of the first class. His trio in C minor, for the piano, violin, and violoncello, which was played by himself, with M. Wieniawski and M. Paque, is a superb composition, noteworthy of Beethoven or Mendelssohn. It produced an immense effect, was warmly applauded by a highly-critical audience, and the scherzo (a charming movement, full of grace and fancy) was loudly encored. Mr. Silas also played two original morceaux de salon, composed by himself. The other principal features of the concert were the first movement of Dussek's concerto in D minor, for the piano, accompanied by stringed instruments, and Hummel's introduction and rondo for two pianos, played by Mr. and Mdme. Silas, who is an accomplished performer. A very beautiful song by Mr. Silas, "O, would I were your silver moonbeam," was sung by Mr. Santley; and another, of equal merit, "The voice of the fountain," was sung by Mdme. Sherrington. The room was full, and many distinguished musicians and amateurs were among the audience.

HERR WILHELM GANZ, the distinguished pianist and composer, gave a musical matinée at his residence in Queen Anne-street on Monday last, which was attended by a numerous and fashionable audience. The principal instrumental pieces were Hummel's trio in B flat, played by Messrs. Ganz, Sainton, and Paque; the andante and variations, from Beethoven's "Kreutzer Sonata," by Mr. Sydney Pratten and Signor Regondi; and Schubert's grand duo for two pianos, performed by Mr. Ganz. Miss Lascelles, Mr. Julius Lorel, Mdme. Rieder, and Mr. Wilbye Cooper were the vocal performers.

THE THEATRES.

STRAND.—A farce was produced on Saturday. It is from the pen of Mr. T. J. Williams, and is called "Love and Quiet." The title suggests that the value of these articles should be demonstrated by their opposites, and accordingly we find that noise and confusion are the prevailing incidents of the piece. Mr. J. Clarke, in fact, is suited to a character in which he may be guilty of any extravagance with propriety. As Mr. Beauchamp Cobb, a law student, he annoys the keeper of the house in which he lodges by his incessant performances on the cornet, and excites all his inmates to rebellion. They procure his expulsion by the door, but he gets in at the window. Low it turns out, is the motive for his extraordinary conduct. As coxswain of the Thames Rowing Club he has been accustomed serious danger near Battersea-bridge, from which Miss Hintercome (Miss Lester) had the good fortune to rescue the aspiring youth. This young lady is the daughter of the lodging-house-keeper, Mr. Twitterly Flusterome (Mr. H. Bland), and Cobb's musical performances are intended as a somewhat expressive of somewhat equivocal gratitude to his fair preserver in the hour of peril. These materials are obvious enough, and the nature of the incidents may be easily guessed from what follows. Numerous chambers, the ladies of the establishment rush in their night dresses on the stage; and after some very decorous conduct on the part of Flusterome, Miss Hintercome, and Cobb, during the progress of an extraordinary behaviour, accepts Gobt as her lover, and thus, we hope, restores peace to the house and to the house and neighbourhood. Pieces of this kind are open to obvious objections, and the present was not, perhaps, so successful as had been anticipated. It was a little too absurd.

STANDARD.—On Saturday Mr. Creswick commenced a "starring" engagement at this house. The piece selected was Sheridan Knowles's excellent tragedy of "Virginius." The play was warmly welcomed by a respectable audience. His performance was deservedly applauded, and he was summoned before the curtain on the conclusion of the play. The eminent French actor, M. Jules Brasseur, appeared on Monday as Count of Lyons, in Dubosc and Lemaigne, and received a courteous hearing. His delicious manner decidedly good, but the Continental style of acting failed to make the impression that had probably been expected.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

The Archbishop of Canterbury gave his usual dinner at Lambeth Palace yesterday week to the stewards of the anniversary festival of the Sons of the Clergy.

On Sunday afternoon the Bishop of London officiated at the open-air religious services which have been instituted in Covent-garden. The Bishop's admonitions were evidently listened to by the 1200 or 1500 persons who composed his congregation.

The diocese of Jamaica is to be forthwith divided, and the archdeaconry of Barbadoes erected into a separate see. The Rev. Charles Caulfield, D.D., Archdeacon of Bahamas, is to be the first Bishop of Jamaica.

Dr. Gell, the new Bishop of Madras, was consecrated at Lambeth last Saturday, the officiating Prelates being the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishops of Winchester, and London.

Last Sunday evening the series of special services at Westminster Abbey for the working classes brought to a close a most successful throughout in drawing immense congregations, principally composed of members of the working classes, for whom they were primarily designed. There have been during the present year twenty-six services.

The Bishop of London has appointed the following gentlemen to be the select preachers at St. Paul's Cathedral during the present month—July (to-morrow), the Rev. Robert Collier Pashman; 14, the Rev. William Thomas Hincks; 21, the Rev. Robert Bickersteth; 28, the Rev. Thomas Jones.

A new bishopric in connection with the Church of England has been erected in Natal, the seat of which is at Kingston, and the Rev. J. Francis Lewis, D.D., has been appointed to the see.

The Bishop of Exeter has intimated his intention of giving £10,000 towards the endowment of a theological college for the west of England, which is to be immediately begun.

On Thursday week Bristol Cathedral was reopened for Divine service with great ceremony. The Lord Mayor, the High Sheriff, and the Town Council, attended by the city officials, joined in the procession, in order to take their seats in the places assigned to them by the Restoration committee.

The Archbishop of York has intimated to his clergy his intention of holding the primary visitation of his diocese according to the following arrangements:—Richmond, 20th; Ripon, 21st; Boroughbridge, 22nd; Doncaster, 23rd; Sheffield, 24th; Malton, 25th; Scarborough, 26th; Beverley, 27th; Hull, 28th; Selaby. His Grace's next general ordination will be held on Sept. 22.

PRESENTATIONS.—The Rev. Henry Anson, M.A., late assistant of St. Stephen's, Southwark, was presented on Wednesday week with a handsome silver tea and coffee service, purse, and testimonial, by the family and a score of forty gentlemen, from members of the congregation of Trinity Church, Newington, to which he officiated as curate. In speaking of their appreciation of his faithful and self-denying labours as a Curate during a period of nearly six years—now resigned—the late Vicar of Trinity and the London Diocesan Home Mission, has been presented with a handsome silver tea and coffee service, purse, and testimonial, in behalf of their sincere esteem and as acknowledgment of their appreciation of his services.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. Charles John Ellicott to the Deanery of Exeter. The Rev. Edward Cooper, M.A., and the Rev. J. Simpson, Perpetual Curate of Holme Cultram, to be Honorary Canons of Carlisle Cathedral. The Rev. Thomas Hill, M.A., Rector of Stanningley, Yorkshire; Rev. J. Comins, to North Hinkh, near Ivybridge, Devon; Rev. G. P. Bowring, to Ham, Devon; Rev. John Wills, Vicar, W. Saltoe, to Ugley, Yorkshire; Rev. A. C. Lucas, to Walworth. *Chaplaincies*: Rev. W. B. Ryan, Rector of Rockington, Salop, to be Domestic Chaplain to the Right Hon. the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres; Rev. J. Rudd, to be Chaplain of the Union Workhouse, Bridgnorth, Salop; Rev. W. J. Tremamby, Scholar of Balliol College, Oxford, now Fellow of All Souls' and Vicar of Lowlinch, Oxfordshire, to be Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop of London. *Perpetual Curacies*: Rev. M. S. Berry, to West Ashton, Wilts; Rev. J. Robinson, to Hollinwood, Prestwich, Lancashire; Rev. S. Sampson, to Ashton-under-Lyne; Rev. Augustine, to Bury, Lancashire; Rev. F. R. Swallow, to Bolton, Lancashire. *Curacies*: Rev. W. F. Crocker, to All Saints', Chelmsford; Rev. J. Augustine, to Ashton-under-Lyne; Rev. G. D. J. Keogh, to Whitford, Wilts.—*Guardian*.

UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The distribution of prizes took place at the University College on Saturday last. The prizes were personally presented by Lord Brougham, who delivered a lecture on the proceedings. The report for the session stated that the increase in the number of students during the session was 29 as compared with 1860 and 103 in the two preceding years. The number of new students this year was 114. The report gave a very favourable account of the condition of the college.

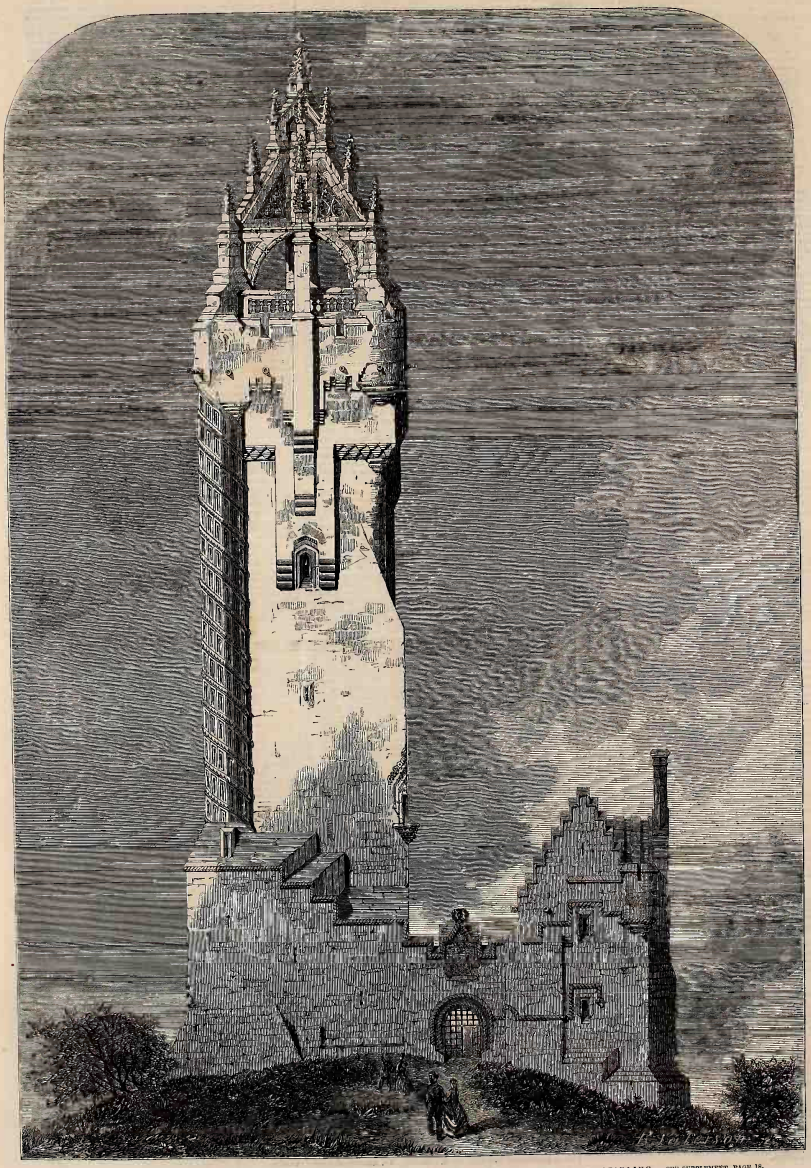
The annual meeting for the distribution of prizes was held at Owens College on Saturday last, under the presidency of Mr. Alderman Neale.

At a meeting of the trustees of the Chard Grammar School on Wednesday week, the Rev. G. Phillips, second master of the Wallingtonwoe School, was elected master, in the room of the Rev. J. F. Billing, resigned.

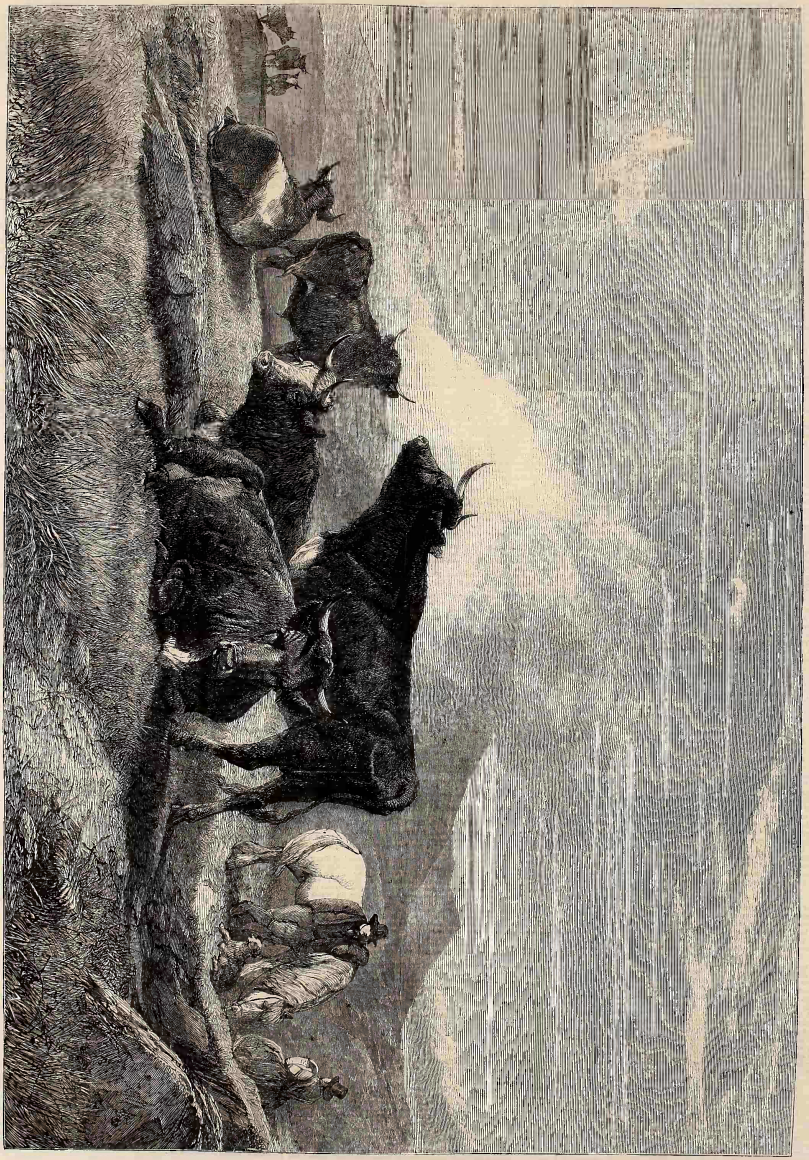
The annual meeting of the Leeds Grammar School took place on Wednesday week, and afterwards the distribution of prizes was made by the Vicar of Leeds, one of the school trustees, who spoke in favourable terms of the prosperity of the institution.

A letter from Weimar announces the approaching marriage of Liszt, the pianist, to the Princess Wittgenstein, a match which has been already spoken of.

The book fair for Southern Germany, just held at Stuttgardt, was attended by the representatives of above 400 houses engaged in the trade. The settling of accounts passed off very satisfactorily, and the booksellers, before they left Stuttgardt, made the necessary arrangements for applying to the Federal Diet, German Governments to enact new laws for regulating the handling of books, and protecting article productions against photographic pirates.



THE NATIONAL WALLACE MONUMENT, ABOUT TO BE BUILT ON THE ABBEY CRAIG, NEAR STIRLING.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 18.



"A REST ON THE ROAD TO THE FAIR," BY H. B. WILLIS, IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.—SEE PAGE 10 [illegible]

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

We are in July. Time was when at this date that Heraldian process the nomenclature of which has been somewhat profusely adopted in Parliament was formally announced as imminent. As yet the right Minister has declined to state when the measure is to commence. All that he has done towards indicating an idea of bringing the Session to a close has been recommending a kind of suicide to independent members—a choice between the two ways of severing themselves which they could not fail to deliver themselves, and about two hours of a precious business night were wasted in a very pretty exhibition of a precious business night were wasted in a very pretty exhibition of a cut which will be that the course of Parliament is like that of a hot shoe in a circus, always going at what appears to be a fast gallop, but everlastingly in a circle, so that no goal is ever reached, and the affair is only brought to an abrupt and ludicrous end by the physical exhaustion of the performer. At this period of the year the House of Commons presents the singular anomaly of a place where a chance of showing their quality in the House, although the outside world has no means of appreciating it, may be lost by going to morning prayers. Just the verse of rule which has descended on the House still prevails, and some of these quiet patriots who, happening to be in a metropolitan church, and are liable to be called upon to receive from influential publicans in the lobby every day if their names are not in the debates the night before, are always alarmed directly they find themselves alone by being the stage which it is intended to get through, and for which alone morning sittings are adopted, and move immediately that the House prays to the Lord for o'clock, when the Speaker leaves the chair for twenty minutes, and half a clause is got through.

The cry is still "Time" for the two hundred and fifty members of the nation. But somehow there is found opportunity and many long hours for considering the affairs of the Metropolis. There are some youthful, and some pseudo-youthful, gentlemen in Parliament who, in default of more legitimate vents for their energy superfluous energy have the grievance of Metropolitan Boards, and doing humanity service when they present them in a sort of caricature to that British Institution which is so hospitable to the eccentric from through the home legislation of the United Kingdom. Look at one night, when Mr. Baillie Cochrane solemnly brought down an indictment against the Carlisle Fund committee, which was of such importance—or rather impotence—that it could not manage to stir up the English spirit to a greater height of wrath than a debate which occupied by some £2000. This terrible machine, it seems in the eyes of Mr. Cochrane, Sir George Bowyer, and Mr. Pope Hennessy, was the monument of a desire to do away with the law of nations, and simply treason to gentlemen who rate subscriptions for the Pope, and who have a feeling for a French General who has "put down" the rebellion in the one season against "perfide Albion." There was name, to be used in the same sentence with Garibaldi, and Victor Emanuel, a one result of the debate which, terrible machine, it seems in the eyes of the Attorney-General, actually got roused, and uttered a few smart and sensible sentences. Mr. Bouverie, the Member for Kilmarnock and the Premier as to whether he was big enough for the vacant place which ought to have been left for the birth of succession. The birth of the world, which Parliament relieved in the reports of the debates, supposes that the wrongs of Poland were dealt upon the other evening by a deputy-sympathising House of Commons. It was not so. In showing interest in a subject there, of course, is by a large assemblage of members. Now the fact is that the House was not half full when Mr. Hennessy was speaking (with an interlude of an attempt to "count," prevented only by a rush of Members who had one of their number speaking on matters speaking on); of fifteen when Mr. Monckton Milnes was delivering a very mild poem in the metre—if it be metre—and diction, and of fifteen when Mr. Roebuck, in the same possible voice, tried to avoid the trap which had been set for him by the utterance of a few nothings which would have sounded very like a "no" from

NATIONAL SPORTS.

AT HOYDON it could not boast of the brilliant fields which we have seen there, the Stockbridge Thursday hacked none of its wonted visitors. John Day was, as usual, clerk of the course, but did not mount the scarlet coat, to which "Old John" was so partial on these festivals; and "Uncle Sam," the celebrated steersman of Gustavus, Friam, Pyrrhus the First, and Mendicant, was installed as janitor of the new Stand. Barballs gave Prime Minister another lift in the 200 sov Plate; and Fairwater at last rewarded Tom Oliver's care by making a complete example of Cosmo, Jun., in the Stewards' Plate. In spite of the 7lb. extra, William Day fanned nothing for Alexander (who is barely fifteen hands), but Mr. Merry had quite a fresh horse to pull out against him in Costa, the son of an Oaks and St. Leger winner and, according to the judge, Mr. Manning, a race, in which Costanza sole in a most determined style, ended in a dead heat. It is difficult to see how a mistake could have been made, as the horses finished close together. Still Alfred Day declared that he won by nearly a neck, and those who were opposite the chair were of the same opinion. Costa is a very own-built and capitally-bred horse, and, when he has had a little more work, we fully expect to see him help off some of his heavy engagements.

The Newmarket July Meeting commenced on Tuesday with about as meagre a programme for the day as was ever issued; and were it not for the July Stakes, the third and last on the card, there would have been a very poor show indeed. Thormanby's two year old wins and beating in mind Costa's running at Stockbridge, already referred to, Mr. Parr may be said to possess a rather formidable Derby team.

The race on Wednesday was preceded by an event which excited a melancholy interest—the sale of the late Duke of Bedford's stud. The Marquis of Exeter, the Earl of Yarborough, Lord Zetland, and many other noblemen and distinguished members of the Jockey Club were there, and it would have done the memory of that excellent man good had he witnessed the solemn dignity of the great Conservative chief as he listened to Mr. Tattersall while he discoursed of the merits of the stud of the deceased Duke of Bedford. The Stanford Plate was won this, the second year of its inauguration, by Thunderbolt, a four-year-old son of Orlando, and fell to the lot of Mr. Merry for the second day in the year's Derby. Sir Joseph Hawley purchased the training establishment for 2500 guineas.

Newmarket attended its annual carnival last week, and Carlisle held its meeting on Tuesday and Wednesday in this. Joey Jones, who so completely put the nationality of the Londesborough party by his victory in the Northumberland Plate, was, in turn, doomed to signal defeat in the Cumberland Plate on Tuesday, thus affording the City of the West a small kind of revenge for the signal punishment which the Northumbrians to nothing both meetings in the same week. Under hand 10st. the Cumberland Plate became the property of Mr. Osbaldeston Oldmeister, and ran Brusque (whom he "savaged" at the finish) to a head for the Queen's Plate.

Specular, who had to Cumete or Lord Faucenberg to confront him, won the Rumier Sire Prize at Ripon last week; and the Romford Show brought two very remarkable horses to the post, belonging to Mr. Westwood Cluffy. The winner, Fee Trade, by Theon, was sixteen years old, and had carried his services to the Stud in England and Ireland; the highly commended Bendigo by Sir Hercules was six years his senior, and could boast of 500 days in thirteen seasons.

The race meeting for next week are—Liverpool, on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday; Abingdon, on Tuesday and Wednesday; Pontefract, on Wednesday and Friday; and Mansfield, Friday. The Liverpool Cup, which was once quite a lion of the year in betting circles, seems to have utterly lost its prestige, and so far it has figured but very little in the betting of the Metropolitan quidnuncs.

The Surrey and Cambridgeshire match was marked by a most wonderful exhibition of batting on the part of Mr. Lyttelton, who never left the wicket from the score was at 7 and left it at 229, and the latter when it was at 10 and left it at 227. They both made runs amazingly fast, only giving a chance between the wickets, and never ran more than seven runs apart, and the wicket-ranging and the subscriptions flowed in to the tune of £20 when the "Cambridge Slogger" made up his 100 and the other with 108 for his score, came up to the pavilion to receive the public acknowledgement of their masterly defence and hitting. Also on behalf of Cambridge, who made a good innings; while Julius Caesar was great in this respect on the Surrey side.

The Cambridge and Player match at Lord's formed the lasting topic of conversation in cricketing circles during the week, but it was patent to all judges who witnessed the contest that the Gentlemen never stood a chance, nor the Players a stronger team into the field. Moreover, the former had had luck from the start, commencing by losing the toss, and the little stuck to them. Mr. Ross (5) and Lyttelton beautifully bowling Carpenter before he scored with a "no ball" after which escape he was not got out for 51. But when Lyttelton was, however, the best bowler on the side of the "Ineffables," and finely bothered Hayward. Mr. Miller played up his old form in the Gentlemen's second innings, but three of 5's and 4's being as good things with the bat as any in the match. Mr. Ellis headed the Gentlemen's first innings score with 24: and Daft, Lockyer, and others did good service for the professionals, who fairly out-bowled, out-batted, out-fielded, and out-generalled the Gentlemen in a first match of the kind. Another match between them is now progressing on the Oval, and the bat and ball will create an attraction at Lord's on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday next between Kent and England; at Manchester between the two Elevens, and at the Oval with a Gentlemen's match: the latter two on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.

NEWMARKET JULY MEETING.—TUESDAY.

Handicap Plate of 60 sovs.—Eastern Princess, 1. Bonduil, 2. Plate of 50 sovs.—Midia, 1. Mahmoud, 2.
July Stakes.—Toluma, 1. Costa, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

Sweepstakes of 100 sovs.—Chittara's Daughter, 1. Pargala, 2.
Handicap Plate of 50 sovs.—Lucetta, 1. Aetolia, 2.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Rescorter, 1. Hambleton Lass, 2.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Mr. Walton, 1.
Stanford Plate.—Thunderbolt, 1. Stampede, 2.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Bath Paper, 1.
Town Plate.—Eastern Princess, 1. Midia, 2.
Plate of 50 sovs.—Don del Lago, 1. Night Revel, 2.

THURSDAY.

Handicap.—Little Lady, 1. Lady Derby, 2.
Handicap of 10 sovs.—Gimcrack, 1. Bonduil, 2.
£50 Handicap Plate.—Cosmopolite, 1. Waterwheel, 2.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Costa, 1. Kangaroo, 2.
Midsummer Stakes.—Diophantus, 1. Ranger, 2.
Selling Sweepstakes.—Rosalind, 1. Filly by Talmor, 2.

CARLISLE RACES.—TUESDAY.

Cumberland Volunteer Stakes.—Locheil, 1. Wallachia, 2.
Grand Stand Handicap.—Highflyer, 1. Kirkdale Lass, 2.
Cumberland Plate.—Prince of Denmark, 1. Oldmeister, 2.
Ribble Hill Plate.—Eastarth Tub, walkover.
Her Majesty's Plate.—Bivouac, 1. Underhand, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

Corby Castle Stakes.—Locheil, 1. Wallachia, 2.
Surrey Handicap Stakes.—Patrick Vale, 1. Zachariah Tutt, 2.
Lottery Stakes.—Inkerman, 1. Oldmeister, 2.
Consolation Scramble Handicap.—Young Viscount, 1. Montrose, 2.

WORCESTER RACES.—THURSDAY.

Trial Stakes.—Scapegrace, 1. Broad Arrow, 2.
Worcestershire Stakes.—Fairwater, 1. Van Stroom, 2.
Crown Stakes.—Billy Dreadnought, 1. Sunbeam, 2.
£50 Handicap Plate.—Curlew, 1. Jessie Brown, 2.
Macclesfield Stakes.—Fairy Queen, 1. Charles Fox, 2.

CRICKET.—All England v. Broughton: The annual match between the All-England Eleven and eighteen of the Broughton Club was brought to a close last Saturday, on the Broughton ground, Manchester. The Broughton Club were again victorious. All England's innings was 216 and Broughton's, 217.

Thought vs. the House of Lords and Commons: This match was played on Lord's Ground last Saturday. Only one innings each was played, and the following score will illustrate the game:—Lords and Commons, 161; Zingari Club, 116.

County of Surrey v. Cambridgeshire: Last Saturday (the third day), at the Surrey ground, Kennington Oval, this match was concluded, Cambridgeshire winning by two wickets. Surrey numbered 187; and Cambridge, 189.

The annual cricket-match between Winchester and Eton came off at the latter college on Friday and Saturday last week, and terminated against Winchester. The following is the score:—Winchester, 78 and 98; Eton, 112 and 65, with nine wickets to go down.

The Gentlemen of the Surrey Club v. The County of Kent: This match, played on Monday and Tuesday at the Oval, was brought to a conclusion in favour of the County of Kent by 158 runs. The full score of the match is as follows:—Kent, 153 and 158; Surrey, 115 and 36.

The Gentlemen v. The Players of England: This match was played on Tuesday and Wednesday at Lord's Ground, and brought to a conclusion with the defeat of the Gentlemen in one innings, by 40 runs. The following is the complete score:—Players of England, the Gentlemen, 70 and 116.

AQUATICS.—Royal London Yacht Club: The annual regatta amongst the first-second class cutter yachts of this great metropolitan club came off on Wednesday. The following is the result:—Mary, very valuable, there being two for the first class, and one for the second; the former sailing from Erith round the Nore Light-vessel and back, the turning distance for the second class being off Southend Pier, each class receiving a time allowance of half a minute per ton. The race terminated as follows:—

	Tons.	h. m. s.		Tons.	h. m. s.
Crystabel	77	3 30 0	Oberon	75	3 30 45
Mary	76	3 30 0	Wizard	75	3 31 0

Mr Arrowsmith presented the first prize of the first class to Mr. Lane, owner of the Crystabel; and the prize of the second class to Mr. Hewett, owner of the Oberon.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Lord Palmerston has sent a donation of £25 to the Leeds Bagged School and Shoeblack Society.

One evening last week, at Henley-on-Thames, a man lay down to drink with his friends after a fatiguing journey, fell on the floor and killed him. His body was forced some inches into the earth.

The Rev. Llewellyn Powell, who was drowned at the time Corsair, of Chelsea, under the Rector of Liverpool, has been committed for trying other divers upon charges of having stolen a gold watch from another.

The wife of the Rev. F. Gooch, Bayington Rectory, Coventry, and of the late Sir Thomas Gooch, Bart., was thrown from her chaise while going to bed, owing to inadvertently hearing some Rimmel's vinegar, and was so injured that she died the following day.

Mr. F. Atkin, who carried on business at Manchester under the firm of Frank Atkin and Co., lately insolvent, was tried at the Manchester City Sessions last week on a charge of fraudulent bankruptcy, and found worth of coins from Messrs. Miles and Sevitle. After six hours' investigation the jury found him guilty, and he was sentenced.

A dreadful accident occurred on Tuesday in a railway tunnel near the town of Rossendale, in Lancashire, to a man named Holden Hall. A portion of the roof fell in, burying a number of men who were engaged in excavating. Of the number thus buried, Hall was the most severely hurt of life, while a fifth was terribly injured, and died on the following morning.

The election for Wolverhampton, in place of Sir R. Bethell, terminated in the return of Mr. Gilpin, the Liberal Conservative candidate for Southampton, and Governor of the Bank of England. The numbers at the close of the poll were—Gilpin, 1,679; Sergeant Hill Townshend, 1,673. There were 20,000 people round the hustings at the close, and some rumours of a breach of the peace, but nothing occurred.

The inauguration of the Luton Industrial Exhibition Bazaar took place on Monday in the exhibition building, Luton. A vast crowd assembled on the occasion, and the object was to raise the sum of £1,000 of money to pay off a debt contracted in building Christ Church, a new edifice for the use of the parish, and to enable the poor parishioners to be in a position to exhibit the various processes in the manufacture of straw plait at the present time, from the cultivation of the straw to the production of the finished article. The manufacture of the Bedfordshire pillow-lace was also exhibited. The proceeds amounted on Monday (Saturday).

The Lady Nyassa, the yacht which was recently built for Dr. Livingstone, left Southampton on Thursday week for the mouth of the Zambesi, on arrival at which place she will be conveyed thirty-four miles inland, by means of craft on the banks of the Nyassa, an unexplored river, on launched.—*Sotumes.*

The annual inspection of the Chatham division of the Royal Marines, by Major-General S. B. Wesley, Deputy Adjutant-General, took place last Saturday.

In consequence of recent reductions in the Army Medical Department, there will be no more examinations this year of candidates for Army assistant-surgeoncies.—*Medical Army Gazette.*

The only movement of importance in the camp at Aldershott last week, independent of the usual routine of duties, was the arrival on Thursday and Friday of the 33rd Regiment, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Hay, and the 97th Regiment, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Lysaght, from the Curragh of Kildare, in Ireland, to North Camp in the superb mess of the 84th Regiment. An account of some brief, but very interesting, experimental practice with a battery of field-day formed also one of the events of last week. Lieutenant-General Sir J. Pennefather, accompanied by his Staff, inspected the assembled troops.

In a pamphlet recently published by Mr. Lewis Gompertz, it is speedily ordered that in the future entry of men for the Navy petty officers and able seamen are to be rated as ordinary, with only a small increase of pay as may have previously served in the Navy, and so may be considered desirable men for the Navy. The object is to be attained by the fact that the men so to be rated as ordinary are not physically fit, and likely hereafter to prove valuable seamen. Mr. Gompertz is of opinion that under their lordships trust that every exertion may be made for their training.

A Warsaw letter published in the *Dresden Journal* says:—"From time immemorial it has been the usage here to throw wreaths of flowers into the Vistula on the eve of St. John, either to honour the memory of the ingenious Nepomuk, the patron saint of bridges, who, for refusing to disclose to the king the secrets of the confessional, was thrown from the bridge of Prague, or to draw auguries from the floating or sinking of the wreaths. On the night of St. John, therefore, a vast crowd, of the whole population, dressed in their best attire, took to the river side and the bridge to take part in the ceremony. Every one to be married that year deposited at the spot usually selected for that purpose; but the public, instead of going there, went to the bridge of Nepomucky, in order to see the fun, and threw their wreaths of roses and thorns on the graves of the victims who fell on the 8th of February, 1831, in the battle. The sounds of cannon in mourning were present, and all joined in repeating the national prayers and singing patriotic hymns over the graves."

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

NOTWITHSTANDING that the new Loan, when viewed in a commercial light, is considered rather more favourable, the transactions in most national securities, during the greater part of the week, have been of a very unsatisfactory scale; nevertheless, as the supply of stock about has not increased, prices have, on the whole, been well maintained. Consequently, the Loan has changed hands heavily, at further depressed rates.

The Bank continues overflowing with capital; yet in every instance the rates of discount, arising from an active demand for accommodation, have fallen on the Loan. The lowest quotations for the best commercial bills are as follows:—

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
Three months' Bills	.. 3½ to 4	Four Months' Bills ..	.. 4 to 4½
Two Months' Bills	.. 3½ to 4	Six Months' Bills ..	.. 4½ to 5

In the Stock Exchange very little money can now be obtained, and the lowest price to 5½ per cent.

The new Indian Loan of £4,000,000 has been officially announced. It is to be issued at £94 per £100 stock. In July, 1857, Bonds, accompanied by a deposit of 5 per cent, will be received up to Friday, the 19th inst., and the whole amount will be payable to the Bank of England, on account of the Secretary of State for India in Council in January and July. The minimum price has not been fixed, but we think that it will be about 98.

Several parcels of foreign coin, chiefly Russian, have been disposed of to the Bank during the past week, at 76s. per oz. for gold bars with a trifling premium for the dollar-looking Spanish coin and the large sum of £229,185. The exchange at New York continues favourable, and the Bank has received £100,000 in gold from that port. Also £50,000 from the West Indies, and £274,681, including £140,000 on Government account, to India and China.

Owing to the scarcity of the stock of gold the Directors of the Bank of France have determined to pay their drafts in silver. The same course is likely to be pursued by the Bank of Australia.

The report of the Republican Bank of London states that a further return of 2½ per share will be made to the shareholders, making 45s out of the £50 paid up.

At the half-yearly meeting of the shareholders in the Colonial Bank a dividend at the rate of ½ per cent per annum was declared. The reserve fund now amounts to £62,714 18s. 6d.

Most of the Continental exchanges are somewhat favourable. In the value of money very little alteration has taken place compared with the previous week.

The dealings in the Consols and Indian Market on Monday were on a very moderate scale:—Consols for Money were done at 93¾; for Account 93⅞; Reduced and New Three per Cents sold at 93¼; Long Annuities, March, 12⅞ to 9-16; Bills, June, 7s. to 9s. Bank Stock was 228 to 230; Ruper Paper, 94½ to 100½. India Bonds realised 20s. to 12s. discount. On the following day prices ruled almost stationary; but the transactions were very limited:—Bank Stock, 230½; Reduced and New Three per Cents marked 93¾; Consols for Transfer, 93¾; for Account, 93⅞; India Stock, 224 to 226; Long Annuities, 1885, 12½; Exchequer Bills, March, 12s. to 9s. 12s. dis.; India Bonds, 7s. 2s. discount. India Five per Cents were 99¾; Ditto, Debentures, 95¼ to 96; Ditto, Bonds, 10s. dis. India Four per Cent Paper was 74½. There was rather more firmness in the quotations on Wednesday:—Consols for Money, marked 93¾; for Time, 93⅞; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 93¼; New Three-and-a-Half per Cents, 95. Bank Stock was 229½ to 229; Exchequer Bills, 12s. to 9s. dis.; India Bonds, 12s. to 10s. discount. On the next Great Seal was done at 93¼; and the Five per Cent Rupee Paper at 94. On Thursday the Bank of England, by Council, for Money, sold at 93½; for the Account, 93⅝ to ¾; the Reduced and the New Threes, 93¼ to ⅜; Bank Exchequer Bills, 11s. dis.; Ditto, June, 7s. to 9s. dis.; India Bonds, 12s. dis.

With the exception of an advance in the value of Turkish Stock very little change has taken place in the value of the Foreign Securities dealt in during the week, and even here to a very moderate extent as follows:—Brazilian, Five per Cents, 101½; Brazilian Five per Cents, Small, 1858, 101½; Dutch, Four per Cents, 94¼; Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 80½; Mexican Three per Cents, 21½; New Granada Three-and-a-Half per Cents, 19½; Peruvian Four per Cents, 1849, 80½; Ditto, Ufthavens, 81 ¼ex div.; Peruvian Three per Cents, 71½; Portuguese Four per Cents, 1853, 44½; Russian Five per Cents, 1822, 104½; Ditto, Five per Cents, 1859, 104½; Spanish Three per Cents, 49; Ditto, New Deferred, 41½; Ditto, Passive, 14¾; Turkish Old Six per Cents, 1858, 87½; Ditto, New Six per Cents, 1858, 86½; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 64¼ ex div.; and Dutch Four per Cents, 99¾.

Joint-stock Bank Shares have been in limited request; nevertheless, the quotations generally have been well supported. Bank of Egypt have sold at 18¼; Chartered of India, Australia, and China, 21½; Colonial Bank, 2½ ex div.; Indian, London, and China, 22¾ ex div.; London and County, 35¾; London and Westminster, 8¾; and Union of Australia, 31¼.

Ocean Marine Insurance Shares have been done at 3¾ to 3¾ prem.; Thames and Mersey, 2¾ to 3 prem.; and Universal Marine, 1¾ to 1 7-8 prem.

A fair amount of business has been passing in Colonial Government Securities. Canada Six per Cents have realised 114 ex div.; Ditto, Five per Cents, 104 ex div.; New South Wales Five per Cents, 1871 to 1876, 97¾ ex div.; Ditto 1868 and 1869, 98¾ ex div.; Ditto, Four per Cents, 1867 to 1872, 97¼ ex div.; and Victoria Six per Cents, 105.

The Railway Market has been devoid of animation. Crystal Palace Six per Cent Debentures have sold at 102½ National Discount, 93; North British and Australian, 4½; Ditto, Four per Cent Debentures, 94¼; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 87½; Ditto, New, 40; Royal Mail Steam, 93½; Sidmouth Working Railway, 10; Old Australian Mail Steam, 1½; and Wolf Tavistock, 2¾ ex div.

In the Railway Share Market the dealings have been on a very moderate scale. On the whole, however, prices have been tolerably firm. The following are the Companies' official closing quotations:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—British and Exeter, 36¾; Caledonian, 87; Eastern Counties, 10¾; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 110; Great Northern, 107½; Great Western, 71½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 112½; London and Blackwall, 37½; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 84; London and North-Western, 93½; Midland, 102½; North British, 63½; North Eastern—Berwick, 105½; Ditto, Leeds, 98½; Ditto, York, 104½; South Eastern—Dover, 72½; Tenbigden and Grantham Railway and Canal, 86; South-Eastern, 82½; South Wales, 93½; and York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 79½.

LIKE ISSUED AT A FIXED RENTAL.—Chester and Holyhead Five per Cent, 112.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Great Western Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 92 ex div.; Ditto, Five per Cent, 1863-4-5, Guaranteed, 107½; Ditto, Five per Cent, and Brighton Four per Cent Preference, 90; London, Chatham, and Dover—Metropolitan Extension, 6½; Ditto, Preference, 12½; and Ditto, New, 12½.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 94½ ex int.; Ditto, New, 93½; Eastern Bengal, 102 ex div.; Grand Trunk of Canada, 19½; Great Canada, 18½; Great Indian Peninsula, 83 ex int.; Great Western of Canada, 10½; Ditto, New, 7½; Madras, 103; and Scinde, 103½.

FOREIGN.—Buenos and San Francisco, 9½; Great Luxembourg, 8; Santiago and Morne Five-and-a-Half per Cent Preference, 82 ex div.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, July 1.—*The supply of* English wheat in to-day's market was only moderate. Selected samples of both red and white were disposed of at full prices; but the middling and inferior qualities of all kinds of wheat were a dull sale, at a decline of 1s. per quarter on the currency quoted last Monday. Barley and malting were in good request, at former rates. Grinding barley was 1s. per quarter cheaper. Fine malting was fully supported, and realised extreme prices. Grey peas were 1s. dearer. Boilers and maples were in steady request, at full quotations. Otherwise the trade was heavy. Good sound oats commanded former terms. Inferior and heated samples, as well as corn of new growth, were a slow sale, at a decline in the value of 1s. per quarter. Beans were 1s. per quarter dearer, for which cut of either kind of produce was in a sluggish state, at Monday's currencies.

English.—Wheat, English and Scotch, white, 52s. to 55s.; Scotch and Suffolk, red, 50s. to 52s.; rye, 30s. to 32s.; grinding barley, 22s. to 23s.; distilling ditto, 25s. to 26s.; malting ditto, 28s. to 30s.; Chevalier, 32s. to 34s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire ditto, 30s. to 32s.; Kingston, 30s. to 32s.; Chevalier, 32s. to 34s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 18s. to 19s.; Scotch feed, 20s. to 21s.; Dutch, 19s. to 20s.; Irish, 18s. to 19s.; potato ditto, 20s. to 21s.; Dutch, 19s. to 20s.; Irish, 18s. to 19s.; potato ditto, 20s. to 21s.; poland ditto, 20s. to 21

GROUP OF ANIMALS LATELY RECEIVED AT THE GARDENS OF THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY, REGENT'S PARK.—SEE TEXT P. 624.

THE NEW

LORD CHANCELLOR.

THE Right Hon. Richard Bethell, Baron Westbury, of Westbury, in the county of Wilts, the new Lord Chancellor, is the son of Richard Bethell, Esq., M.D., and is descended from the old Welsh family of Ap Ithell. He was born in 1800; was a Fellow of Wadham College, Oxford, where he was first class in classics and second in mathematics, in 1818, having taken his degree of B.A. before reaching the age of eighteen. In 1821 he was elected Vinerian Fellow. He was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1823; became A Queen's Counsel in 1840; was Solicitor-General from December, 1852, till November, 1856, and Attorney-General from that date till March, 1858. He was re-appointed Attorney-General in June, 1859. He at one time held the office of Vice-Chancellor of the County Palatine of Lancaster. From a very early period of his career he held a prominent position at the Chancery Bar, and for many years has been acknowledged as its head. He sat in the House of Commons for Aylesbury from April, 1851, till May, 1859, when he was elected for Wolverhampton. In politics he is a Liberal, being an advocate for the ballot and the abolition of church rates.

Our Portrait of Lord Westbury is from a photograph by Mayall.

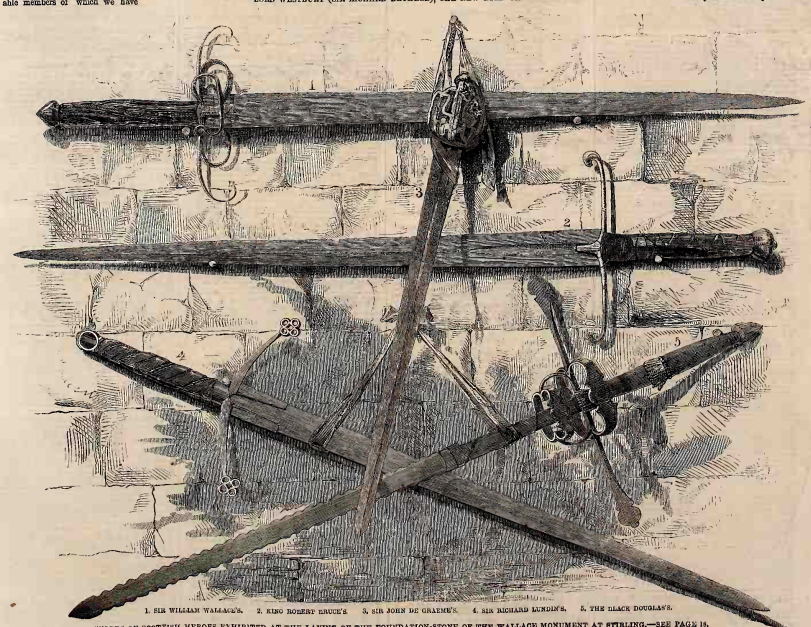
LORD WESTBURY (SIR RICHARD BETHELL), THE NEW LORD CHANCELLOR.

ANIMALS RECENTLY RECEIVED AT THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS.

THE accompanying group of animals represents the principal members of a valuable living collection lately received by the Zoological Society of London from Sir George Grey, the Governor of the Cape of Good Hope. Sir George has always been a liberal patron of the Zoological Society, and on his return to his government last autumn offered to take with him a collector and agent of the society for the purpose of conveying back to England from time to time such living animals as he might be able to obtain for presentation to the society's menagerie in Regent's Park Gardens. This offer was gratefully accepted.

About a month ago the first fruits of Sir George's Grey's liberality arrived in the shape of the fine series of animals, the more noticeable members of which we have figured in the Illustration on the preceding page.

The Burchell's zebra is a female, and particularly acceptable to the Society's collection, since they previously possessed only a male of this species. The blaaubok, grysbok, reinbok, steinbok, and philantomba are five species of the beautiful family of antelopes. The hyrax, or rock rabbit of the Cape colonists, of which Sir George Grey has sent over numerous specimens, is a particularly interesting animal, as being a close ally of the Syrian hyrax, or rock-loving coney of the Holy Scriptures. This curious little animal has, however, nothing to do with the rabbits, nor, indeed, with the class of rodents to which the rabbits belong; but, strange to say to say, is most nearly allied in every detail of structure to the tapirs and rhinoceroses, and belongs to Professor Owen's class of Perissodactyles. Of the two cranes represented on the right hand of the Engraving the society had previous examples of the Stanley crane in their gardens; but the beautiful carunculated crane of South Africa (*Grus carunculata*) had been absent from their collection for several years, and this specimen is a most acceptable addition to the already large living series of this group of birds. The island hen (from the island of Tristan d'Acunha) was perhaps, to naturalists, the most interesting object in the whole collection. It is a bird nearly allied to our common moorhen (*Gallinula chloropus*), but, upon accurate comparison, readily distinguishable by its thick, strong legs and undeveloped wings, which render it incapable of flight. These and other anatomical differences have been described at length by Dr. Sclater, the secretary of the society, at one of the scientific meetings held during the past month, and the name, *G. nesiotis*, proposed for the bird—which was previously unknown to science—from the Greek term, *νησιωτις*, "an islander." To the large and daily-increasing number of naturalists of the "Darwinian" school this bird is most interesting as showing the way in which animals are modified in accommodation to circumstances. The organs of flight would be of little use to a moorben in the dry, volcanic, lush-covered rock of Tristan d'Acunha, while speed in running becomes doubly valuable where there are no sedgy freshwater ponds (such as ordinary moorhens love) to supply a ready means of escape.



1. SIR WILLIAM WALLACE'S. 2. KING ROBERT BRUCE'S. 3. SIR JOHN DE GRAHME'S. 4. SIR RICHARD LUNDIN'S. 5. THE BLACK DOUGLAS'S.

SWORDS OF SCOTTISH HEROES EXHIBITED AT THE LAYING OF THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE WALLACE MONUMENT AT STIRLING.—SEE PAGE 18.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

BIRTHS.

On the 30th of June, 1861, at Thorpe House, Norwich, the wife of Edward Kerrison Harvey, Esq., of a son.

On the 27th inst., at Castle House, Shooters-hill, the wife of Alfred William Bean, of a daughter.

On the 1st inst., at St. Paul's Rectory, Gloucester-place, the wife of the Rev. Wm. David, of a son.

On the 2nd inst., the wife of Dr. Bradford, of a son.

On the 28th ult., at Scarcliffe Hall, Yorkshire, the wife of John Greenwood, Esq., M.P., of a son.

On the 30th ult., at Prestwich Lodge, near Manchester, the wife of Edward Lepel Loy, Esq., of a son.

On the 8th of March last, at Christchurch, Canterbury, New Zealand, Jane, wife of James Field, jun., Esq., of a daughter.

On the 27th of June, at Ruthin-gaol, Lady Blanche Finsbar Howard, of a daughter.

On the 30th ult., in Holly Lodge, Campden-hill, the Countess of Airlie, of a son.

On the 27th inst., at 49, Belgrave-square, Lady Octavius Shaw Stewart, of a son.

On the 26th ult., at 28, Upper Grosvenor-street, Lady Mary Herbert, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 3rd of June, at the British Chapel, Moscow, Russia, by the Rev. J. Whitwell, Charles Knill to Mary-and Theodora Schilo to Sophia, daughters of John Fletcher, all Esq., Moscow.

On the 11th of May, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop, assisted by the Rev. W. Kay, M.A., Principal of Bishop's College, G. F. Waller, Esq., to Harriette, only daughter of W. F. Fergusson, Esq., of Calcutta.

On the 27th ult., at the parish church of Whippingham, by the Rev. John Gibson, assisted by the Rev. Richard Gibson, James Edward Gibson, Esq., of West Cowes, to Louisa Matilda, only child of the late Fleming Chapman, Esq., Capt. R.N.

DEATHS.

On the 28th of June, at Kempsford, Lady Georgina Bourke, widow of the Rev. Sackville Bourke, and daughter of the late Earl of Scarborough.

On the 2nd inst., at his seat, Penllen Court, near Cowbridge, Glamorgan, Sir J. Tuissen, in his 71st year.

On the 30th ult., at Carrochan Hill, Roseburg, at the residence of her brother-in-law, Captain Coffin, Ellen Ann Elizabeth, relict of the late Major-General Frederick Augustus Wetherall, C.B., aged 63 years.

On the 19th inst., at Wallington, Surrey, John, the eldest son of the late Sir John Conroge, Esq., of Horsleydown and Dunwich, in the 83rd year of his age.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED, with Mr. HOWARD PAUL, will give their ENTERTAINMENT, OUR CHAIRMARKET and THE TWO RIVAL COMPOSERS, EVERY EVENING (except on Saturday), at Eight; Thursday and Saturday Afternoons at Three, at the ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. Stalls, 3s.; Admission, 2s. and 1s. Stalls, 3s.; Stall Chairs, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 7s. Doors open half an hour before the commencement. Carriages at 10.30. Regent-street.

HER MAJESTY'S CONCERT-ROOM, Haymarket.—Under the Management of Mr. Gaston Gresnet. THIS EVENING, and EVERY EVENING at Eight, and a GRAND MORNING PERFORMANCE on Saturday next, at Three. Rossi, Mario, Tagliafico, and Formes, the Great Artists engaged at Her Majesty's Theatre.—Secretary, Mr. Hodgson.

APTOMMASO'S HARP MATINEE at ST. GEORGE'S HALL, on MONDAY NEXT, July 8, at Half-Two, assisted by eminent artists. Mr. Aptommas will play Weber's Concert-Stück and Variations, and several of his own Compositions. Tickets, 10s. 6d.; Family Tickets to admit three, 21s. each.

HEIR WILHELM GANZ'S CONCERTS. ST. JAMES'S HALL.—The First of Four on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, July 8, at Eight precisely. Mr. QUEEN'S HALL. Artists: Miss Arabella Goddard, Miss Williams, Miss Matilda Rankin, Signor Gardoni, Mr. Weiss, Mr. Lazarus, Lindsay Sloper, Henry Duchesnes, and Wilhelm Ganz. Conductor, Mr. Benedict. Family Tickets, to admit Three, One Guinea; to be obtained of Herr Wilhelm Ganz, 9, Argyll-street.

THE SOUTH LONDON MUSEUM.—By permission of the Privy Council, the Collection of Animals and Birds now at CONSTANTINOPLE will be brought South Kensington Museum, on SATURDAY NEXT, July 13, being all Tuesday. The Chair will be taken by Sir RICHARD, Earl Granville, K.G., at 3.30, in the Theatre. Admission to Visit the Collection will be opened, at 2s. each person; children under 12 years, 1s. Tickets to be had at the Museum, or of the Secretary, 37, Sydney-street, Brompton. Will only be exhibited by permission of the Commissioners of the Museum. Several learned societies, &c. A band is engaged, and Mr. Silas will attend with a selection of the musical pieces.

Admission to Tuesday-Sale, 1s.; to admit a Lady and Gentleman, 2s. 6d.; Children, 6d. Open from Ten to Seven. Last day, 5s. To be obtained at the Lodge Gates and at the Sale Rooms of the metropolis. By order of Committee.

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BEETHOVEN'S SONATAS in BOOSEYS' MUSICAL CABINET. The whole of the 32 Sonatas arranged by LOUISA PYNE, in BOOSEY'S MUSICAL CABINET, published in Numbers, Price One Shilling each. Each Number with Life and Portrait of Beethoven, and Critical Remarks on the Sonata. Nos. 1 and 2 contain Beethoven's Sonatas, Germania, Prussia, and Hungria in one Number, price 1s. Nos. 3 and 4 contain Italia, and Russia in one Number, price 1s. Nos. 5 and 6 contain Gallia, and Albion, including all things into concord—earnestness and clearness of the text, and the Portrait and Memoir of Beethoven. Nos. 7 and 8 contain Grand Sonata and Sonata Pathetique, price 1s. Nos. 9 and 10 contain Sonata Sentimentale and Sonata Appassionata, price 1s. Nos. 11 and 12 contain Sonata Pastorale and Sonata Militaire, price 1s. Nos. 13 and 14 contain Sonata Quasi una Fantasia and Sonata in C minor, price 1s. Nos. 15 and 16 contain Sonata in D minor and Sonata in E flat, price 1s. Nos. 17 and 18 contain Sonata in F minor and Sonata in A flat, price 1s. Nos. 19 and 20 contain Sonata in G and Sonata in C, price 1s. Nos. 21 and 22 contain Sonata in D and Sonata in A, price 1s. Nos. 23 and 24 contain Sonata in F and Sonata in C minor, price 1s. Nos. 25 and 26 contain Sonata in A flat and Sonata in B flat, price 1s. Nos. 27 and 28 contain Sonata in E minor and Sonata in C sharp minor, price 1s. Nos. 29 and 30 contain Sonata in B flat and Sonata in C, price 1s. Nos. 31 and 32 contain Sonata in A flat and Sonata in C minor, price 1s. Nos. 33 and 34 contain Sonata in D and Sonata in E flat, price 1s. Nos. 35 and 36 contain Sonata in A and Sonata in C, price 1s. Nos. 37 and 38 contain Sonata in F and Sonata in C, price 1s. Nos. 39 and 40 contain Sonata in E flat and Sonata in C minor, price 1s. Nos. 41 and 42 contain Sonata in A flat and Sonata in C, price 1s. Nos. 43 and 44 contain Sonata in B flat and Sonata in C minor, price 1s. 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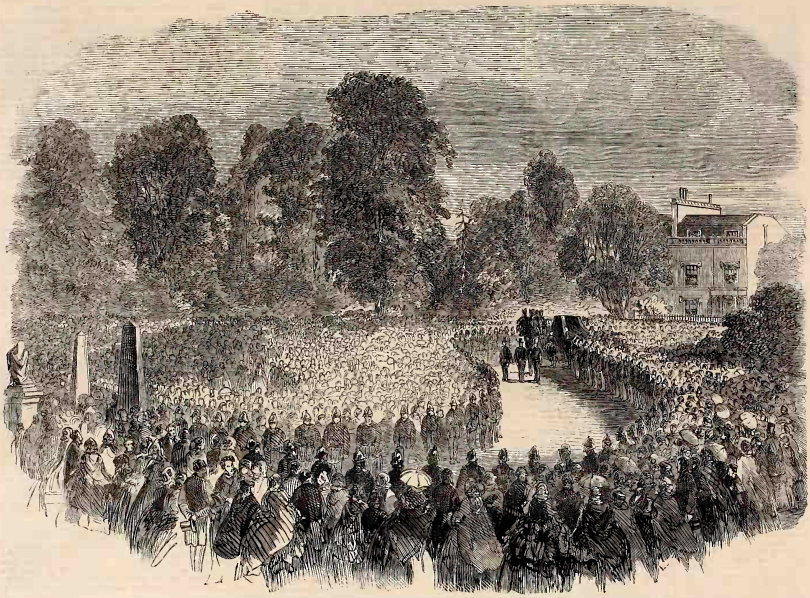
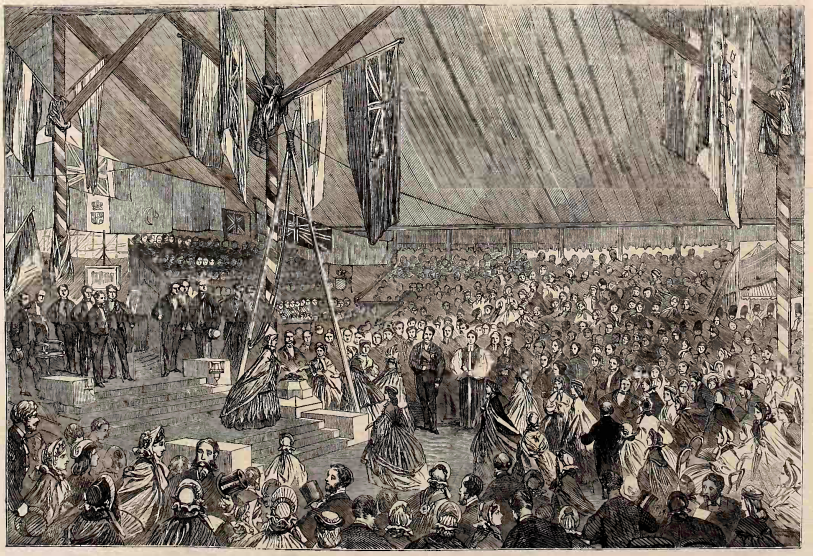


FUNERAL OF MR. BRAIDWOOD, THE LATE CHIEF OF THE LONDON FIRE BRIGADE, IN ABNEY-PARK CEMETERY.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE MERCHANT SEAMEN'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, BY THE PRINCE CONSORT: LADIES PLACING PURSES ON THE STONE.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

FUNERAL OF MR. BRAIDWOOD.

THE remains of the late chief of the Fire Brigade were solemnly conveyed to their last resting-place in Abney Park Cemetery last Saturday, in the presence of an immense concourse of spectators. Seldom if ever before in London has such a marked tribute of public respect been paid to a private individual. The London Rifle Brigade, the Tower Hamlets Volunteers, all the public and private fire brigades, with a large number of the City and metropolitan police, and the representatives of the various great fire companies attended on the occasion, and formed part of the procession, which extended for upwards of a mile in length. Every avenue leading to Watling-street was blocked by a dense and almost impenetrable crowd, while throughout the entire length of the route along which it was to pass every path was thronged, and the windows, and even roofs, of the houses were crowded. Before those nearly all the shops were shut, and in the streets houses the shutters were closed and the blinds drawn. Every bell from the City churches rang out a funeral peal, except that in Bow-church, which the City authorities kept dumb, out of respect for the Lord Mayor's dying office.

On reaching Abney Park the procession turned from the principal entrance down Church-street to the southern gates of the cemetery, near which the Presbyterian Chapel is situated. Here the funeral service was read by the Rev. Dr. Cumming, the late chief's own minister, and was conducted with the usual solemnities. The ceremony was extremely fine, and the influence of the district made quite a gala day of the occasion. A triumphal arch was erected, and the Prince's flag was flying after five o'clock his Royal Highness ascended it, accompanied by the Bishop of London in his ecclesiastical vestments, and a numerous body of the magistracy of the district.

Mr. George Somes Clarke, honorary secretary to the institution, presented his Royal Highness an address expressing the thanks for the honour conferred on the institution by his Royal Highness, by his gracious presence on the occasion, and detailing the rise, progress, and objects of the institution.

The Prince Consort replied as follows:—"Gentlemen, I am very grateful to you for your kind address, and for the kind manner of your reception you have given me. I am glad by my presence here to-day to mark not only my own desire, at all times, by any means in my power, to promote whatever may be for the benefit of any portion of her Majesty's subjects, but also the deep interest taken by the Queen in a class of men to which the success of this country is so largely owing. You may be assured that her Majesty will hear with the liveliest satisfaction of the extended means of usefulness and efficiency which I am sure will be by the first stone will afford to your excellent institution. It must, indeed, be gratifying to your managers, and to those who have so liberally supported him to witness the success which has so far attended their benevolent and patriotic exertions, assured as we must be that the efforts which have been put forth cannot be in vain, but that they will now be directed towards the realisation and extension of the benefits of the institution to the men for whose benefit it was founded, and it is impossible to doubt that still more satisfactory results will follow. I thank you once more, gentlemen, for your address, and for the part you have taken in this very interesting occasion." This brief speech was loudly cheered at its conclusion.

His Royal Highness then descended from the platform and laid the stone with the ordinary ceremonies. The Bishop of London offered an appropriate prayer, and a hymn was sung by the children belonging to the institution. The ladies who had collected subscriptions then deposited their purses on the stone, and in a few cases a little bag of coins was added to the number. It was announced amid loud cheers that Lady Morrison had given a purse containing one hundred guineas. The Queen's name having been received with three hearty cheers were given for the Queen, and also three cheers for the Prince Consort, which he then retired.

The new institution, which will be in the Venetian Gothic style, is to be built of brick, with Arcaster freestone and Mansfield redstone facings. The accommodation is to be for 200 children (50 boys and 50 girls) in addition, whose ages vary from seven years, the period prescribed by the rules for their admission, to fourteen, the age at which each child leaves the asylum. The new building is designed to be at once ultimately to accommodate 200 children—200 boys and 100 girls.

NEW SCHOOL-CHURCH AT PLAISTOW.

THE new and handsome school-church which has been built through the exertions of the Victoria Dock Mission in the parish of Plaistow, near the Victoria Docks, was formally opened last Thursday by the Bishop of London. The presence of a large number of the chief subscribers to this most deserving missionary effort. The idea of building these schools was suggested by a letter which appeared in the Times in 1857, and which, under the title of "Pursuit of Knowledge under Difficulties," gave a graphic description of the miserable state in which the Holy Sacrament of Baptism was held, and of the wretched condition of the parish of Plaistow generally. At once a number of philanthropic and benevolent individuals established the Victoria Dock Mission, to provide both proper schools and proper and sufficient church accommodation, and a committee was organised to carry out the objects of the public meeting held at Stratford. The district over which these Londoners over the Border were scattered contained some 4000 people, but the neighbourhood in which they lived was a mere swamp, and a most unhealthy one too, from the want of proper drainage. Therefore, the first efforts of the committee were directed to the improvement of the sanitary condition of the people, and, by making energetic efforts in the right direction, they at last got a proper system of drainage introduced and thoroughly carried out, to the benefit of the health of the whole of the property. In 1857 the Bishop of London appointed Mr. Meyrick and Mr. Douglas curates. A small school was built and fitted up for them, in which they lived was a mere swamp, and a most unhealthy one too, from the want of proper drainage. Therefore, the first efforts of the committee were directed to the improvement of the sanitary condition of the people, and, by making energetic efforts in the right direction, they at last got a proper system of drainage introduced and thoroughly carried out, to the benefit of the health of the whole of the property. In 1857 the Bishop of London appointed Mr. Meyrick and Mr. Douglas curates. A small school was built and fitted up for them, in which they lived, and a large and handsome building. The chief room is plainly but very substantially fitted up, and capable of accommodating 400 scholars. The master's and mistress's house is attached to it, and there are also three fine separate class-rooms for the more advanced pupils. All the rooms are lofty, well ventilated, and scrupulously clean and well fitted, and in the rear of the building are separate playgrounds for the boys and girls. The average attendance at the school, it is expected, will not be less than 300 daily, the poorer children paying 2d. a week, and others more in proportion to the condition of their parents. On Sundays the large room will be used for church services until such time as the mission is able to build a church on a site which they have their eye upon.

FIRST ITALIAN NATIONAL FESTIVAL.

On the 2nd of June Italy celebrated her first great national festival; on the 2nd because that day was a Sunday, and a month—a month, as our readers are aware, the day set apart in Roman Catholic countries for festivals, rejoicings, and holiday-keeping of all sorts, as well as for prayer. And the first Sunday after June is the day which has been fixed on for an annual universal festival in celebration of the national unity and the national independence henceforth for ever *for ever*, after the fashion of human talk. It will be for Italy what the 4th of July is—or must we, shall we say *was?*—for the citizens of North America.

The plan on which this permanent anniversary has been established is this: In every city and town, and village, and almost in every village throughout Italy there has existed immemorially some more or less important annual festival, generally on the commemoration day of the patron saint of the locality. At Florence it was St. John's Day, on the 24th of June, which has been a great holiday and equal to the great holiday of the year with choice races, illuminations, fireworks, and so forth. Now all these old-world "feste" days will fall back into the rank of ordinary saints' days, and the Festa, whether the local one accepted by the "community," or corporation, as we should say—were spent in celebrating Italy as a united kingdom, and the resident Italian national festival. But it must be noted that all the old local holidays had a more or less marked religious, or at least ecclesiastical, character: they had all a procession, more in the streets of them, and church services made a very prominent feature of them. Now it is especially declared that the new national festival shall have no part in the commemoration day of the patron saint of the locality, or of any ecclesiastical character, nor depend in any wise for its full solemnity on any priestly ministrations. In the present temper of the country, and in view of the political part which the Italian clergy especially, have played in the recent events in Italy, it is easy enough to understand why this should be the case. And it is a significant fact that consequences of this first avowed and visible breach between church and people are likely to be far-spreading and important. Festivals, processions, and holidays are dear to the Southern Europeans. In many place manners of the clergy—principally the lower ranks of the secular clergy—have been allowed to grow into a scandal and a reproach, and the national rejoicing, by the performance of a Te Deum, on the morning of the holiday, and the attendance of the local authorities on the occasion, but the priests who have done so have fallen under the severest censure of their superiors; and the commencement of nothing less than a schism in the Church seems to be the result.

We shall probably find occasion shortly to return to this part of the subject, and before concluding our present article to refer to the political schism has already manifested itself. But our present business is with the gala doings which passed off—in Florence at all events, and, we believe, throughout Italy—on Sunday last. Of course, in spite of the graver considerations to which they may give rise; unblushing also by any means to be regarded as matters of little moment. Festivals which are necessarily gall and wormwood to them. Reports were rife on the preceding day that such would not be the case. It was whispered that the Florentines were disposed to be sulky; and those who spread the report succeeded so far in their object as to cause many of the more timid and peaceably disposed to keep out of the lower classes to shut themselves in their houses during the "festa."

The holiday was a perfectly successful one notwithstanding, for Florence was full to the very doors of the city. By common the holiday doings were concentrated in the magnificent square in the new quarter of the city, which when it opposite the railway station. And in the evening of the first celebration of Italian nationality, our artist has given a very spirited sketch of the scene. Much, it seems, was done to which abundant tricolor banners, and draperies, a concourse of people met to enjoy themselves, a lovely starlight night, and a delicious, balmy air, to which the season of the year makes no stranger, and the simple, easily-pleased people. It was intended that dancing in the Piazza Vittorio Emanuele should take place, and the band of the Grenadier Guards was engaged for the evening. But those who knew the Florentines well predicted that this would be a failure. And the result proved them to be right. The Italian lads, including grown men, prefer folk made some little attempt at jumping about in time to the music, but the attempt was a failure. The performances seem to be found to commit such a solecism in Tuscan manners as to dance in public. "They say," we heard from the lips of a pretty young woman, "that the people in the north of Italy dance in public, but we Florentines, we would not be seen doing such a thing?" And, alas! in fact, they would not be seen doing such a thing?" And, alas! in fact, they would not be seen doing such a thing?" And, alas! in fact, they

Relics of the Past.

THE GREAT FIRES OF LONDON AND OTHER CITIES IN OLDEN TIME.

THE predominant topic of conversation throughout the country for the last fortnight has been the appalling and costly conflagration near London-bridge. While this terrible fire is still burning, and public attention is still engaged in speculating upon its origin and consequences, it may be interesting to revert to some former and still more disastrous visitations of the same description.

One of the most fatal of these sweeps which English history records occurred on the 10th of July, 1212, very near the site of the present calamity. In the evening of that day a fire broke out on the Southwark end of London-bridge, and a strong southerly wind rapidly drove the flames across, eglwyd. London-bridge, as is well known, was at that time thickly covered with houses; some of these, particularly on the Southwark side, were places of public resort, and it happened on this occasion that more than three-and-twenty persons were crushed on the bridge. The flames, beginning on the extreme south, soon communicated by sparks, borne by the wind, with the wooden structures on the north, and stripped inestimable property as saw itself surrounded by a belt of fire—

Then shriek'd the timid, and stood still the brave.

On the Southwark side retreat was impossible; there was an immense block of buildings, including the Church of St. Mary Overy, sent forth volumes of flame and smoke, through which none could penetrate and live; on the City side the danger was scarcely less imminent. The latter, however, seeming to offer the greater chances of escape, the frantic crowd pressed on in undivided eagerness towards the north, driving those in front right into the flames. In a short time the passage was choked by the bodies of those who fell. The wretched people then could look for safety only from the river. What followed is graphically told by Stow—"There came to their aid many ships and vessels, into which the multitude so suddenly rushed that the ships were thereby sunk, and they all perished. It was said through the fire and shipwreck there were destroyed about three thousand persons whose bodies were found in part or half burned, besides those who were wholly burnt to ashes and could not be found." It is hardly credible that such an enormous loss of life could have occurred in a fire so confined in scope as this appears to have been, but Stow's account is substantially confirmed by all the ancient writers of the time.

The next important conflagration in the metropolis was the so-called Great Fire of London. This terrible fire began on Sunday, Sept. 2, 1666, after midnight, in the house of a baker in Pudding-lane, not far from old London-bridge, and close to where the Monument now stands. There are several accounts and versions of the Great Fire, but none more real and stirring than the sketches of John Evelyn and Samuel Pepys, who were eyewitnesses of the ghastly and terrible spectacle. Describing the aspect of the City the day after the fire commenced, Evelyn says—"The conflagration was so universal, and the people so astounded, that, from the beginning, I know not by what despondency or fate, they hardly started to quench it; so that there was nothing heard or seen but crying out and lamentation, running about like distracted creatures, without at all attempting to save even their goods, such a strange consternation there was upon them. So it ismed both in heaven and earth, the churches, public halls, Exchange, hospitals, monuments, and ornaments, leaping, after a prodigious rate, from house to house and street to street, at great distances one from the other; for the heat, with a long set of fair and warm weather, had even ignited the air, and prepared the materials to conceive the fire, which devoured, after an incredible manner, houses, furniture, and everything. Here [at the Bankside, Southwark] you might behold the Thames covered with goods floating all the barges and boats laden with what some could save, and the carts and coaches, which instantly were fired and carried in conflagration heaps one upon another. Now no sermons nor lectures could expect auditories; all the churches and publique places were filled with the miserable and distressed, who came and came laden with what they could bring to save their goods, such a strange consternation there was upon them. So it ismed both in heaven and earth, the churches, public halls, Exchange, hospitals, monuments, and ornaments, leaping, after a prodigious rate, from house to house and street to street, at great distances one from the other; for the heat, with a long set of fair and warm weather, had even ignited the air, and prepared the materials to conceive the fire, which devoured, after an incredible manner, houses, furniture, and everything. Here [at the Bankside, Southwark] you might behold the Thames covered with goods floating all the barges and boats laden with what some could save, and the carts and coaches carrying out to the fields, which lay open; cellars were strewed with persons there to watch and tents erecting to shelter both people and what goods they could get away. Oh, the miserable and calamitous spectacle! such as the like the world hath not seen since the foundation of it, nor can be outdone till the universal conflagration thereof. All the sky was of fiery aspect, like the top of a burning oven, and the light shone upon many furlongs round about. God grant mine eyes may never behold the like who now saw above 10,000 houses all in one flame; the noise and crackling, and thunder of the impetuous flames, the shrieking of women and children, the hurry of people, the fall of towers, houses, and churches, was like a tempest, and the air all about so hot and inflamed, that at the last one was not able to approach it, so that they were forced to stand still and let the flames burn on, which they did for near two miles in length and one in breadth. The clouds also of smoke were dismal, and reached upon computation near fifty miles in length. Thus I left it this afternoon burning, a most woful spectacle or the last day."

Pepys's inspiring account of the scene, and of the panic-stricken authorities, is full of interest also:—"I to Whitehall . . . and did tell the King and Duke of York what I saw; and that, unless his Majesty did command houses to be pulled down, nothing could stop the fire. They seemed much troubled, and the King commanded me to go to my Lord Mayor [Sir Thomas Bloodworth] from him, to command him to spare no houses, but to pull down before the fire every way. The Duke of York bid me tell him that if he would have any more soldiers he shall; and so I went by land Arlington. Here, meeting with Captain Cocke, I in his coach, which he lent me, and I set down my Lord Mayor at Paul's, and bade him, as I could, every creature coming away loaden with goods to save, and here and there a hackney carried empty to bring more. Extraordinary good goods carried in carts and on backs. At last met my Lord Mayor in Cannings-street, like a man spent, with a handkercher about his neck. To the King's message he called like a fainting man, 'Lord, what can I do? I am spent. People will not obey me. I have been pulling down houses, but the fire overtakes us faster than we can do it.' Thus he needed no more soldiers, and that, for himself, he must go and refresh himself, having been up all night. So he left me, and I him, and walked home, seeing people all almost distracted and no manner of means used to quench the fire." Later in the day the worthy Pepys, hearing that Whitehall "an extraordinary thing," he was glad and as merry as at this time we could be," returned to Whitehall, where he met with the King and Duke of York, in their barge, and with them to Queenhithe, and there called Sir Rehard Browne to the window. Their order was only to pull down houses apace, and so below bridge at the waterside; but little was or could be done, the fire grew so mighty, and so fast." After sunset the same day Pepys accompanied his wife to "little Woodstreet, by the Bankside, over against the Three Cranes." There he "saw the fire grow, and as it grew darker appeared more and more, and in corners and upon steeples, and between churches and houses, as far as we could see up the hill of the City, in a most horrid, malicious, bloody flame, not like the flame of an ordinary fire."

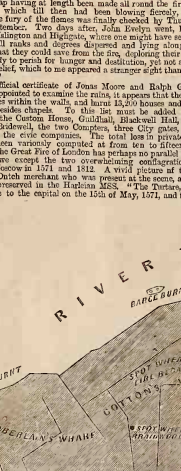
On Tuesday, Sept. 4, John Evelyn had another look at the devastated town and the still raging element. "It was now burned," he says, "as far as the Inner Temple. All Fleet street, the Old Bailey, Ludgate-hill, Warwick-lane, Newgate-market, Paternoster-row, Cheapside, and most of it reduced to ashes. The stones of St. Paul's flew like grenades, the melting lead running down the streets in a stream, and the very pavements glowing with fiery redness, so as no human foot could endure to walk on them."

On the following day the fiery sparks began falling on Whitehall, and then there was a stir indeed. "But, oh!" says Evelyn, "the confusion there was now at Court! It pleased his Majesty to command me, among the rest, to look after the quenching of Fetter-lane toward Holborn, while he took another part at Holborn-bridge, which the rest of the gentlemen took their several posts, some at one post, some at another, for now they began to bestir themselves, and not till now, who hitherto had stood as men astonished, with their hands across; and, indeed, to consider that nothing was likely to put a stop but the blowing up of so many houses as might make a wider gap than any that had yet been made by the ordinary method of pulling them down with engines. This some stout seamen proposed early enough to have saved near the whole city; but the same tenacious and avaricious men (aldermen, &c.) would not permit, because their houses must have been of the first."

Strangely enough, if we may believe the garrulous Pepys, women were far more industrious and energetic in extinguishing the flames than men:—"It was pretty to see how hard the women did work in the cannells, sweeping of water," but he adds—which is not gallant—that "then they would for drink and be as drunk as devils." An immense gap having at length been made all round the fire, and the east wind, which till then had been blowing fiercely, somewhat abating, the fury of the flames was finally checked by Thursday, the 6th of September. Two days after, John Evelyn went, he tells us, "towards Islington and Highgate, where one might have seen 200,000 people of all ranks and degrees dispersed and lying along by their heaps of what they could save from the fire, deploring their loss; and, though ready to perish for hunger and destitution, yet not asking one penny for relief, which to me appeared a stranger sight than any I had yet beheld."

By the official certificate of Jonas Moore and Ralph Gatris, the surveyors employed to estimate the damage, it appears that there were burnt 373 acres within the walls, and burnt 13,200 houses and 89 parish churches, besides chapels. To this list must be added the Royal Exchange, the Custom House, Guildhall, Bladewell Hall, St. Paul's Cathedral, Bridewell, the two Compters, three City gates, and fifty-two halls of the civic companies. The total loss in private property alone has been variously computed at from ten to fifteen millions sterling. The Great Fire of London has perhaps no parallel in modern history, if we except the two overwhelming conflagrations which destroyed Moscow in 1571 and 1812. A vivid picture of the first is given by a Dutch merchant who was present at it, and the scene, and whereof an account is preserved in the Harleian MSS. "The Tartars," he tells us, "set fire to the capital on the 15th of May, 1571, and the flames soon kindled, then did arise so fierce and violent a wind that it drove the rifiers and long trees from the suburbs into the City. The conflagration was so sudden that nobody had time to save himself, but had to remain in the place where he happened to be. The persons that were burnt in this fire were above two hundred thousand, which did happen because the houses are all of wood and the streets paved with great fir-trees set close together, which, being oily and resinous, make the incredibly inexpressible; so that in four hours time all was underneath ashes, being wholly consumed. . . . Many lords and gentlemen were stifled in great trees, when they fell they crushed down all that was underneath others, being without all remedy. Besides all this, there was a want of going and coming out, so that for want of air they all perished. The poor country people that had saved themselves in the city, with their cattle, from threescore miles round about, hoping the confusion was past, ran into the market-place, which is not paved of wood as the rest, nevertheless they were all roasted there, in such sort that the tallest man seemed but a child, so much had the fire contracted their limbs, and this by reason of the great houses that were round about—a thing more hideous and frightful than any can imagine."

The burning of Moscow in 1812, though the subject of repeated conjecture and speculation, has never yet been satisfactorily explained. Count Rostopchine, the then Governor of the city, to whom the fire is imputed by most historians, repudiates the charge in a work entitled "La Vérité sur l'Incendie de Moscou," published at Paris in 1823. Napoleon I., however, in his famous bulletin declares unhesitatingly that the fire was



SITE OF THE GREAT FIRE IN SOUTHWARK.

the crime of Rostopchine. The same bulletin goes on to state that "thirty thousand sick and wounded Russians have perished in the flames." This is probably an exaggeration; but there can be no doubt that the conflagration was more stupendous than any modern times have witnessed—far more horrible, indeed, than even the Great Fire of London.

It was on the 14th of September that Napoleon took up his head-quarters in the Kremlin, and on the same day the frightful scourge broke out in the shops of the Kremlin-bazaar. By the 16th the fire had spread in all directions; and on the evening of that day a vast sea of flames rushed the horizon for miles around, carrying death and destruction to every thing in its course. The various quarters of the town are said to have taken fire, to have burned, and disappeared all at once, leaving only heaps of blackened ruins, and stones to indicate the spot where they had stood. Wherever the fire-spout was turned, it was met by smoking ruins or devouring flames. The silence of terror was broken only by a roaring like that of the waves of a stormy sea; the frightful sound was occasionally heard by the weak-minded, horrified with desolation under the events of flame. Napoleon is related to have gazed for hours in silent horror at the sight. At length a shudder ran through his frame, and, giving a few hasty orders, he left the Kremlin precipitately, and fled to the Castle of Petrowsky. The loss of life and property by this fire is beyond all estimation. Three thousand and eight hundred houses, innumerable churches, chapels, palaces, and public buildings were reduced to ashes. The private loss is supposed to be equal to that in the City of Moscow sterling. The public loss is incalculable in money. "Palaces and temples," writes Segnuris, the Russian historian, "monuments of art, and muscles of luxury, the accumulation of past ages, which had been the creation of yesterday; the tombs of ancestors, and the nursery-cradles of the present generation, were promiscuously destroyed; nothing was left of Moscow save the remembrance of former glories."

Of all the European cities, except Constantinople has suffered most from fires. In 1729 a conflagration which lasted eight days destroyed in this city no less than seven thousand people, and twelve thousand houses. Another fire of less magnitude in 1751 was equally fatal to six thousand of the inhabitants; another, five years afterwards, caused a thousand deaths; and in 1794, smouldering up two thousand, and finally, the last great fire in Constantinople, in 1799, destroyed twenty-eight thousand persons and thirty thousand houses. Next to Constantinople in the calamity of fire-doomed cities is Copenhagen. The capital of Denmark has been burnt almost to the ground three times in modern history—in 1728, 1795, and 1794. Again, during the bombardment of 1807, a fire broke out which lasted three days, and consumed two thousand houses.

Gothenburg, in Sweden, has been destroyed by fire more than once during the last seventy years, and Flushing in Holland, dated in Richardson's Book of Knowledge, has passed through a similar ordeal. But the most recent calamity of this nature, on a gigantic scale, was that which befell the ancient city of Hamburg in 1842. The fire of Hamburg began in an old tarred building, called the Dalbethof, in which were many warehouses of great height, mostly built of wood, and full of a violently inflammable character. The conflagration, and in a few hours reached the Church of St. Nicholas, with its celebrated steeple, three hundred feet high. As they ascended the inner woodwork, the steeple was observed to wave, and then gradually incline from the perpendicular till the descending weight burned it to the ground, and fell with a crash that was heard all throughout the city. The fire rapidly became general, and on the second day an area exceeding that which had been burnt on the previous day presented a scene of blaze. The peril becoming more and more imminent, Admiral Danish, and Prussian troops marched into the fated city, and cleared a huge space around the fire by blowing up whole stacks of houses. This voluntary demolition had the effect of confining the flames, and on the third day they were subdued; but, however, before nearly all the most important public buildings of the city were in ruins. Three hundred persons are reckoned to have perished on this occasion, and the amount of private property sacrificed was estimated at more than eight millions sterling.

Since the Great Fire of 1666 London has happily been visited only by one conflagration which approached that terrible disaster in magnitude. This was the fire at Hatcliff in July, 1794. It broke out at Cock-hill, in the house of a bidder, from whose timber-yard it reached to a large lakes with saltpetre, and thence to the Hatcliff Wharf-houses belonging to the East India Company. The wind, blowing strong from the south, kindled the flames towards Ratcliff-highway, which, being narrow, took fire at both sides and thereby prevented the approach of the engines. The flames soon extended towards Stepney, but having come to an open space they stopped for lack of material. In this fire not less than seven hundred houses were destroyed, and the misery it occasioned was so severe that Government was obliged to send several hundred tents, which were pitched near Stepney Churchyard, for the reception of the homeless sufferers.

There are, it is stated, about 2000 different languages and dialects used in Great Britain.

The works for laying down the narrow gauge in combination with the broad gauge between Paddington and Reading have been resumed.

Railway excursions are coming into existence even in Spain. On the 24th ult. one took place from Madrid to the Escurial, the distance was accomplished in about two hours. When that line is completed the journey will take about an hour and a quarter.

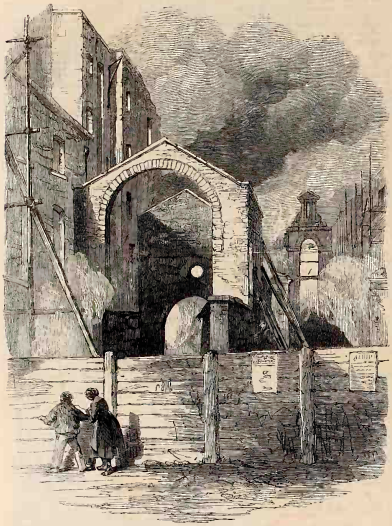
At the official reception of the Siamese Ambassadors by the Emperor Napoleon on Thursday week the presents which the Ambassadors are charged to present to the Emperor were laid out on tables in the morning. Independently of the Order of the White Elephant, studded with diamonds, these presents consist of a crown of rubies and crystal with diamonds; a gold waist-belt, with a plate ornamented with diamonds; gold canes, richly mounted; of enormous size, and a number of golden vases, thrones, arms, &c. The crown, which is remarkably handsome and of a unique form, is covered with a profusion of the most beautiful rubies, the diamonds are placed, so that as a little distance it resembles an enormous pile of precious stones.

THE PRINCE OF PRUSSIA AND THE FORTHCOMING EXHIBITION.—The Prince of Prussia, in a letter to Lord Granville announcing the formation of a Prussian Commission in connection with the Exhibition of 1862 says—"The idea of affording to the nations another opportunity of showing their industrial progress seems to me happy and opportune, and I therefore feel that there is every cause for gratitude to those who first conceived it; and have taken upon themselves the labour of carrying it into execution. The manufactures of Berlin among European nations which have lately been made, or may shortly be exhibited, occupy an honourable place in the rank of the population of which confers the greatest honour upon Great Britain and her enlightened statesmen—will, no doubt, be greatly increased by the exchange of goods, and materially add to the range of commerce. Under these circumstances the exhibition will assure the character of a great fair, calculated to create new and commercial relations, and to extend those that exist. Berlin sends forth the assurance of its interest in it, and will endeavour by substantive advantages to those who take part in it, and will, doubtless, on this account, find all the more encouragement. I am convinced that the Prussian manufacturers will appreciate the importance of the undertaking."

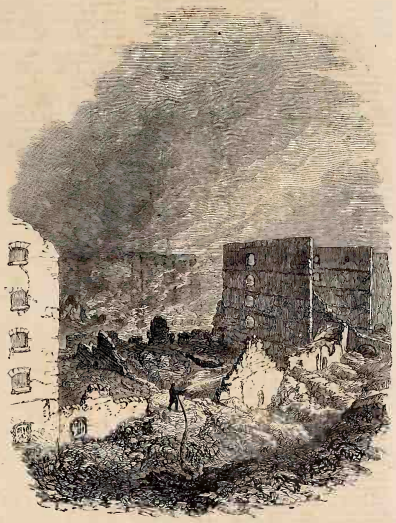
THE GREAT FIRE.

ALTHOUGH the ruined warehouses and wharves in Tooley-street still present the appearance of a recent conflagration, all danger of their crumbling seems to have passed away. The fire is still burning with considerable power in the lower portion of the cellars of Cotton's Wharf, and the adjoining portion of the ruins. Last Saturday evening the flames and smoke burst forth with great force, and at ten o'clock an explosion took place, causing considerable alarm. The wind having shifted, the smoke was blown direct over the houses in Tooley-street, causing great annoyance to the inhabitants. At seven o'clock on Sunday morning an immense body of flame forced its way upwards from the vaults, rising high above the surrounding walls, and created much alarm, owing to the high wind prevailing and the direction in which it was blown. The steam float was brought to bear upon the body of fire, and after about an hour succeeded in reducing it within its former limit. Towards evening, however, it again broke out, but was again brought under control. At twelve o'clock it had again attained the ascendancy, and was distinctly seen from the various bridges in the metropolis. Experiments with the fire-annihilator have been made upon the ruins, but have not succeeded in extinguishing any of the immense bodies of fire pervading their destructive course amongst the vaults and cellarage. There are nine cellars, each 100 feet long and 20 wide, and in them at the present time about two feet of palm oil and melted tallow are floating and burning over the whole surface.

THE GREAT FIRE IN SOUTHWARK.



PARTS OF COTTON'S WHARF AND HAYE'S WAREHOUSE.



THE RUINS OF COTTON'S WHARF.

An account on Wednesday morning states:—"On this, the twelfth day of the fire, a more threatening aspect is presented by the burning ruins than a week ago. The flames may be seen through several openings for an immense distance, like an underground lake of fire." The following facts may help to form some conception of the ravages of the great fire, and of the extent to which trade and commerce suffer thereby. We quote from the *Economist* of Saturday last. That journal says:—"About 17,000 bales of Surat cotton, and 6000 Tinnevelly, are entirely destroyed; while the large quantity of bacon, about 2000 bales, either consumed or consuming in the burning ruins, has augmented the price, and placed dealers in a very awkward position, not a bale of fine bacon being left in the market. 300 tons of olive oil, 30,000 packages of tea, 900 tons of sugar, 427 casks of castor oil, and 8800 casks of tallow, form but a few amongst many of the goods consumed, or now at the mercy of the devouring element."

VIEW FROM COTTON'S YARD, SHOWING THE SPOT WHERE MR. BRAIDWOOD WAS KILLED.

DEPARTURE OF THE GREAT EASTERN FROM THE MERSEY WITH THE CANADIAN CONTINGENT: THE SOLDIERS EMBARKING.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

(From our Special Artist and Correspondent.)

In Camp, near Washington, June 6.

I REALLY have found it impossible to get my pen under way till now. Since I have been down here there has been so much ground to be gone over, such a distance between the subjects sketched, so much information to be gleaned on all sides, that this is positively the first opportunity I have had of writing.

My Fourth of July quarters are in the camp of the 2nd New York Regiment (of which an Engraving was given in our last Number), and I should not be badly located were it not for the recognized but unofficial night alarm, both of which disturb one's rest considerably. The former inconvenience goes bawling about the tent from night to morning, during the entire time the sentries are like the whirr of a rifle-ball, and waking him up with a start of agony as each shot from the enemy takes effect. The night alarm, however, has become less frequent as our sentries gain more experience in their duties; at present the men are green, and every rustle of the wind among the trees, every bird that breaks the stillness of the night, is taken for the advance of the Secessionists. And here, south of Mason and Dixon's line, on the borders of Virginia, every night is full of such cavarls the earth or has wings commences its revels at the approach of darkness and continues its noisome promptings till dawn of day. The bull-frog and tree-toad hoarsely croak their dirges from swamp and wood, the whip-poor-will sighs forth his melancholy plaint, the screech-owl utters his hideous wail, the unearthly noise, which is the cricket's fiddle-stage about in every direction like the sparks from a blacksmith's anvil, illumining the darkness with their gay lightning. Above all, our green sentries, some very funny incidents have occurred lately, showing their ignorance of their duties. An officer with whom I am acquainted was ordered by his quarters at a somewhat late hour, and had to pass through the lines of a strange camp to reach his own. As a matter of course, he was challenged by the sentinel, who was a German, and in answer to the "Who comes there?" replied, as usual, "Friend with the countersign." Now, the challenger should have called out, "Pass, friend, and give the countersign," instead of which he, in this instance, yelled at the top of his lungs, "But the countersign not pass me no matter—I am Richesonte." Richmond was the magic word before which all barriers were to fall, and our Leger Book acquaintances took good care that the sentinel should be widely diffused. Again, the field officer of the day, with an escort, was visiting the posts on an unusually gloomy night, and was brought to a stand by the challenge with the customary "Who comes there?" To this the Sergeant of the escort replied, "Grand Rounds with the countersign," and waited for the commons to advance. Instead of which Pat exclaimed in merry tones, "Botheration to Gran Rounds! who the divil is he? I thought it was the rebels." However, all this will come right in time, and it is but justice to this young army to say that they are doing their best to make soldiers of themselves, and in reality are succeeding admirably.

On the first evening of my arrival at Washington I was honoured with an invitation to the reception at Mr. Secretary Seward's, the Minister of State, and on being presented was received most kindly by him. I found that the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS had its place in the American Cabinet, and my late connection with it in this country by name familiar to many whom I met in the Minister's rooms. In the course of a short conversation I had with the Secretary of State I was asked if I thought of following in Mr. Russell's footsteps—of the going South, and I landed I could perceive a shade of irritation at the course our great "word-painter" had thought fit to pursue. I disclaimed any idea of so doing, and replied that my fortunes, at least for the present, would be cast with the army of the Union, and that I should study to delineate truthfully, with pen and pencil, without preference one way or the other, all that came under my observation. I also suggested that had Mr. Russell, like myself, seen the South as I now saw it he would not have felled in doing justice to the singlehearted enthusiasm of those States whose best men are given to uphold the Union and defend the honour of the national flag. It should be recollected that when Mr. Russell landed the insult to the stars and stripes had not been offered at Fort Sumter, and in reality there was very little outwardly-shown feeling among Northern people. In opposition to this state of things Our Special Correspondent found in his journey south a population perverting enthusiasm from every pore, and strong in their determination to fight to the last man for what they term their State rights. It would be difficult, indeed, to travel among a people so confident of the justice of their cause, and so sanguine of their ultimate success, without becoming to certain extent a convert to their opinions. Southern hospitality and southern arguments, washed down with southern claret, may be supposed to go far to influence the chief amongst them taking notes; but I very much doubt if Mr. Russell has committed himself in any way. Of one thing I am very certain—that he has truthfully and graphically given his experience, and, it seems to me, without comment on either side. In this as a way, Mr. Russell's letters have given great umbrage to the North, and he has personally been attacked by many in every New York paper, the *Herald* being most rabid in its remarks, and even—I am sorry to say it—hostile. The insane remarks of this journal against England and Englishmen generally would do more to create an ill feeling between the two countries than everything I have seen published on one side of the water; but, fortunately, no respectable person here pays the slightest attention to its "editorials," and I do not suppose it ever obtains the honour of being quoted at home.

In my last I said I would endeavour to say something about the merits of the fratricidal conflict dividing the North and the South. For many years, until the election of Mr. Lincoln as President, the Central Government of the United States had been in the hands of the Southern party, or, in other words, during the long period of office they enjoyed supremely over the North. Tired of this condition of things, the Republicans, the Northern party, determined at last to make an effort to overthrow the Democrats, and we all know how they succeeded. Aware of the storm that was brewing, and foreseeing the probable extinction of political rule, the late Government, composed chiefly of Southern Ministers, prepared for eventualities by acting in a fashion which many would call treachery, and plundered their oath to the Constitution. They transported all kinds of war material South; they distributed the regular Army to remote points where it was of little service to the then reigning Administration, and even had an eye to its being cut off in the event of an uprising of the Northern people; in fact, their measures were diligently preparing for the present unfortunate state of affairs. Even admitting the right of the South to secede, surely it should have taken some constitutional mode of doing so, instead of commencing its new way by firing the first shot on Fort Sumter, which the late Government had prepared for the reception of troops, and even provisions, after enjoying the reins of power for years, for a defeated party to excite retaliation? Is this a legal action and Government, and whose emblem of nationality has floated proudly in every known portion of the world? What would the English people think if the Parliament House were for a defeat, being obliged to quit it, they were to create a revolution in the country simply because their political creed was not paramount to the seceders? This appears to me to be what the South has done.

Now, what is the distinction between the Democrat and the Republican? The Democrat advocates State rights and the extension of slavery into certain territories belonging to the United States Government, which, as yet, have been considered common to the Union as States in themselves. "State rights" would seem to imply, and I believe it does, independent power of action in individual States without reference to the central Government. Such a system, once admitted would, I assume, develop itself to an extent scarcely anticipated by those who advocate it; and, instead of a partial Secession movement, every State would declare itself a separate sovereignty. As for the Union super exist. As for the extension of slavery, the curse should be diminished, not increased; and such is the doctrine of the Republican party, who repudiate the idea of its being taken to those territories where it does not exist, to the exclusion of white labour and enterprise. The Republicans desire the non-extension of this evil, and are advocates of Free-soil institutions, so that the tide of emigration flowing into North America may carry the energy of the white race to the cultivation of those lands termed territories lately purchased by the Federal Government.

Such are the points at issue between the North and the South, and it remains for others more competent than myself to judge between them. One thing is, however, certain—the North is determined to support the constituted Government and preserve the integrity of the stars and stripes; and to do this she will, if need be, send her thousands, nay, millions, to the field; and, powerful as she is, her ultimate success cannot for a moment be doubted.

A few days since, while scouting about for subjects, I found myself near the advanced posts in the neighbourhood of Fairfax Court House, Virginia. The latter place was in the occupation of the Confederate troops, and orders had been issued for a reconnaissance in force, to make in that direction to ascertain their numbers.

A troop of United States' cavalry was detailed for this purpose, and they made a most gallant charge through the village, contending against a much superior force, and killing and wounding between twenty and thirty of the Confederates, besides taking off five horses. I sent you a sketch of this skirmish in my last (engraved in our Number of the 22nd ult.). Probably the most important result exposed of the Union forces are the New York Fire Zouaves, a regiment that was recruited by the late Colonel Ellsworth from the fire companies of the Empire City. They have always been in the van since the commencement of hostilities. They were among the first to cross the Potomac into Virginia, and it was they who took their Colonel at the occupation of Alexandria, shot by a Secessionist while capturing a Secession flag. Now they are encamped at the very advance, and there is not a night or day that passes that their pickets are not engaged with the enemy. I have made you drawings of their guard towing out to support outlying companies (portrayed in our Number for June 22), and also of the burial of one of their men killed in a skirmish close to the camp. The whole thing at this front is exceedingly harassing, and very few of those who are posted at night expect to see another day dawn. The country all round is thickly covered with wood, and in the darkness the Secessionists, acquainted with every cowpath, creep softly towards the poor fellow pacing to and fro on the road, lighter in shadow, and, before a cry can be uttered or a rustle of every falling leaf, until close upon him, where either the knife-bowie or a rifle-shot does the rest. Before assistance can reach

THE COMET AS IT APPEARED ON TUESDAY EVENING, AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK, FROM NEAR THE SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY STATION, NEW BRENTFORD.

sidering the unfavourable circumstances in which this comet has been seen by the light of the moon and in the shortness of the days of summer, it must be justly considered a much more striking object than the comet of 1858 (that observed by Donati at Florence). Mr. Lassell, the astronomer near Liverpool, states that this comet, seen on a dark sky would exceed in splendour any which has visited us this century. Dr. Robinson, Director of Armagh Observatory, says that its brilliancy was such that a shadow was sensibly projected on white paper when its light was intercepted by a suitable and well-

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will and two codicils of his Grace the Most Noble George Granville Sutherland-Leveson-Gower, Duke of Sutherland, K.G., D.C.L., was proved at the Maguey, Clerk of Arms, on the 17th inst., by the two published executors—his son, hereditary Marquis of Stafford, the present Duke of Sutherland, and Sir Robert Peel, the Hon. Charles Wellesley, and Sir Thomas the Right Hon. Sir David Dundas; and George Loch, Esq., of Aldenham. Dated the 1st of December, 1859, and proved with two codicils of the 15th of May, 1860, and 1st of February, 1861, at Trentham, Staffordshire, and Hamilton Palace, Lanarkshire, the personalty was sworn under £1,000,000. The executors and trustees. The personalty was sworn under £1,000,000. The executors and trustees named in his property, which exceeds both of real and personalty, almost entirely to his heir, leaving her a life interest in the same, and on her decease then to his children equally amongst them, or the issue of appointed, with a power of disposition also over the sum of £100,000, which formed her marriage portion with the late Duke. He bequeaths an annuity of £1,000 to his daughter, the Lady Alfred Paget, and a pecuniary legacy of £500, and another of £1,000 to each of the children of his deceased brother, Lord Francis Egerton, at the time of his decease. He has also bequeathed to her his furniture, plate, and other effects, and the carriages, horses, &c., at Trentham. There are no other bequests, and the will bears date so long back as 1819, but the two last codicils are dated in 1855. The additional duty is £6,000.

The will of the Hon. and Rev. George Bredrick, M.A., Rector of Titley, Godetone, Surrey, was proved in the London Court, on the 22nd ult., by his

of Beeston, saw it at 7.49, when the tail was not visible. About 10.30 he says that the tail appeared to be 45 deg. in length. Mr. Eaton, of Leyton, describes the head as having the stellar appearance of a star of the first magnitude enclosed in a misty envelope, of which the innermost was much the brightest. A space devoid of luminosity separated the innermost from the middle envelope, except at the apex, and a similar vacant space between the middle and the outer, but on the left side only." Other observers state that the brilliancy had increased on Monday at midnight. On

DEPARTURE OF THE GREAT EASTERN WITH THE CANADIAN CONTINGENT.

SHORTLY after noon on Thursday week the Great Eastern sailed out of the Mersey on her voyage to Quebec to convey with them to the Canadian garrisons. The day was cloudless, there was brilliant sunshine, and the piers and dock vessels for Her Majesty, as well as the landing-stages, were lined with spectators, who, as the great ship passed them, responded most heartily to the cheers raised by the soldiers who thronged the deck and the lower sections of the rigging. As she passed the landing-stages she fired salutes, and another on passing the fort. Both paddle and screw were in motion. In her wake were a score or two of tugs, occasional steamers, and other boats, filled with passengers, whose interest was to accompany the Great Eastern as far as the Bell buoy. The troops were embarked in the dock during the passage down the river a band on board the steamer played several favourite airs. There were on board the Great Eastern 30 men and 46 officers; the former having with them 150 wives and 244 children. The cabin passengers (civilians) who went at the same time numbered about 40.

We give in this week's Impression two Engravings in connection with the departure of the Great Eastern—one on the first page representing the soldiers embarking, and on the first page Calling the Roll on board Ship.

THE NEW COMET.

THERE is now visible in the north a comet of extraordinary magnitude. The celestial wanderer seems to have been first seen on Sunday morning. It was observed at Clifton by Mr. W. C. Bunder on Sunday, at 10 P.M., near the zenith-west horizon. About ten o'clock on the night of the same day it appeared to be fully as bright as a star of the

of Beeston, saw it at 7.49, when the tail was not visible. About 10.30 he says that the tail appeared to be 45 deg. in length. Mr. Eaton, of Leyton, describes the head as having of the stellar appearance of a star of the first

DEPARTURE OF THE GREAT EASTERN WITH THE CANADIAN CONTINGENT.

The Observatur Belge states that thirty-five glass-furnaces have been stopped near Charleroi in consequence of the cotch in America.

Punch's Pocket Book for the following curious information:—A fact

last Miss Knowen, although perfectly authentic, is the relationship which united between the late Duke of Suffolk and his wife. Mrs. Knowen was the sister-in-law of the former was Mdme. Alexis Dubuc de Rivery, a relative of Josephine de la Pagerie, and consequently of the Empress of the French."

The Scinde Railway was formally opened on the 11th of May by her Majesty's Commissioner in Scinde, and on the morning of the 13th she left Kotree train for passengers and goods run from each terminus of the the crowd of passengers at the Kurrachee terminus being enormous. Since then great numbers of passengers were booked daily.

On the 23rd of April a large instalment of the indemnity was paid into the Consolidated Bank at Canton by the Chinese Government. The gun-monitors with the terms of the convention signed at Pekin.—The gunboat Cleon, Lieutenant-Commander Lee, took to Swatow at Tien-Tsin on the 4th inst. a portion of the first instalment of the Anglo-French indemnity, conveyed to Hong Kong for remittance to Hong Kong.

The Dutch Government has received official accounts of the great extent of the late misfortunes in Netherlands India, which are even more serious than was anticipated. According to these despatches it appears that 1558 lives were lost, 325 towns and villages, with an aggregate of 17,809 houses, destroyed, and ten villages so completely swept away that not the slightest traces of their former existence or locality can be discovered. In addition to all this, the total loss of rice and indigo crops, and damage done to coffee plantations, are very serious.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE SULTAN.

His Highness the Sultan Abdul Medjid Khan, Emperor of the Turks, Emperor of Constantinople, Lord of the East and West, Sovereign Protector of the Sacred and Ancient Cities of Mecca and Medina, &c. &c. &c., eldest son of the Sultan Mahmoud Khan II., and was the thirty-eighth ruler of the house of Osman and the twenty-eighth since the taking of Constantinople. He was born on the 20th of July, 1823, and, when sixteen years of age, on the 2nd of July, 1839, succeeded his father to the throne of reformer Sultan Mahmoud, on the troubled throne of Turkey. Abdul Medjid had received a solid, peaceful, and ruling nature; but it has been his misfortune during the whole time he has occupied the throne to see a state of perpetual political commotion and dire pestilence and famine of frequently occurring in them. First came the war with Mehemet Ali, and the intervention with Great Britain and other European Powers, which ended with the Treaty of London, July 15, 1840, and followed the reverses in Turkey itself, which improved the position of the Christian and other inhabitants, but which gave umbrage to the Moslem race of Mussulmans. The latter also remained about the Ottoman empire, and seemed to make it their object to create a schism in the Christian Church, which, if successful, would have destroyed the Sultan's influence with the Greek Church, and consequently the Sultan is succeeded by his only surviving brother, Abdul Aziz, now Sultan and Emperor of the Turks.

LORD ABINGER.

The Right Hon. Robert Campbell Scarlett, Baron Abinger, of Abinger, in the county of Surrey, and of Inverwick, was the eldest son of the eminent advocate and lawyer, James Scarlett, first Lord Abinger, and Lord Lieutenant of the Exchequer, by his wife, Louisa Hendricks, daughter of Peter Campbell, Esq., of Kilmory, in the county of Argyll. He was born the 8th of September, 1794, and was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in B.A. in 1815, and M.A. in 1818. He was called to the Bar by the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple in 1819, and in 1834 he was elected M.P. for the city of Norwich, and in 1835 for Horsham, which he continued to represent until the

death of his father, on the 7th of April, 1844, when he succeeded to the honour of Abinger. He married, on the 7th of May, 1840, Georgiana Caroline, third daughter of the Hon. George Smith, late Chief Justice of the Maritimes, and by her, who survives him, he has had issue two sons—viz., William Edward, now Lord Abinger, and James Henry Laurence, who died young, in 1845; and two daughters—viz., Henrietta Elizabeth, married to the Hon. Arthur Duncombe, second son of Lord Hector, second Earl of Northesk; and Frances Mary, married to the Rev. Sidney Smith, fourth son of Benjamin Ashe Southwell Hawkins, Lord Bishop of Gibraltar, one of the gallant Crimean General the Hon. Sir James Yorke Scarlett, K.C.B., of the 5th dragoon guards, Charlotte, the Hon. Peter Scarlett, late Secretary of Embassy to the Court of Tuscany; and of the late Baroness Strathallan, the sixth of the deceased, Lord Hampden Campbell, who survives him, and who before that of Lord Abinger. Lord Abinger died on the 21th ult., at his seat, Abinger Hall, Surrey, having survived his father only seventeen years, and surviving son, William Frederick, now third Lord Abinger, who was born Aug. 30, 1838, and is a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Scots Fusilier Guards. The paternal ancestors of Lord Abinger were seated in Jamaica, of which colony was Robert Scarlett, Esq., grandfather of the late Lord Abinger, Chief Justice. The name Scarlett is as ancient as any in the realm, and was of Kentish origin. One of the Scarletts was Constable of Dover Castle, temp. Edward I., and another was Thomas Scarlett, obtained a patent appointment for his conduct at Agincourt. The branch from which Lord Abinger descends, and which he represents, had in the sixteenth century property in Bottle and Eastbourne, in Sussex. This branch emigrated to Jamaica in the following century.

SIR JOHN PATTESON.

The Right Hon. Sir John Patteson, Serjeant-at-Law, and late a Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench, was one of the oldest, the most high-minded, and most estimable members of the Judicial Bench in England. He was the second son of the Rev. Henry Patteson, of Drinkstone, Suffolk, by his wife, Sophia, daughter of R. A. Lee, Esq., a London banker, and of the same family as John Patteson, for some time M.P. for Norwich. He was born at Coney Weston, Suffolk, in 1790. He was sent to Eton College, and was a scholar on the foundation, and succeeded to King's College, Cambridge, where he distinguished himself in the Classical University Scholarship Examination, and was elected a fellow in 1811. He was admitted to Lincoln's Inn, and was called to the Bar by that Inn there in 1815. He went the Norfolk Circuit, and soon became a leading member of it. He was also a leading member of the Midland Circuit, and was for many years the leader of the Oxford Circuit. He was also for many years the leader of the Norfolk Sessions. He was a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn, and was Treasurer of that Inn in 1834. He was also a Bencher of the Middle Temple, where he became successively the pupil of Godfrey Sykes and Joseph Littledale and Justice Littledale, and practised with them in the practice of the common law with remarkable assiduity and success. In 1816 he commenced as a special pleader, and soon obtained a considerable practice, and many pupils. At the end of five years he was called to the Bar, and with his experience as a pleader at the Serjeants' Inn, which was then full, he soon acquired at York he got to lead them thirty briefs. He soon reached an eminent position among the common law practitioners of the day, and was appointed, however, to argue many important cases at Westminster. His manner was simple and clear; and he possessed, from the first, all those points, which were subsequently by all the authority properly qualifications to them. The report of the Common Law Commissioners, of whom Mr. Patteson was one, was presented to Parliament, and the Welsh Judicature having been abolished, it became necessary to find a place for the existing members of the Welsh Judicature. Allerton, and Patteson were the Judges selected. Mr. Patteson was appointed to the Queen's Bench in 1841, and was knighted. The duties of his judicial office he discharged with the very highest reputation for industry, learning, and integrity more than twenty years, and he retired at the end of that period a growing infirmity in his hearing had interfered with the discharge of his duties to the public, and he felt it to be a duty to resign. He was raised to the Privy Council in 1850, and was a member of their administration for a short time. He was immediately after sworn of the Privy Council, and became a member of the Judicial Committee, where his deafness was not such an impediment to his usefulness as the Common Law Courts. But now his infirmity finally failed. His physicians forbade him any longer to undergo the mental exertion of judicial duties, and, as the only practical way of the discharge of the committee, he ceased towards the end of 1857 to attend their sittings. From that period the termination of his life he resided at his seat, the Pension Court, near Hoxton, in Devonshire, and so long as his strength permitted he maintained a large and liberal hospitality, and rendered active service in his power to his neighbours by frequently acting as an arbitrator between differences. He was especially skilful in this capacity, from his knowledge and experience, and from the universal opinion entertained of his strict justice and integrity. His illness was of short duration, and he died on the 20th ult., at Fenton Court. He had been married twice—first to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Gage, and, secondly, to Frances, sister of James Coleridge, Esq., and sister of Mr. Justice Coleridge; but he died a widower, and is left behind him (with two daughters by his first wife) the Rev. Dr. Patteson, the recently-consecrated missionary Bishop of the Western Islands of the Pacific Ocean, and J. B. Patteson, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, of the Northern Circuit. The name of Mr. Justice Patteson, coupled with his learned and able labours, will last as long as the Law Reports exist, and his biography will ever afford a pleasing example of success achieved and maintained by industry, integrity, and kindness, and, above all, the constant esteem and affection of the Bar, the public, and all who knew him.

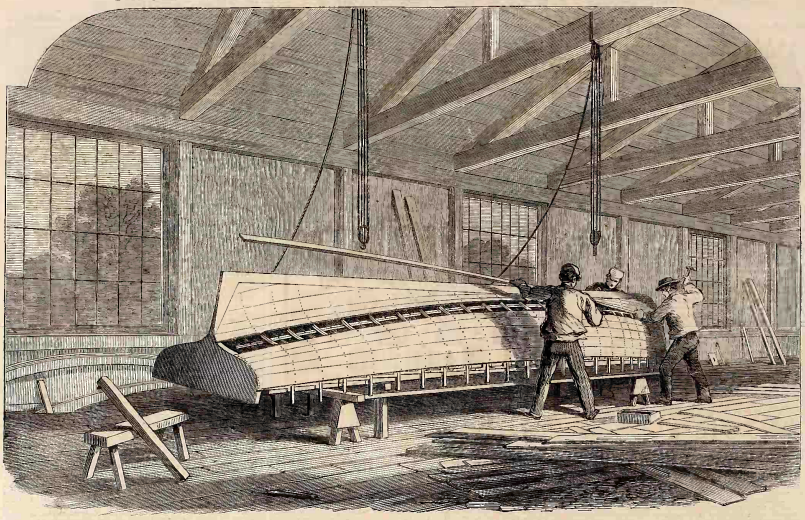
The first fatal accident in the Alps this season of which we heard has just occurred to the daughter of a Prussian Lieutenant-General, Baron de Schweinitz. It appears that the director of the Lessing Gymnasium, at Wernek, in Bavaria, M. Gudden, lately went on a tour in the Swiss Alps with his wife, his son, and the lady just mentioned, who resided at Berlin. They went from Hofgastein to Wildnder Gastein by the grand route, when Mme. de Wangenheim and M. Gudden resolved to turn aside and take a footpath which led to the summit of Gamskarh Kogeth, which is 7434 feet high, while the rest of the party continued by the chief road. The two arrived safely at the top of the mountain, admired the various views therefrom, and prepared to return, but by the path which they had followed in their ascent, but by descending in a straight line, the foot of the mountain that way appearing so much nearer. Deserved had they commenced this perilous descent when the lady stumbled, and, after sliding a few yards, fell down a chasm one hundred feet deep, and was killed on the spot.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

MR. MONNET AND MR. KOLISCH.—According to the *Manchester Examiner*, the match each of battle between these gigantic players has been "arranged" at the rooms of the Manchester Chess Club. The writer says, there is "every good authority" for saying that Mr. Kolisch was simply an opponent of Mr. Kay's willingness to play a match with Mr. M. merely to test the relative merits of the players. If "the" should appear to which Kolisch replied, "I am willing to play a match with Mr. M. should appear to which Kolisch replied, "I am willing to play a match with Mr. M. merely to test the relative merits of the players. If "the"

THOMPSON'S BOATBUILDING MACHINERY.

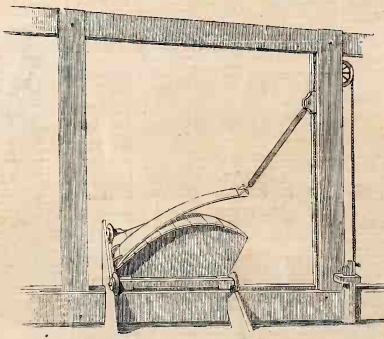


PUTTING THE PARTS TOGETHER ON THE ASSEMBLING FORM.

the same time a perfect fit throughout—I am of opinion that both the work and strength of the boats built by his process would be superior to that of the ordinary method, and also ensure a great saving of time and expense. The division of labour consequent on the machinery going on rapidly and without interruption, while every part of a boat is simultaneously manufactured, must necessarily reduce the cost of labour. And the dispatch at command would be greatly increased when pressing orders required executing." The following is an extract from a letter subsequently received by the inventor from the same gentleman:—"Your cutter, compared in cost of labour with one built by contract, would be a difference in your favour as 7 is to 32. I cannot speak too much in favour of your method of building boats, and have not failed in doing so even in head-quarters."

Looking at Mr. Thompson's project through his testimonials, we are bound to acknowledge that he may fairly claim to have disarmed suspicion and silenced all objectors. Inventions which have secured the circumstantial adhesion and support of the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Sutherland, Sir John Pakington, Lord Alfred Paget, Colonel Sykes, Rear-Admiral Elliot, Richard Green, J. Scott Russell, William and Thomas Fairbairn, Frederick and W. O. Young, as well as many other persons equally honourable though not so universally known, must possess claims which cannot be ignored.

Twelve machines are used for turning out the different parts of a boat. First is the combination saw, for all kinds and dimensions of stuff, either square, bevelling, or angling, that can be sawed with a circular saw, and to any desired width or taper without measuring. The second is the patent form for spiling, or giving the plank edge the required bevel throughout its entire length. The third is for giving the proper bevel to the stern-board, thwart-knees, transom-knees, breast-hooks, risings, forward and stern ribs, cants, stern-sheets, gratings, &c. The fourth is for bearding and rebating keels

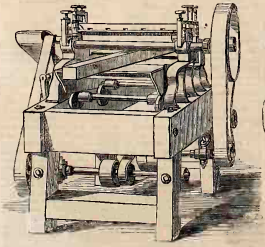


FOR BENDING AND GIVING THE RIBS THEIR PROPER CURVATURE.

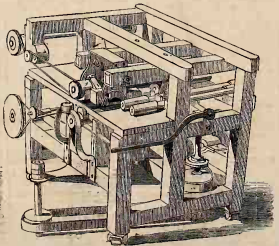
at a single operation, and in the most perfect manner. The fifth machine is for tenoring toggels. The sixth for marking and slotting gunwales to receive their toggels and rowlocks. The seventh is the excentric saw for grooving, grating, &c. The eighth for giving the ribs their required bevel. The ninth for planing a plank on both sides at one operation, at the same time giving its interior and exterior curve in the most perfect manner, and uniform in thickness throughout its entire length. The tenth is a machine for planing perfectly plain surfaces. The twelfth is for moulding toggels, bottom boards, gunwales, and risers, and it cuts any bevel or irregular mould, or three sides, or planes three flat surfaces at a single operation. The twelfth is for bending the ribs to any form or size required in boatbuilding. We give Engravings of a few of the principal machines employed in the new system of boatbuilding.

When the various parts of the boat have been perfected by these twelve machines they are put together by the aid of the thirteenth, which we also engrave. This latter is what the inventor calls his "patent assembling form." It is in reality the reversed framework or shell of a model boat—a kind of boat-mould, if one might employ such an expression. It is a frame adapted to receive all the parts of the boat, to hold them together firmly in their proper places, and to retain them there until the easy work of bolting and screwing has been thus expeditiously performed, and the perfected craft is lifted off the "assembling form," and pronounced ready for sea.

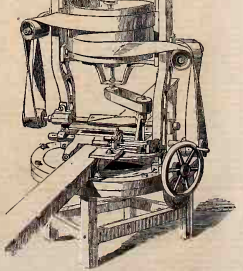
A company has been formed to carry out Mr. Thompson's inventions in this country, bearing the title of the National Company for Boatbuilding by Machinery (Limited), of which the general manager is Captain John Vine Hall.



PLANE-SURFACER.



FOR KEEL BEARDING AND REBATING.



FOR GIVING THE PLANK ITS EXTERIOR AND INTERIOR LOCAL CURVE.

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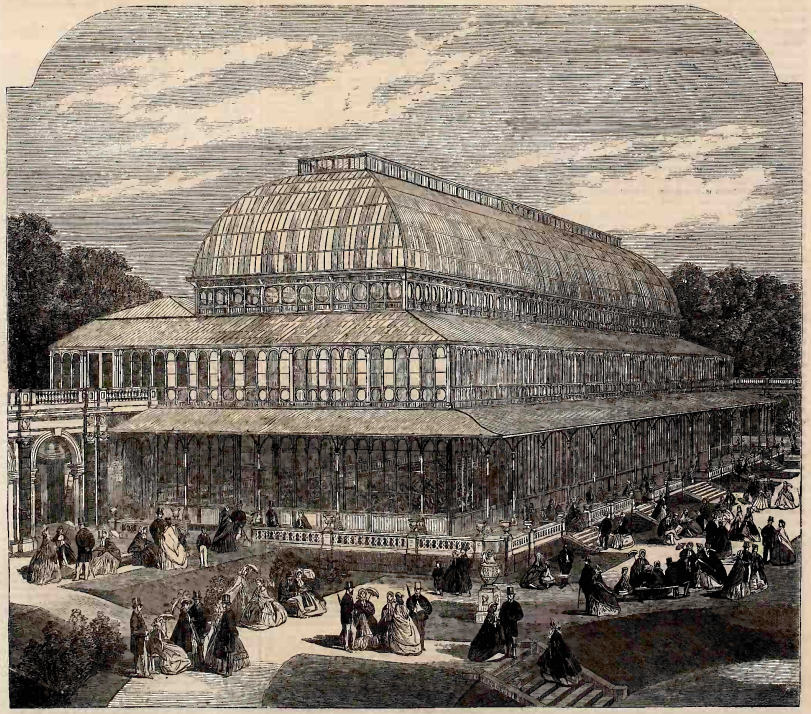
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 1098.—VOL. XXXIX.] SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1861. [WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

DEVELOPMENT OF INDIA.

THE trite proverb that out of evil comes good is only an epigrammatic mode of stating that almost all human affairs are based on a system of compensations. At this moment there are indications that out of the danger of two great calamities, viewed in reference to their bearing on the material interests of this country—namely, the Indian mutiny and the lamentable disruption of the United States of America—we shall pluck advantage. A very superficial glance at recent legislation and administrative reorganisation will show that our Indian empire is passing into a new phase of existence and development. A debate in the House of Lords not many days since has afforded much information, and has directed public attention to what may be said to be the practical means of rendering India something beyond a glittering, a somewhat falsely glittering, adjunct of the British Crown. Already much progress has been made in the reformation of the legislative, financial, and governmental system of that country; and the raising of the question of public works, and especially of the important matter of irrigation, is a decided step towards the carrying out of ideas and hopes with regard to our Eastern dependencies, which are every day taking at once a more enlarged and a more realistic shape. The most complex machinery and the mightiest fabrics are generally, if not always, dependent in the last resort on some single screw, or some late-driven nail. The clinching of the last bolt of the great tubular bridge in Canada represented some such image to the mind. Without reducing the notion to such a minimised point, it may well be said that when you speak of irrigation in India you have used what may be called the representative word. Two circum-



THE CONSERVATORY IN THE ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS, SOUTH KENSINGTON.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

stances have at the present time given peculiar importance to that question—the famine, which has desolated so large a portion of India, and the troubles in the United States, which have threatened so seriously our cotton supply. The one unmistakably proves the defective state of our existing system of irrigation in India, and the other shows the hazard to which we expose ourselves in depending entirely on a single source of supply. Although for this year Lancashire and the northern manufacturing districts, with their population of four or five millions dependent on an adequate supply of cotton, are safe, yet there is no disguising the peril which must arise from a defective supply next year, which is more than imminent. Without putting India forward as the sole source on which we can fall back in this respect—for it would be shortsighted in a remarkable degree to ignore the capabilities of the West Indies and West Africa—it is undoubted that the former country only wanted irrigation for fertilising the soil and providing against climatic transitions and inland navigation for conveying produce to points of embarkation, in order to give us an unlimited quantity of a raw material which is simply one of our prime necessities.

It has been said on good authority that as much cotton is wasted in India as is grown in America. The number of acres of cotton under cultivation there has been estimated at no less than 24,000,000. The valley of the Godavery alone contains a larger cotton-field than America. The cotton-growing districts of America but 4,000,000 acres—about the area of Yorkshire—are under cotton cultivation. This year the district of Guzerat alone—about a hundredth part of India—is estimated to produce one-third of our ordinary supply from America. Then, as regards quality, it is admitted that the cotton of India, even our Indian products, with all its imperfections, is equal to 75 per cent of what is required for our consumption; while it is asserted that the cultivation of American cotton is increasing at the rate of 20,000 to 40,000 acres a year in the district of Dharwar only, and that the acreage last year of the whole of America was reduced 50 per cent in new equal to that of New Orleans. It is to be noted that as regards cotton in India it is not a question of new cultivation, nor is there any necessity for introducing seed or instructing the people in the manipulation of a new product. The capabilities of many parts of India for the production of other articles—such as flax, jute, linseed, &c.—are shown by the large increase in the import of the first and last of these commodities from that country into England since the Russian War. Assuming the case for the capability of our cotton supply from India to be made out, the other side of the question arises—namely, whether any proportionate reciprocity of trade is to be expected. We find it stated that in 1851 the value of cotton manufactures imported into India from Great Britain was £5,220,194, and of other articles £2,022,000, making a total of £7,242,194; while in 1859 the value of British cotton manufactures imported was £11,121,141, and of other articles £5,521,103, giving a total of £16,644,920, and this in the face of war, mutiny, and other difficulties. This goes far to prove that it is possible for India to be one of our best customers. And it coexists with the undoubted fact that the immense area of India has by no means been brought within the compass of commercial enterprise. As yet the great natural annihilators of time and space—railways—are, relatively, in an infinitesimal state of existence; and the great physical difficulty of the country, the means of transit, is to a great extent in its old-world condition. It is to this question, which, happily, is in immediate connection with that of the fertilising process of irrigation, that attention is now being directed.

The system of irrigation and its adjunct, navigable canals, is peculiarly adapted to the conformation of the country in India, and it was carried on to some extent centuries ago under the native Princes. The rivers of India are quite adequate for this purpose. It is shown in unmistakable evidence that to the want of water communication is owing the greater part of the evils from which the country suffers—its famines, its pestilences, its fevers, with all their consequent suffering. Of the beneficial effects of such works of this nature as have been established there is ample testimony. The great Ganges Canal, although a district originally in need of the agency of water; and had there been no canal there would have been no crops on broad lands which are now covered with wheat and other cereals in large abundance. According to a rough calculation, 236,243,840 lb. of grain have been supplied to the market during the present cultivating season, and for each pound is sufficient for one person daily this would be equal to the maintenance of 644,718 men and 467,718 women and children for a whole year, while it has also produced fodder sufficient to keep from starvation the cattle of the districts through which the canal passed, and probably saved the Government from making remissions of land revenue to the amount of £180,000 or £200,000. Again, we have the case of the opening-up of the work which is known under the general name of the Godavery, the result of which last year was an increase in the revenue of one district of £30,000, while the exports were £300,000, being an increase of £180,000. The million imported by the people—once the most impoverished in India—amounted to £190,000. The increase of the revenue was ninety per cent on what it was before the works began, and the profit on the expenditure was forty per cent. The Godavery River itself runs for one hundred miles through the finest cotton-fields of India, and may be said to direct its course in almost a straight line from the chief cotton centre to Coringa, the best and safest port on the eastern coast; and this great stream, with its numberless tributaries, is spoken of as capable of becoming one day the Mississippi of India. Great authorities have spoken on the subject of irrigation in one strain. Everywhere is found evidence of the wonderful effect produced by irrigation wherever the means can be obtained; but everywhere are to be seen lands of vast extent, fertile properties lying comparatively waste, but wanting water only to convert them into plains of the richest cultivation; and everywhere amongst the people is to be found the keenest anxiety to be supplied with that by which alone they can be enabled to turn their labour to good account. It is undoubted that as regards irrigation works the physical impediments are generally few and easily met; the returns are always considerable, sometimes immense; they add from three to six fold to the annual productiveness of the land; they create new wealth, and the commercial and political results are a confusion at which there is no other example; they increase the wealth of the inhabitants in a remarkable degree, and with property the people acquire habits of independence, and a desire for knowledge and for the extension of useful schemes of every description. It is equally clear that by the means a large addition may be made to the revenue without pressing upon the people, while the people themselves will have their condition greatly improved. In a political point of view the results must be quite as important, for every increase in the happiness and contentment of the people must give additional security to the Government.

In endeavouring to turn attention to this question, and its direct influence on the immediate wants and interests of this country, we have attempted no more than the throwing together of a few plain facts and the giving some slight statistical information. To what we have already stated we may add that the Government of India, both at home and abroad, appears to be quite alive to the value and importance of the subject; and we learn that, out of a sum of £1,500,000 which it is intended to devote this year on public works in that country, no less than £1,400,000 is to be applied exclusively to carrying out works of irrigation and inland navigation, and the improvement of communication, whether by water or by land. It may be that in times past we have not been keenly sensible of the responsibility which we undertook when we brought the greatest part of the vast continent of India under our rule. We may have treated our new possession more as a source of individual wealth and of the factitious splendour of dominion than as an integral portion of our national greatness in the more direct sense of that term. The dream of the pagoda-tree has long since faded, and now everything seems to tend towards bringing our Eastern empire into that close union which are comprehended in our duties as well as our rights.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S ROSE SHOW.

On Wednesday a grand show of roses took place in the new gardens of the Royal Horticultural Society at South Kensington. This is the second exhibition of the kind which has been held, the first of which was held in these gardens since their opening a few weeks ago; and, the weather being all that could be desired, the arrangements for the show were completed, and the ground assembled on the occasion. Among the visitors were the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary, besides many members of the Royal Family. The tents were erected in the conservatory, and the show was in all respects a successful one. In addition to a large selection of roses, exhibited by amateurs, there were also fine collections from the nurseries of Messrs. Paul and Son, Cheshunt Nurseries, Herts; Messrs. Lane and Son, Old Charlton Nurseries, Herts; Messrs. Veitch and Son, Exeter; Mr. Mitchell, Hyde Nurseries, Englefield Green; Messrs. John Cranston, King's Acre Nurseries, Hereford; John Keynes, Salisbury; Messrs. Cutbush and Son, Highgate; Lewis Ashburnham, Battle; Salisbury; Rev. W. F. Radcliffe, Ruddon Rectory, Blandford; J. T. Hodge, Reed Hall, Colchester; Charles Turner, Royal Nurseries, Slough; Messrs. Osborn and Son, Fulham; Messrs. Lee and Kennedy, Hammersmith; Messrs. Standish and Noble, Bagshot; Lewis Ashburnham, Battle; Messrs. Paul and Son, Old Charlton Nurseries, Herts. The heads of the 1st Life Guards and of the Coldstream were in attendance, and performed various pieces from the most popular operas. At half-past six o'clock the ceremony of presenting these silver bugles, the gift of the ladies of Kensington, to the 1st (Middlesex) Engineers (Volunteers) took place. They were presented by Mrs. Macleod, the wife of Colonel Macleod, who commands the corps, and one bugle by Miss Macleod. Sketches and bases executed by Mr. Theed, and part of the collection intended to be placed in the Wellington College, were exhibited in the garden, which will continue open for the present month.

On the prodigious page is an Engraving of the Conservatory, and on page 29 a view of the Gardens. Our Artist has given these Sketches a view of the interior of the Conservatory, together with an account of the opening of the Gardens by his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, and other descriptive details.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

The new Church of St. James, High Wych, in the parish of Sawbridgeworth, was consecrated on the 27th ult. by the Bishop of Rochester.

A new cemetery, situated on the line of the Great Northern Railway at Colney Hatch, and occupying 104 acres, was opened on Wednesday week as a burial-ground for Hornsey.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed Mr. Kenneth Palmer, M.A., Magdalen College, University Counsel, in the room of Mr. Bayford, deceased to the peerage.

The Rev. Dr. Ellicott was formally installed Dean of Exeter, on Tuesday week, in Exeter Cathedral. On Saturday week, the right Rev. Dr. Turner, Sub-Dean of Exeter, was installed a Prebend in that cathedral, in the room of the late Rev. Dr. Hall, deceased.

On Monday the foundation-stone of the new schools in St. Paul's-row district, Alnwick, was laid by the Duchess of Northumberland, in the presence of a large number of the nobility and gentry, numbering at least 3000 persons.

The Archbishop of York intends to hold his primary visitation at the places and times following:—York, August 29; Doncaster, August 31; at the places and times following:—York, August 29; Doncaster, August 31; Selby, September 2; Malton, September 3; Scarborough, September 4; Whitby, August 29; Thirsk, August 30; Sedbergh, August 30. And his Grace will hold Archidiaconal visitations, September 11; Richmond, September 12; Catterick, October 2; Whitby, October 7; Ripon, October 8; Knaresborough, October 9; Pontefract, October 10; Doncaster, October 11; Bolsover, October 14; Chesterfield, October 15; Hemsley, Oct. 16; Market Weighton, Oct. 18; Brompton, Oct. 19.

The two Houses of Convocation for the province of Canterbury met for the despatch of business on the Upper House at once proceeded to take into consideration the resolution of the Lower House, adopted on the 6th ult., in favour of the appointment of a synodical action on the book entitled "Essays and Reviews." The Bishop of Salisbury moved that the Bishop of Oxford, the Bishop of Ely, and the Archdeacon of Chichester, be a committee to consider the Rev. Dr. Rowland Williams's recent publication, and to report to the House. Dr. Rowland Williams would most probably be called on to act before the Bishop of Salisbury's committee was in their hands. The question of admissibility in that suit, it was not expected, would be raised on the motion for the appointment of the committee. The question of the resolutions of the Lower House, His Lordship accordingly moved that the House should go into committee on the 30th inst. The motion was carried *nem. con.* Both Houses stand prorogued to the 13th of August next.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. J. D. Ridout, Vicar of Bacon, Cambridgeshire, to be Rural Dean; Rev. J. Fletcher to be one of Newmarket; Rev. W. H. Hewlett to be Minor Canon and Precentor in Carlisle Cathedral. *Rectories*: Rev. H. Burton to Abington, Irton; Rev. W. A. Cutting to Trimdon-grange, Norfolk; Rev. W. Wardell to St. Leonard's, Colchester. *Vicarages*: Rev. F. Bishop to Buntingford, Cambridgeshire; Rev. W. H. Laughton to Long Compton, Warwick; Rev. C. J. E. Walker to Thurleigham with Pertenhall, Bedfordshire. *Incumbencies*: Rev. T. G. Gower to Wilmcote, Warwickshire; Rev. W. W. Merlin to the New Church at Bucks, North Devon; Rev. C. Massey to St. Peter's, West Bromwich. *Chaplaincies*: Rev. W. H. Jones, Vicar of Bradford-on-Avon, to the Lord Chancellor; Rev. G. Stanhan to the Surrey County Lunatic Asylum. *Perpetual Curacies*: Rev. J. J. Hardman to Hednesford, Staffordshire; Rev. G. Smith to St. Peter's, Great Wyndmill-street, Haymarket; Rev. J. Rees, St. Barnabas's Church, Cardiff; Rev. J. Sandy to Seywell to Marlamleigh, near Southminster, Devon.—*Guardian*.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Napoleon III. has arrived in Vichy, and has had an enthusiastic reception there. He has taken up his residence in the Villa Sichel, formerly occupied by the distinguished musician. The Emperor takes long walking and riding excursions in the environs of Vichy. If, however, only half the dramatic incidents occur which are chronicled by the semi-official press, his Majesty's quiet must be sorely broken in upon. The Emperor "rides out" On Sunday Vichy presents a spectacle as picturesque as unaccustomed. Its habitual guests were less amidst the people that cause down from the mountains of Forez and the Auvergne. More than 10,000 peasants, with their wives and children, had taken possession of the park; they had literally encamped there, surrounding the Imperial residence in order to have the pleasure of seeing and saluting the Emperor during the day. When his Majesty went to church, he had to force his way in the midst of them. An immense crowd placed itself along his way, accompanying him with the warmest acclamations. In the evening the Emperor, touched by the sympathetic reception of the people who remained encamped round his residence, ordered that they should be admitted. Then all, rushing in, greedy of a nearer sight of their Sovereign, defiled before his Majesty to cries, a thousand times repeated, of 'Vive l'Empereur! Vive l'Impératrice! Vive le Prince Impérial!' According to the *Moniteur du Puy de Dôme*, on the evening of the Emperor Napoleon's arrival at Vichy, a silly woman—it is said an English lady—took off her shawl and spread it on the ground for the Emperor to walk on. His Majesty took it up, and politely handed it back to the lady.

The treaty of commerce between France and Prussia has been signed.

M. de la Guerronière has been appointed a member of the Senate.

Tuesday's *Moniteur* published a letter addressed by the Emperor to the Governor of Algeria in reference to the organisation of the colonies on the African coast for the French colonists. The Emperor announces that he has signed a treaty with England which authorises the French Government to engage labourers in India for the French colonies. He says, "We shall find in India and the French possessions in Africa as many free labourers as we require. He commissions and orders the Minister to take measures for prohibiting the introduction of negroes into the French colonies after July, 1862, the date of the execution of the treaty with England.

SPAIN.

The insurrectionary movement appears to be entirely suppressed. The principal leaders of the party are in the hands of the troops, and the others are likely to be captured.

A letter from Gerona says that a Republican movement has taken place in the city of Jonar, in that province. At the last dates a battalion had been sent to that town to restore order.

The *Correspondencia Autografa* says:—"If the Emperor Napoleon manifests a wish to have an interview with Queen Isabella in Spain, such interview will take place."

Spain has just taken stock of her population, which is found to number fifteen millions.

The Spanish Government have some fresh work on their hands in their new Dominican property, which the Haytians have invaded.

ITALY.

The Italian Chamber of Deputies are most zealous in adopting measures for the defence of the country. On Saturday last they voted a fresh levy of 24,000 men.

Kossuth arrived at Turin yesterday week.

Garibaldi occupies some of his spare time at his island in experiments on the propagation of sponges and oysters. These studies do not, however, engross all his attention. He has written a pressing letter to Mr. Peabody, requesting him to employ her to organise at Milan and other cities lady associations for visiting the homes of the humbler classes and promoting indigenous habits, the moral and physical benefits of which the under-striation of society being less looked after by the intelligent and opulent laity than holds in country parts of Italy, is most conspicuous. Those who, like Mr. Peabody, should not be left to any class or caste, but concern every citizen in a Christian land.

A contents of the Pope's health continue as contradictory as ever. The Turin papers describe it as in some degree improving. Some Roman correspondents also declare that he is decidedly hopeful; whilst one letter from Rome describes the Pope as sinking fast.

SWITZERLAND.

The Federal Assembly has elected M. Stæmpfli, present Vice-President, as President of the Swiss Confederation for 1862. Doctor Furrer, Federal Councillor, has been elected Vice-President of the Swiss Confederation.

PRUSSIA.

The solemn coronation of the King and Queen has been appointed to take place in October next, in the city of Konigsberg. From the provinces of the Diet and of deputations summoned from the provinces, members of the Diet and of deputations summoned from the provinces.

AUSTRIA.

The Hungarian Diet, after lengthened conferences, agreed to yield to the demands of the Emperor, and not to modify a single item of their Address. They decided upon adopting the draught originally proposed by M. Deak, which is to be addressed to the Emperor as recognised Queen and Sovereign of Hungary here in the Address of 1790 and subsequently. The Presidents of the two Chambers left again on Saturday morning for Vienna to present the Address. The reply of the Emperor to the Presidents of the two Houses on receiving from them the Address was of the most conciliatory nature. His Majesty thanked the States for the readiness with which they met his desires, and promised an early reply, which he trusted would be received in a similar spirit.

RUSSIA.

The inhabitants of Warsaw have issued an address to their fellow-countrymen, to be circulated all over Poland, recommending the course of action which they believe ought to be pursued by all Poles, and signalising the recent manifestations of the Czar's policy of the Russian Government. All immature attempts at insurrection are earnestly discouraged.

INDIA.

A rupture took place between the Nawab of Bhawalpore and his Minister, Ahmed Khan, on May 25. The Minister arrested his house with 250 men and two guns. The Nawab's troops attacked the house and overpowered the Minister, who, with two brothers, was killed fighting valiantly.

No excitement now exists in the Sanchal districts.

Mr. Laing sailed for England in the Colombo on the 9th last.

The volunteering for Her Majesty's forces had been so successful that only 500 of the late Company's troops have remained for local service.

The famine was dying out, and future prospects were bright, rain having fallen throughout the north-west provinces.

CHINA.

There is a collision at Bucharest between the Legislative Chamber and the Ministry. The former have passed a vote of want of confidence against the latter, and the Ministry have consulted the Prince regarding the dissolution of Moldavia and Wallachia, and not having preconcerted the matter, the Prince has given the Government a refusal.

News has been received from the west coast of Africa, but it is of little general interest. Mr. Foote, our Consul at Lagos, died of fever shortly after the arrival of the *Arrow*. Rev. Edward Long, King of old Calabar, died on May 22. The Falcon had captured a Dutton slaver with 450 slaves on board. The weather on the coast was very unhealthy.

The Chinese Classics, or the orthodox Confucian literature, are about to be given to the public in seven volumes. The important undertaking comes in return to the cultural skill of Dr. Legge and the munificence of Mr. Jardine, a merchant in the opium trade, and the printing of the volumes is wholly the work of Chinese workmen in Hong-kong.

A Garibaldian officer in Parma, who believed that an insult was offered to his chieftain by some regular officers at a dinner, issued a challenge to the whole company from whom the offence emanated. The challenge was accepted. He fought successively four antagonists, wounding three slightly, but to his fourth adversary he gave a mortal wound. The Minister of War has ordered the arrest of the officer who has challenged all the parties amenable; but the Garibaldian officer is believed to have escaped into Switzerland.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

By the June we have received New York journals of the 27th ult., and telegrams to the evening of the 29th.

BELLIGERENT OPERATIONS ON SEA AND LAND.

There have been no movements of any importance since our last. Mr. Lincoln and General Scott seem to be waiting for the sanction of Congress, which was to assemble on the 4th inst., before ordering any further advance into Virginia. The report of the cutting to pieces of the Hessian regiment at Hagerstown, and the surrounding of the Indiana regiment at Cumberland, Maryland, by Confederates under the command of General Johnston, was entirely without foundation. The Governor of Missouri, when last heard of, was marching southward, with a view of securing the head-mines in the south-west corner of the State. It was reported that Arkansas troops were on their way to aid the State Government of Missouri against the Federal Government. The ship Isabella, captured off the British ship Adventure, has left Charleston, and laden with stores said to be contraband of war—which were iron crates, empty ovens, engines, and machinery. It was to be taken to Nice. Another British ship, the Hector Gunshire, has been captured in the Gulf of Mexico,—reason not stated.

Professor Dana has been taking observations of the Confederate positions near Washington in his balloon, and communicating the results by means of an electric-telegraph apparatus which he takes up with him, the wire of which connects with the ground.

THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Connection between these States and the civilised world continues to be maintained by the telegraph and railway lines which run through Kentucky, and by private letter-delivery companies, which have their head-quarters in Louisville, the chief city of this neutral State.

The Secession agitation has not yet come to an end, and is in need of leader-matches and gunpowder. In many places they are obliged to have recourse to the old-fashioned tinder and flint. The General Government has issued a call for fresh and large, so endemic in the Southern and Western States. A Philadelphia house refused lately to supply even a Kentucky purchaser with this valuable article.

The people of Eastern Tennessee refuse to send representatives to the Legislature at Nashville, Secession centre of the Southern portion of the region, has been to Washington, and, it is said, obtained the promise of Mr. Lincoln that his people shall receive assistance from the Federal authorities.

The Federal Government have recognised the provisional Government of Virginia, which is the only lawful existing one in the State, being that the regularly-appointed State Government has forfeited its rights by committing acts of treason against the United States.

THE NEUTRAL STATES.

General Banks has arrested Marshall Kane, the chief of the Baltimore police, on a charge of treason, and has appointed a provost-marshal for the city. The Capital has also been sent to Fort M'Henry. The Baltimoreans sympathise strongly with him.

With Kentucky a sort of concordia has been made, as she is to execute all Filibustier laws as recommended by the Kentucky Legislature. The Federal troops will not invade her soil provided she does not allow it to be occupied by the enemy.

Thirty-four companies had volunteered their services to the Federal Government from Kentucky. The election returns from this State indicate that nearly the Union majority which the Congress have been elected.

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

According to a statement furnished by the Secretary of War to President Lincoln for the message to Congress, about 22,000 volunteers are now enrolled in the United States service.

General Dembinski, the celebrated Pole, has offered his services to the Federal Government.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

A mob has attacked the banks in Milwaukie, Wisconsin. The military were ordered out, and arrested thirty of the rioters. A strict guard is kept over the banks to prevent a run. The reason for the run on the banks was the throwing out of the notes of several of the State banks.

The French declaration of neutrality has been received by the New York press. They profess to be able to see an important difference between it and that of Great Britain.

The New York Tribune still directs public attention to the approaching International Exhibition of 1862. It says it is referred to the speedy organisation of a commission, "We know that a large number of our best mechanicians are anxious to exhibit, and we would inquire, on their behalf, if our Government has taken any steps in the matter. Such steps, suggested by the proper persons, would, we think, be spared from war matters, and would be ample to settle this whole business. We earnestly recommend the subject of an extended project to the attention of the Government: it is a subject not of temporary, but of permanent, importance to the people."

The capture of the Confederate Savannah has been thus analysed by a New York evening paper:—The captain is a Philadelphian by birth; the first officer and purser are Southerners; the sailing master is North Carolinian. Of the deck hands three are Irish, two are Scotch, one each from New York and Massachusetts, and one from Germany. The steward is a native of Africa, and the cook of China.

Only one-third of the six per cent State loan of Indiana was taken at satisfactory prices in New York. The lowest offer accepted was at 15 per cent discount.

Northern public opinion is impatient of the Fabian tactics of General Scott, denounces the Kentucky concordat, and suspects treachery in the non-arrest of Marshal Harney. A twenty-gun ship of war is at Portugal, and the ex-correspondent of the *Charleston Mercury*.

The Hon. Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland, offers a petition, with numerous signatures, praying the Federal Administration to suspend hostilities.

A movement is on foot in the southern portion of California to join the Confederate States.

The *Frankfort Journal* states that the King of Wurtemburg has had a slight attack of apoplexy. His Majesty has reached a great age, having been born in 1781.

A third child, evidently of European parentage, and about five years old, was recently discovered in the Delhi purchase. She is supposed to be one of the survivors of the massacre of 1854. Inquiry is being made.

The Secretary of State for India has issued instructions for the survey forthwith of a new copper coinage for India. The contract is taken by Messrs. Heaton, Birmingham, likely to be soon prepared to strike the new money.

A letter from St. Petersburg of a late date says, "According to the last remarks from Pekin, the death of the Emperor was so generally expected that the authorities were preparing the carriages necessary for his funeral.

A supplementary estimate for the civil services has been moved, estate for the purchase by delay the properties of the compensation payable by Great Britain for the redemption of the Slave Debt to be £1,050,000.

It is stated that the Duke of Brabant has left the country to fill in different parts of France, and particularly in the extern departments, thirty-three times, and has very cousins either killing some one or inflicting serious personal injury.

Prince Alfred and suite arrived at Hamilton, Canada West, on the 24th inst. The Royal Highness was received on the same day, and was enthusiastically received by loyal people. There was no formal reception. His Royal Highness after visiting Niagara, returned to Canada Bank. He left at London on the 27th, and Montreal on the 28th ult.

A Nova Scotia paper states that when her Majesty's steamship Nova was approaching the harbor her captain tried to steer clear of a mass against some icebergs. An Armstrong shell was fired at a small iceberg about 150 feet back, from a distance of four miles and a half. Such was the effect that a block of ice, judged to be of about 100 tons, fell from the summit. This large weight, falling from the top of the berg, removed the centre of gravity, which caused the whole fabric to roll over and rock to and fro."

The Nova Scotia gold discoveries continue to attract attention. In addition to the deposits at Tangier, others have been found at Musquodoboit, in the westward of Halifax, and at a place called Musquodoboit, in the interior. Several specimens, believed to be above standard, were about to be forwarded to England. Some of the quartz at Tangier is alleged to have yielded twenty ounces to the ton. All the various statements made are without a reservation from any one possessing scientific knowledge.

LATEST NEWS FROM ABROAD.

The following telegrams were received at Mr. Reuter's office yesterday (Friday):—

FRANCE.—Paris, July 11.—Judgment was given to-day in the affair of MM. Mires and Solar. Both were condemned to five years' imprisonment and a fine of 5000f. Count Simeon, member of the Council of Surveillance of the Caisse des Caisses de Fer, was declared civilly responsible for the losses of the depositors.

SWITZERLAND.—Berne, July 11.—The Federal Council has received another note from the French Government, in which the latter reasserts the right of sovereignty and the power the valley of the Dappes, but declines to enter into any further discussion of the question.

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.—Paris, July 11.—According to advices received here from Gibraltar to the 8th inst. the English Consul at Tangiers had gone to Fez. It is asserted that he will offer the Emperor the mediation of England for the definitive settlement of the difficulties between Spain and Morocco.

COUNTRY NEWS.

The weavers' strike at Derby has been brought to a close, the men having gone to the various factories this morning.

The Tynemouth Chamber of Commerce has opened a public test for anchors and cables on the Tyne.

Four "rough" have been arrested about a mile from Ennistillen for holding revival meetings on the American plan.

At the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland last week, the Rev. John Scott, of Mary-Street, Manchester, now being disendured, when the roof fell in, crushing two children to death and inflicting serious injuries on several others.

Newcastle-on-Tyne has lost another of its eminent men. Mr. Richard Grainger, who originated the idea of the present magnificent streets and public buildings, died on Thursday week, in the sixty-third year of his age, after a short illness.

At Windsor, last Saturday, a young woman undertook to walk twenty miles in four hours and a half. She stepped off in professional style, in a nine-inch dress, and completed the task within the time given time.

William Wood, a cotton-waste broker, was on Tuesday committed for trial at the Manchester Police Court on the charge of forging the signature of a person named Ashton, representing together £174 8s. The police held three more of his worthless bills.

At the Portsmouth Quarter Sessions, on Wednesday, Christopher Hall Harvey, late a clerk in the Portsmouth branch of the Bank of England, was tried on the charge of embezzlement. The prisoner pleaded "Guilty," and was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude.

New assize courts are to be immediately erected at Guildford, to meet a want long felt. The matter has been taken up in a spirited manner by the county gentry, and, when the Lenten assizes are held, the new building will be ready. A competition for designs has been called for, and one hundred guineas is offered.

A charge of murder on the high seas has been preferred against Captain Lee, of the ship Lennox, now lying in the river Mersey, bound to Liverpool on Wednesday, the evidence going to show that the prisoner had caused the death of his second mate by a series of outrages of almost incredible brutality.

A fatal railway accident took place on the Trent Valley line on Thursday week, by which a luggage train was run into by the 8.30 Euston-square at 8.30, had arrived four miles beyond Rugby, the latter exploded, blowing the engine into a thousand pieces, and others, and also a post-office clerk, sustained severe injuries.

The *Bristol Daily Post* states that a few days ago a person at the Anglesea-street Police-court, named James Miles Hoskins, another inmate, also endeavoured to get away, but was detained. The groom, however, on hearing the noise, gave information to the police, who took charge of him when he got clear off.

The daughter of the Earl of Brecknock, eldest son of the Marquis of Camden, was celebrated last week at Bigham Abbey by the friends and tenantry of the Earl of Brecknock. The marriage ceremony was twelve thousands of six of the same age in the young noblemen.

Sir William Atherton, the Attorney-General, was re-elected at Carlisle on Monday, by a majority of 1,000 votes. Mr. Parker, the Liberal new Solicitor-General, was returned without opposition as member for Newcastle-under-Lyme, in the room of Mr. Adam, who retires from Hundreds.—The election for the county of Longford took place on Thursday week, when Mr. Greene, the Liberal candidate, was returned without opposition. Colonel White is a Liberal.

The Queen, August Saleman, who is supposed to be concerned in the murder of Mr. Harvey, Secretary, was re-examined on Monday at Belfast. At the close of the proceedings he made a statement, in which he asserted that he was innocent of the charge, and that he knew who had implicated in the murder. According to a report received from Hull, the steamer Lucy, belonging to the Hull and Hamburg Steam Packet Company, has been endeavored to commit a burglary.

The Rev. Mr. Bowden Powell, who was sent for trial at the Sessions about ten days ago on the charge of stealing some silver ladles, the property of Mr. Bertram Mitford, of Mitford Castle, was brought up for re-examination on Saturday sentenced by the Recorder to three months' hard labour.—The Rev. Mr. Gleig, Rector of Liverpool, was committed for trial on Wednesday, that Mr. Powell was at one time Curate of Chilliwell under him, Mr. Campbell says:—"He always conducted himself in an accurate manner as a Curate, and only once. He never was one of my Curates, or any way connected with me, and never saw him but once in all my life. I beg to add that he is only in Deacons' orders."

In the early part of the week there were violent thunderstorms in different parts of the country. At Wolverhampton on Monday the parish church at Leamington was struck by the lightning in the course, and two or three people were injured. At Bilston, Staffordshire, the tall spire of the Christ, and the electric fluid, passing down into the transept, destroyed some of the pews. The bell-tower of Lichfield Cathedral was struck by the lightning down, the steeple of Dunstable old parish church silvered into many pieces; and the top of the tower of Bedford Church was damaged materially. At Warwick a volunteer carrying his rifle had his eyeglass. A party of excursionists from Nottingham, on their way to Skegness, on Monday week were struck down Doncaster, one girl died, the others were seriously injured.

The squadron of the Channel Fleet under the command of Admiral Stewart was still at Kirkwall (Orkney), according to the latest accounts.

Commander Thomas Hamilton, R.N., died at Park-place, Regent's Park, a few days since, aged seventy-two.

Mr. W. Buck, of the Rye House, has been appointed private secretary to Sir Benjamin Hall, Chief Commissioner of Works.

The 78th Highlanders have determined to erect on the Esplanade of Edinburgh Castle a memorial of their comrades who fell during the Indian campaign. It will consist of a bronze figure of the regimental colour mounted on a massive pedestal—the whole to be some twenty-eight feet high.

The Lord Provost of the new-created Burgh of Govan, on the Clyde, place at Chateau De Lyard on Tuesday with the most complete success, in the presence of a concourse of several thousand spectators. Miss Lush, daughter of the late Captain Lush, and niece of Mr. Lush, late Secretary to the Lord of Argyle, performed the ceremony. Mr. Lush, who was also present, is about to erect a monument to the memory of his late uncle.

A meeting of shipowners, commanders, and others connected with the merchant service, was held on Tuesday to consider the regulations under which masters and mates of merchant vessels may be carried as officers of the Royal Naval Reserve; and to consider also how the Government could be most effectually enlisted in procuring the number of seamen required to complete the Royal Naval Reserve Force. Mr. Lindsay, M.P., presided. Resolutions were passed expressing a conviction that 40,000 seamen could be obtained from the mercantile marine if they were placed on a proper footing in regard to the Royal Navy, the being that the rank of Lieutenant and Sub-Lieutenant should imply equality with the corresponding rank in the Navy. It was agreed to memorialise the Government to the effect that no officer should be considered in a memorial to be presented to the Duke of Somerset.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Mr. Tremenheere has opened an official inquiry into the condition of the operative bakers.

The American resident in London celebrated the 4th of July by a dejeuner, presided over by a New York clergyman.

There was a rose show at the Crystal Palace last Saturday, which proved a great source of attraction. A grand fancy fete will be held at the Crystal Palace on Saturday next, July 20, in aid of the funds of the Royal Dramatic College.

The Metropolis Road Commissioners have resolved, by a large majority, that the Regent's Quadrant shall be removed, and that the site shall be restored to its original state. They give May 1, 1862, as the date at which the work shall be completed.

The annual examination fête of the Warehousemen and Clerks' Schools took place last Saturday. Mr. Milner Gibson presided, and presented the prizes to the successful pupils. The right hon. gentleman expressed his warm interest in the institution.

Yesterday week the foundation-stone of the Arthur-street Chapel, Freshwharf-road, Rotherhithe, for the church and mission premises formerly worshipping at Vernon Chapel, Bagnigge-wells-road, under the patronage of the Hon. Rev. Baptist Noel, was laid by Lord Lovaine.

A small paddle-steamer, the Wonder, on Tuesday morning, when opposite Greenwich pier, struck upon a barge by way of wood. A portion of her bow timbers was knocked away, and water poured into the hull so rapidly that these on board had only time to escape.

A conversazione of the Royal Institute of British Architects was held on Wednesday at the society's rooms in Conduit-street, Hanover-square, under the presidency of Mr. R. Kerr, F.R.S.A., M.R.I., the president. More than 600 persons were present.

On Wednesday morning a large boiler connected with the manufactory of Mr. Hall, in New Victoria Park, exploded, causing a great destruction of property, and in one instance loss of life, with serious injury to a number of persons. Happily, however, the property of the deceased was also much damaged.

The births of 870 boys and 877 girls (in all 1747 children) were registered in London last week. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1851-60 the average number was 1,660. The number in the week ending 29th June was 1068. The number as derived from the returns of corresponding weeks in the ten years 1851-60 is 1,660, and in 1861 it is probably 1,720.

Two iron screw steam-vessels were launched from Messrs. Langley's yard at Deptford last Saturday. The vessels are the Briton, 100 tons, intended for the mail-packet service between Holyhead and the Cape of Good Hope; and the barque Mary Langley, of 400 tons, intended for the tea-vessel trade.

As four men were employed, on Monday, in repairing the front of Sir De Lacy Evans's house in Great Cumberland-place, the scaffold suddenly gave way. An old man, named Hall, who was employed on the premises, was conveyed to the hospital without hope of recovery, as was his grandson, a boy of twelve. His son, a lad of fifteen, was also taken to the hospital, but escaped with very serious injuries, the fall having been fully fifty feet.

A fatal accident happened on the premises of Messrs. Shrubbs, Ballantine-street, Manchester, in Hatton, on Thursday week. While seven of the workpeople were hoisting a cistern in the top of the boiler exploded, wrecking six of the number were seriously scalded and otherwise injured, one of whom died on Friday morning, an event that he expired on hours after his admission into St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

A meeting to raise a memorial fund on behalf the late Mr. Braidwood's family was held at the Mansion House on Monday week. In the absence of the Lord Mayor, Alderman Salomons presided, and the meeting was adjourned to the Egyptian Hall, Mansion House, where, including the names of the Duke of Sutherland, the Earl of Caithness, Alderman Salomons, Alderman Rose, Sir Peter Laurie, M.P., Mr. J. Locke, M.P., Mr. C. Oiye, M.P., Mr. H. B. Sheridan, M.P., Dr. Cumming, Mr. Scott Russell, and other gentlemen, £1,851 had been subscribed in the room.

Flames are still to be seen rising from the Tooley-street ruins, but there appears to be little doubt that the fire is on the point of complete exhaustion. Traces of the fire have been discovered by the police in Braidwood, have at length been discovered. His watch, his pocket-book, some coins and a few pieces of his clothing, together with some articles belonging to each other under a mass of debris. On Monday Mr. Sergeant Payne held an inquest on the fire brigade men who perished in the fire. Mr. Braidwood, believed to be the remains of Mr. Scott. The evidence of Mr. O'Connor, a partner of the deceased, was to the effect that he was with some others, who depend to by other witnesses, served the purpose of identification, and the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death." The Coroner's jury also returned a verdict of "Accidental death." The Coroner's jury also returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

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LAW AND POLICE.—In the Court of Chancery last Saturday the new Lord Chancellor, Sir Hugh Cairns, and Mr. Justice Wood, sat to disposed the appeal with costs, observing that, unless in very exceptional cases, he had no disposition to alter the order. It was also stated that he thought the direction vested in the Court had in some instances been exercised injudiciously.

In the Court of Common Pleas, on Monday, an action was brought by Mr. Campbell, late a member of the celebrated "Forlorn Hope" Club, against Mr. Bird, secretary to the Protestant Alliance, to recover damages for two alleged libels. The action had been brought to recover the sum of £5 which had been sent by a deputation to Lord Palmerston against Mr. Turnbull's appointment, in which it was stated that Mr. Turnbull, whose business was a bankruptcy compact three days, resulting in a verdict for the defendant.—On Wednesday Lieutenant Alan Lennox Boyd, late of the Royal Engineers, entered the Duke of Cambridge. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, damages £200. In the London Court of Bankruptcy, on Monday, it was stated that a meeting in land in the matter of Mr. Hallett's estate might yield another 6s. in the pound, making 3s. 6d. in all.

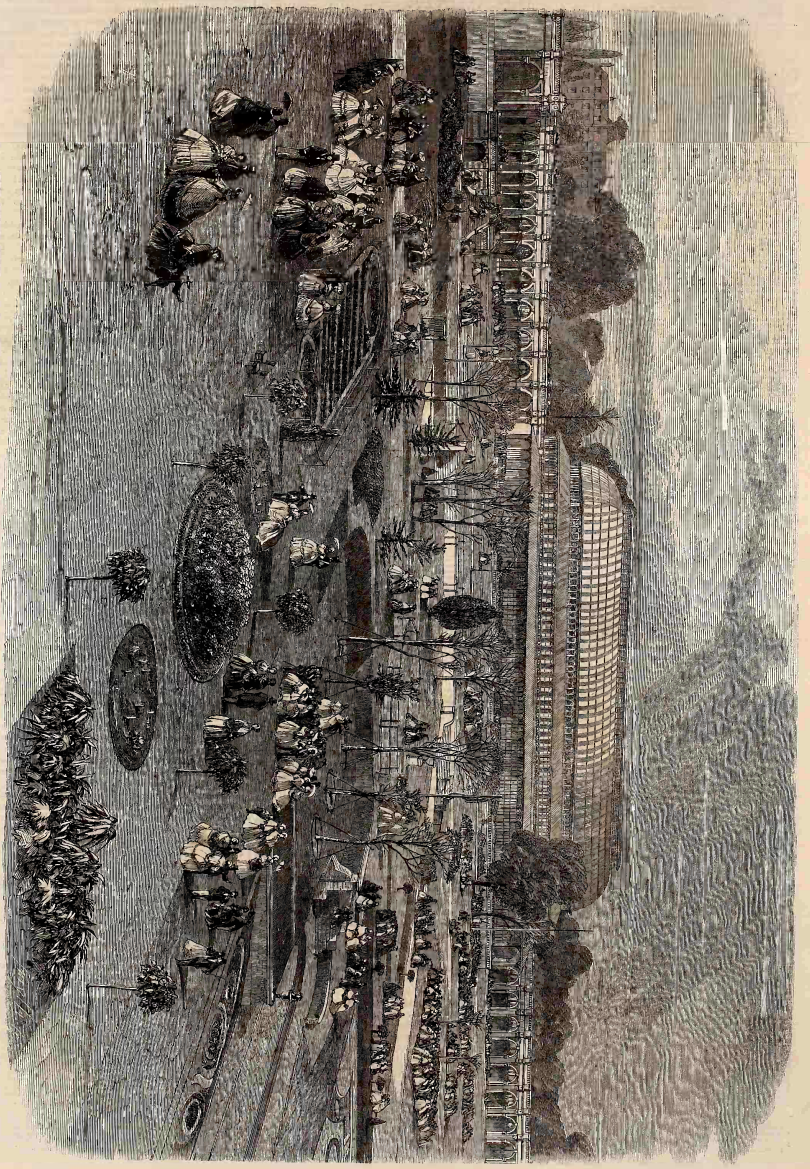
The sittings of the Central Criminal Court were resumed on Monday. The calendar for the present session contained 349 prisoners for trial, being a number of committals and the gravity of the offences charged. There are in all 109 prisoners for trial. On Tuesday, Mr. Ernest Jones, with a view to possess for stealing a large sum of money, the property of his employers, a respectable firm in the City. He was defended by Mr. Parry, who brought up for judgment, received sentences of ten years' penal servitude. In the New Court several cases of fraud were disposed of, the majority of convictions and sentences ranging from six months' imprisonment to ten years' penal servitude.—On Wednesday, Mr. Chapman, a bankrupt, pleaded guilty to two indictments, one charging him with not surrendering to pay his examination, and the other with concealing his effects, embezzling and securing a portion of his goods. Sentence was deferred.—Joseph Bowell, a carpenter, was charged with fraudulently obtaining goods within three months of his bankruptcy, and also with obtaining money by false pretences. The latter charge was withdrawn, and the Judge having expressed an opinion that they were unsupported by evidence, the prisoner was discharged. Mr. Bowell pleaded guilty to the other indictment.—Thomas John Smith, a letter-carrier, was charged with stealing a letter containing a post-office order. On his conviction and sentences ranging from six months' imprisonment to ten years' penal servitude.—On Thurs

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA: HOW THE OUTLYING SENTRIES OF THE FEDERAL ARMY ARE KILLED BY SECESSIONIST SCOUTS.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

CHARGES of brutality, and even of assassination, are rife in the Unionist camp against the Secessionists, who, doubtless, have counter-charges with which they also could horrify us, had they, like their rivals, the car of Europe; for all camps are sure to be infested with desperadoes who, under the garb of patriotism, prowl about to gratify their own evil purposes. The sentry duty at the front of the Unionist camp is, we are told, exceedingly hazardous and very few of those who are posted at night expect to see another day dawn. The country all round is thickly covered with wood, and in the darkness the Secessionists, acquainted with every cowpath, creep softly towards the poor fellow pacing to and fro on the road, taking advantage of every shadow, and profiting by the rustle of every falling leaf, until close upon him, when either the bowie-knife or a rifle-shot does the rest.

One night our Special Artist accompanied the scouting party, of which the annexed is an illustration, twelve miles into the enemy's country. The men were dressed in round slouched hats, rough flannel blouses, and carried revolvers and bowie-knives in their belts. Two in advance carried guns, ready cocked, keeping a sharp look out for ambuscades on each side among the trees. The Lieutenant in command and our artist were in the centre.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA: UNIONIST SCOUTING PARTY IN THE VIRGINIAN WOODS IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF ALEXANDRIA.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



THE ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS, SOUTH KENSINGTON, SHOWING THE CONSERVATORY AND PORTIONS OF THE ARCADES.—SEE P. 36.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, July 14.—7th Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 15.—St. Swithin. Moon's 1st quarter, 2h. 47m., a.m.
TUESDAY, 16.—Bicester fair, 1867.
WEDNESDAY, 17.—Length of day, 16h. 2m.
THURSDAY, 18.—Hampden killed, 1643.
FRIDAY, 19.—Victory of Havelock at Bithoor, 1857.
SATURDAY, 20.—St. Margaret. Thetford or the Spanish Armada, 1588.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 20, 1861.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
8.0	8.30	9.0	9.30	10.0	10.30	11.0
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
8.20	8.50	9.20	9.50	10.20	10.50	11.20

THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.—MONDAY, July 15, and during the week, an entertainment in two parts, the MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC ART, with, as a Quarter to Eight, the New Comedy MY LORD AND MY LADY. Characters by Mrs. Stirling, Mrs. C. Mathews, Miss Rose Williams, Mr. C. Mathews, Mr. Compton, &c.; with TAKING BY STORM—Mr. C. Mathews; and THE SCAFFOLD.

THEATRE ROYAL ADELPHI.—On Monday and during the Week, THE DEAD HEART—Messrs. R. Wheler, J. L. Toole, D. Fisher, Miss Woolgar. To conclude with THE PRETTY HOUSEMAIDS—Messrs. J. L. Toole, F. Robson, Miss Woolgar, E. Kelly, and E. Thorne. Commencement Seven.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—The Arrangements for Week ending Saturday, July 13, are more than usually attractive.
Monday, open at Nine; display of Grand Fireworks and Entire Series of Waterworks, at Half-past Four.
Tuesday, open at Ten.
Wednesday, Great Performances by 5,000 Children and Adults of the TONIC SOL-FA ASSOCIATION on the Handel Orchestra.
Thursday, open at Ten; THE TWELFTH ASCENT, in Paper.
Friday, Fifth Concert of the GREAT CHORAL SOCIETY of the SERIES.—Mozes. Oriel and Mills. Tickets for the first time.
Saturday, ROYAL DRAMATIC COLLEGE BAZAAR and FANCY FAIR.
Orchestral Band. Great Organ Performances, and Display of Fireworks and Waterworks. Open from Ten to Seven. Admission, 1s.; Children under Twelve, 6d. Season Tickets admit. Guaranteed Pure Provisions, Excellent Refreshments, and Knowle in the Bower and in the ornamental halls of the terraces, are now in full bloom. The flowers, trees, also, like it with Gravesiana, are in their full splendour—the display is a regular Flora's Festival.
Admission—Saturday, Two Shillings; Stepsons; Friday, Seven shillings; Stepsons: other days One Shilling; Children under Twelve, Sixpence. Open daily for visitors.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—GRAND FOUNTAINS.—The Fourth Performance of the GRAND FOUNTAINS and Entire Series of WATERWORKS will take place on Saturday, July 13, at 4 o'clock precisely. The Great Fountain, the Nile, the Upper Series, the Water Temples, the Cascades, and Grand Waterfalls, the Dancing Fountains, and the numerous groups and jets of water, will play together, comprising many hundreds of jets, and discharging 120,000 gallons of water per minute, the greatest jets of the kind in existence. Admission, 1s.; Children under Twelve, 6d.

BLONDIN will make his TWELFTH ASCENT at the CRYSTAL PALACE on THURSDAY NEXT, July 18, and will perform some of his MOST STARTLING FEATS while descending the rope. Doors open at Ten. Ascent at Four. Admission, One Shilling; Children half price.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—OPERA CONCERT.—The Last of the Series of Twenty-six Concerts of Sacred Music will be given on SATURDAY NEXT, July 20. Admission, 2s. 6d.; or by Tickets taken before the day, 2s.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—GRAND BAZAAR and FANCY FAIR IN AID of the FUNDS of the DRAMATIC COLLEGE, SATURDAY, July 20. The sale of articles will be under the management of the Lady Patronesses, Lady Dorothy Nevill, Lady Jane Peel, and Lady Stuart de Rothesay, assisted by a numerous Committee of Ladies. Mr. Charles Coote, A. Harding Dennis, A. Harding Bennett, and Kenyon in the Bower and in the ornamental halls of the terraces, are now in full bloom. The flowers, trees, also, like it with Gravesiana, are in their full splendour—the display is a regular Flora's Festival.
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CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE SECOND GREAT NATIONAL CHORAL FESTIVAL will take place on THURSDAY, the 25th, FRIDAY, the 26th, and SATURDAY, July 27. Arrangements are being made for Excursion Trains from all districts. Admission on the Days, 5s. each.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—ARCHERY MEETING.—The Annual Grand Archery Meeting will be held on TUESDAY, July 23, and THURSDAY, July 25, when the Prizes will be delivered by the Marquis of Chandos. The number of archers and amount of prizes will be limited. Applications for Tickets, Instructions as to the mode of Meeting must be addressed to the Secretary, Crystal Palace, Sydenham.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—SATURDAY, July 20, 1861.—THE CRYSTAL PALACE COLLEGE GALA FETE and FAIR.—The Council have the honour to announce that they have made arrangements with the Directors of the Crystal Palace for a Grand Fancy Fair to be held at the Crystal Palace, for the benefit of the College, for the above date. The Fancy Fair, Fancy Fete-fetes, and Wheels of Fortune will be presided over by the following Ladies, who have kindly undertaken the duties:—

Mrs. Stirling,	Mrs. Billington,	Mrs. Charles Mathews,
Mrs. H. Vining,	Mrs. Alfred Mellon,	Mrs. Frederick Robson,
Mrs. H. Leslie,	Mrs. Howard Paul,	Mrs. Compton,
Miss Bufton,	Miss Laidlaw,	Miss Caroline Hutton,
Miss Rose Leclercq,	Miss Rose Bell,	Miss Julia Matthews,
Miss Redgrave,	Miss Johnstone,	Mrs. Charles Young,
Miss Fanny Huddart,	Miss Mary Keeley,	
Miss Rosina Vokes (Mrs. Wedgwood),	Miss Amy Sedgwick,	Miss Talbot.

AND ALSO, CHEAP JOHN, PUNCH, TEST OF MYSTERY, HARLEQUIN, &c., UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

Mr. J. B. Buckstone,	Mr. Mellon,	Mr. W. Shirley,
Mr. Frank Matthews,	Mr. Lewis Ball,	Mr. Conway,
Mr. J. L. Toole,	Mr. W. Wigan,	Mr. Charles Dillon,
Mr. Paul Bedford,	Mr. John Povey,	Mr. Chas. Sillmore,
Mr. Alfred Wigan,	Mr. Charles Selby,	Mr. Addison,
Mr. Charles Dunstall,	Mr. W. Gomersall,	Mr. Alfred Mellon,
Mr. Barnett,	Mr. J. B. Johnstone,	Mr. Basil Barrow,
Mr. Sam Cowell,	Mr. Dalton,	Mr. Howard Paul,
Mr. W. Smith,	Mr. Joseph Noble,	
Mr. Charles Mathews,	Mr. H. J. Byron,	The Alexander Family.
Mr. Charles Dickens,		

The Council have also the gratification to announce that the following Artists have most kindly promised to act as a VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT:—Misses Wells and Miss Palmer, Mr. Smith, Mr. Santley, Mr. Weiss, and Mr. Alfred Mellon. Conductor, Mr. Mellon. Band, Mr. Alfred Mellon's Band and Grand Military Band.
ROYAL DRAMATIC COLLEGE QUADRILLE, composed expressly for this occasion by M. A. Lutgen.
The Address, by J. Stirling Coyne, Esq., "The Royal Dramatic College," will be spoken by Paul Bedford, Esq., Stirling

MUSIC.

ADELINA PATTI's appearance last Saturday as Zerlina, in "Don Giovanni," was, as might have been expected, her happiest effort and her greatest triumph. She looked and acted the part to the very life—the giddy country girl whose very folly is mere innocence and simplicity. Her singing was perfection. She was as scrupulously faithful to the text of Mozart as the severest German critic could desire, while she clothed the lovely melodies with all the charms that could be given by beauty of voice, exquisite taste, and delicious expression. Every one of her airs was secured with the warmest expressions of delight. As a whole, the opera was performed in a manner which we have never seen equalled. Grisi as Donna Anna, Calliga as Donna Elvira, Patti as Zerlina, Faure as Don Giovanni, Tagliafico as Leporello, Gardoni as Don Ottavio, and Agnesi Swedish formed such a combination of excellence in the masterpiece of Mozart as probably no opera in Europe has ever exhibited. One of the pictures of that splendid group we shall never see again. We have seen Donna Anna under the form and lineaments of Grisi for the last time, and we shall survive her as a mother.

JENNY LIND has once more given the aid of her vocal powers to a benevolent purpose. On Thursday week a concert was given, for the benefit of the Society of Female Artists, at the Earl of Dudley's residence in Park-lane. The ball-room of that mansion was crowded with an audience belonging almost exclusively to the "upper classes." Mdme. Goldschmidt sang several pieces, particularly an air from Handel's "Samson," an Arabian melody, "I Dreamt I Dwelt in Marble Halls," John Anderson, my jo," and a Norwegian melody. We need scarcely add that her performances were received with enthusiasm, and that the opinion was unanimous that the "Swedish Nightingale" warbles as beautifully as ever.

Mdme. RUDERSDORFF gave a matinée on Tuesday at the Hanover-square Rooms. Like all pieces at the "Bijou Theatre," the pretty little *salle* under the roof of Her Majesty's Theatre, and consisted chiefly of concerted pieces in one act, entitled "Out of Bounds," by Mr. Charles Stephenson, and composed by Mr. Frederick Clay. The piece, the subject of which is a comic incident supposed to have happened in Scotch during the Peninsular War, is lively and clever, and the music, composed by an amateur well known in fashionable society, is of very considerable merit, and would do no discredit to an eminent professional musician. The performance was excellent. Mdme. Rüdersdorff, as the heroine, an innkeeper's daughter, acted with much archness and spirit, and sang charmingly; and Mr. Quintin Twiss, as her lover, not only sustained the character with great spirit, but displayed vocal and instrumental talent of no common order. The other parts were performed by Mr. Patey, Signor Palmieri, and Mr. Walker; and this pleasant little piece went off with great eclat. It was followed by another operetta, entitled "Dolly," by Adams, in which the part of a young milliner was admirably performed by Mdme. Lemmens-Sherrington. The pieces received with great applause by a fashionable audience, who completely filled the theatre.

The arrangements for the BIRMINGHAM FESTIVAL of this year are now complete. For the first time these triumphs of musical art work of any class, sacred or secular, is announced—a striking proof of the decay of religious feeling throughout the whole world of Europe. But a single competition worthy of being produced at the Birmingham Festival appeared in any part of Europe, the active and energetic managers of that festival resolved on it, and the result is a magnificent selection of the materials at their command. The Festival is to be held on the 19th, 20th, and 21st of August. On the first day morning "Elijah" will be performed; on the second, "Samson;" on the third, "The Messiah;" on the fourth, Beethoven's mass in D, and "Israel in Egypt." With the evening performances we have nothing to do: they are miscellaneous concerts, and at the other two "The Creation" and "Hymn of Praise." There will thus be seven performances of sacred music. We do not remember an instance at any musical festival of an oratorio being performed in the evening. A powerful host of vocal talent is announced. Mdlle. Titiens, Mdme. Rudersdorff, Mdme. Lemmens-Sherrington, Mdlle. Patti, Mdme. Sainton-Dolby, Miss Palmer, Mdme. Weiss, Mdme. Montem Smith, Mr. Sims Reeves, Signor Giuglini, and Signor Belletti. Mr. Stimpson will be the organist, and Mr. Costa the conductor.

A series of Grand Festival Concerts are to be given at LEEDS during the visit of the Royal Agricultural Society to that town. The solo singers engaged are Mdlle. Parepa, Mrs. Sims Reeves, and Herr Formes, together with Mr. Santley, an accomplished young vocalist, whose appearances in London will be remembered by many of our readers. The Yorkshire Choral Union, the unrivalled local association whose recent appearances at Exeter Hall and St. James's Hall made so great an impression, will give their assistance. One evening will be devoted to their performance of the great double chorus in "Israel in Egypt," and on another they will give the glees, part-songs, and other secular pieces which they lately sang at London. It is to be earnestly hoped that these performances have no connection with the "Leeds Triennial Festival," the arrangements for which were in a state of considerable forwardness when it was suddenly and unexpectedly abandoned.

Miss ELEONORA WILKINSON's concert on Saturday morning last, at the Hanover-square Rooms, was an elegant and accomplished entertainment. The young lady has an accomplished voice, and in various performances—Verdi's boleros, from "Les Vepres Siciliennes;" the quartet, "Quel Nume," from Gounod's "Faust;" the duet from "Il Ballo in Maschera;" and Blumenthal's duet (with Gardoni), "Per voli, per boschi," were most warmly applauded. There was a numerous and distinguished audience.

Mr. FREDERIC JENNA's successful entertainment, "Highways and Byways of Music," at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, has been brought to a close for this (the first) season, the performances having been crowded by fashionable audiences. It has deserved its success, for Mr. Jenna is a most agreeable singer, who sings his songs with judgment, and adds to their interest by pleasant and instructive remarks on the music. He is admirably assisted by Mdme. Penna, who is one of the best accompanyists on the piano that we have heard.

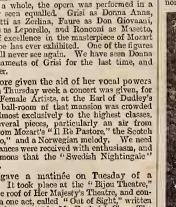
THE THEATRES.

ST. JAMES'S.—The selection of M. Emile Augier's comedy, "Les Effrontés," is not so happily made for an English audience as most of the pieces chosen by the management. It tells only on the ear, and not on the eye. The dialogue is easy-writing, but the story can be told, not by dramatic effects or stage situations, but in words. M. Paul Arbouville is a character which will immediately strike us by his style and person. The part is that of a literary man on the Parisian press, named M. Sergine, who rejoices in a Marchioness (Mdlle. Camille Lemerle) for his mistress, yet nevertheless loves another woman, the daughter of M. Charrier, a rich banker. In her affections, however, he has only a competitor, a commissary named Vermelin (M. Gravier), the founder of a bank that had failed, and who is treated with contempt by the banker. By the advice of the Marquis D'Ambevire (M. Corsaglia), he seeks to retrieve his position by becoming the proprietor of an influential journal, in the columns of which he hurls the Marquis into the mire, and by this means effects his marriage with the rich banker's daughter. Sergine is prevented by his peculiar position from avenging the insult; but the Marquis, who is rather remarkable for his want of squeamish notion on such subjects, comes forward in defence of his recusant wife, and wounds her accuser in the arm. Amongst the supernumeraries of chicanous régime her lord, and Sergine is free to wed the object of his secret affections. Of course this is not done without a struggle on his revenge on M. Charrier, by showing from the *Gazette des Tribunaux* that fifteen years ago he was a similar unfortunate circumstances with himself. To wipe off the stain Charrier determines to pay his old creditors in full. And thus ends this comic satire. It was capitally acted throughout.

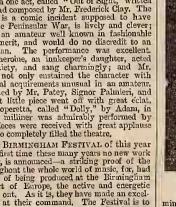
SCHIO.—A gentleman of the name of Mr. Richard Medlen a few weeks ago produced a sensation at this little theatre in the character of Virginius. We were, therefore, induced on Tuesday to visit it to witness his performance of Hamlet. We can speak well of his person and voice. His appearance is decidedly elegant, and his delivery lively and melodious. He has also extreme youth in his favour, and evidently feels very word he utters. But his judgment is not always equal to the occasion, and he frequently attempts too much. Experience will, of course, do something for him, but he must also help himself. He must acquire repose—it is only temperance in manner that makes either the actor or the artist great. The first production of the evening was a piece by Miss Kate Hodson, who likewise took the part of Gertrude in the subsequent farce, "The Loan of a Lover," and proved herself to be a well-practised and efficient actress.

THE COMET.

THE comet is still a most beautiful and conspicuous object in the northern hemisphere, though it has lost much of its brilliancy. A very small proportion as compared with its original splendour is all that is now visible, and that only to a practised observer. The comet will be seen by the accompanying diagram, which preserves the relative sizes as it appeared on July 4 and 10. On the former night the length of the tail of the comet was upwards of 80 deg., and it went off a little branch in the direction of Mu Bootis. The telescopic appearance on that night was very beautiful, the luminous sector being sharply defined and nearly of one colour. A bright branch appeared to pass from the nucleus to Mu Bootis, as well as the branch with Mr. Buckingham's excellent seven-foot reflector. On the night of July 10, when the sky was brilliantly clear, the appearance of the flashlight, as seen in my telescope of 3½-inch aperture and 5-feet focal length, was very interesting, and is given in the second figure, appeared like a comet within a comet. The luminous sector had become much smaller, but was still very bright. The comet will be favourably visible for some days—the R.A. on July 11, at midnight, being 14h. 28m., and the N.P.D. 93 deg. 50 min.; while on July 20, at midnight, the R.A. will be 14h. 40m., and the N.P.D. 38 deg. 15



July 4.



July 10.

RELATIVE DIMENSIONS OF THE COMET ON JULY 4 AND JULY 10 AT MIDNIGHT.

min. From two observations, on July 8 and 9, made by Mr. Bockings here and myself, with his new reflector, and one made at Cambridge on June 30, I have deduced the following elements of the comet:—Perihelion passage, June 11, 67760; longitude of perihelion, 249 deg. 10 min. 20 sec.; longitude of ascending node, 274 deg. 30 min. 32.3 sec.; inclination to the ecliptic, 85 deg. 30 min. 26 sec.; log. least distance, 9.9147284. Motion direct, which proves that it is not the periodical comet of Charles V. On July 11, at midnight, the distance of the comet from the earth will be found to be 97 millions of miles, and on July 20 about 93 millions, or eight millions of miles.

J. BEEBY.

July 8—midnight.

TELESCOPIC APPEARANCE OF THE COMET'S NUCLEUS.

In Monday's sitting of the French Academy of Sciences, M. Leverrier expressed himself as follows:—

"We do not know this comet; it is the first time it visits us, and those who have endeavoured to predict its course, determine its distance from the earth, and measure its tail, have either deceived themselves or the public. Three elements are necessary to calculate the orbit of a comet: first, the time of its passage by the star; then, its velocity; and, lastly, the variation of velocity

produced by the mass of the sun. I carried the comet to be observed on the 30th of June, and then on the night of the 1st and morning of the 2nd instant, in order to determine the variation of velocity. Now, this variation is very small, and the calculations upon such other for the calculation to be attempted, were it not that the comet moves very rapidly. On the 3rd, at two o'clock, we brought me the result of his calculations, and we then obtained an insight into the orbit of the comet. Mr. Hind has since sent me the orbit calculated by Mr. Buckingham, which perfectly agrees in all but two minutes with our results."

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

The 20th Middlesex (H.M. Customs) Volunteers was inspected in Victoria Park, on Saturday last, by Col. Lord Elcho, M.P. The attendance on this occasion were quite through mass creditably.

The second annual inspection of the London Irish Rifles assembled at Somerset House, and, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Vernon and Major Nugent, marched to the Queen's Bench Barracks, Portman-square, where they were inspected by Colonel M'Murrough Kavanagh, M.P., and Colonel M'Mahon, the Marquis of Donegal joining his regiment on the ground during the inspection. The preliminary movements having been gone through, the regiment was formed into square, and Colonel M'Mahon complimented the Majors of Brigade, Captain Hamilton, and Lieutenant Hamilton, on the way in which they had performed their duties on this their first inspection.

The first portion of marching and review of the Queen's Westminster rifles took place on Friday, June 28, in Hyde-park, the residence of Viscount Hill, near the Serpentine, consisting of the south front of the mansion, one flat artillery, a lady's purse for volunteers and artillerymen, and a handsome silver cup, to all which competition was open. The rain did not have more less than 20,000 people present, the number of volunteers being 1000. Shortly before the arrival of the royal party on the ground, Lord Viscount Hill. At a quarter to one the contest for the principal prizes commenced, and the first competitor was Colonel Gough, on his retirement from the command of the regiment, which he has held for the last six years.

The officers and members of the Lincoln, Gatcombe, Market Rasen, Louth, Barton-on-Humber, Alford, Spilsby, and Horncastle Rifle Corps recently encamped on the 1st Lincolnshire Rifle Ground, at Lincoln, for the prize offered by the Earl and Lieutenant of Lincolnshire and the Countess of Yarborough. The shooting for the cup given by the Countess resulted in the amongst three competitors—viz., Dr. Lowe, Mr. Marshall, and Mr. Wilson. In shooting off, Mr. Lowe won. The Wentworth rifle, given by the Countess of Yarborough, was won by Sergeant Bourne, of the Lincoln third company.

THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE whole tents and gay flags of the National Rifle Association have again been set up on Wimbledon Common. Considerable changes have taken this year in the arrangement of the booths and temporary offices of the association. Instead of, as last year, being about the centre of the common, they are now placed more to the north, and but a short distance from the old windmill, which has more than once marked the spot where a sanguinary duel has taken place. The ground has been levelled and improved, and the targets have been examined most carefully by a thorough coating of white and black paint, while several additional ones have been erected. Quite a formidable array of butts has been established in front of the entrance to the ground, prettily decorated with the flags of various nations, and commodious tents for the staff, and to the members of the committee, the secretary, and the officers and the representatives of the press. Large refreshment booths, under the superintendence of Mr. Mansell, of the St. Jermyn's Hall, stood in the immediate neighbourhood, so that all the arrangements were perfect for a successful and pleasant meeting. At a few minutes before one o'clock white tents indicated the locality of a detachment of the Foot Guards, to whom, with the Lancashire Rifles, Lord Ranelagh duly was allotted, and the remainder of the vast space was given up to the riflemen and their "Pet."

The opening day of the second meeting of the National Rifle Association on Thursday week, though attended with none of the ceremonial that graced the first meeting, by the presence of the leading men, of the nation in every respect as gratifying as the most earnest of its patriotic promoters could have desired. Above one hundred and fifty competitors represented the Wimbledon, and the muster about the shooting station of those interested in their success was very large indeed. Among the honour of this meeting, their native town or county, showed that the interest which England has taken in the volunteer movement, in the establishment of which Scotland was foremost. The firing commenced, soon after twelve o'clock, with the first stage of the competition for the Prince of Wales's prize, the value and general value, at a range of 200 yards. The twenty winners in the preliminary contest win twenty Whitworth rifles, and each, with a silver medal to be had also of all. The wind and weather took easily on all their efforts, and, as a whole, the shooting was not up to the mark that was expected. The highest score gained during the day was by Mr. Dickins, of the Victoria Rifles, who marked 11 in five shots. The greatest number of bulls-eyes in succession was obtained by Mr. Ross, of the Queen's Edinburgh Rifles, who had five successive bulls, and eight in seven shots. Every one who had ever took to the rifle must have known how easily by several. It should, however, in justice be said that Mr. Ross was unfortunate in the termination of the eye. When the Middlesex regiment went in to take their turn at all the marks the weather became so boisterous that it was obviously out of the question to continue the firing. Colonel Gough, with the exacerbance of the other members of the committee, ordered the firing to cease, among the spectators, and the Lancashire Rifles, Queen's Surrey, and Victoria Rifles, in which every one on the ground, volunteer or not, was allowed to engage on payment of a guinea, were in a similar fix. As those who left the ground before the pool there was an immense number of entries, and the firing at these targets was indeed, and in every respect, a most spirited affair.

On Friday the wind still blew complexly across the range, and the shooting was much affected by it. The competition for the Queen's prize, which was the shooting at 200 yards for the Queen's Prize, broken off by the stormy weather of Thursday, the highest score made on Friday was 12. After that, the competitors proceeded to shoot for what may almost be called the second stage of the same prize, at 500 yards. The highest score at the range at the Prince of Wales's Prize, at 200 yards, began their practice. In this last-named prize-competition Mr. Ross, of the Queen's Edinburgh Rifles, with eleven shots at last year, Mr. Ross, just reckoned his best position of the previous day by scoring 14 points. The electric telegraph was finally brought into requisition. Instrument to communicate the shots, was again very attractive.

On the second day the weather was good. The shooting commenced at nine o'clock by the various corps appearing at the 600 yards range to shoot for the Queen's prize. The number of shots was the same as on the twenty Whitworth rifles—the latter being awarded to the twenty who had made the best number of points at 200, 500, and 600 yards (or third parts; within the next twenty highest (making in all forty), who, having obtained the position of the first twenty, were entitled to the first had made the forty largest scores, have thereby become qualified to shoot at the Queen's Prize, which is the grand prize of the year. The list of scores shows the names of forty-three persons. A large number of them made 17. Those who made 17 were also entitled to the right to decide which of them were entitled to be presented with a rifle; and the Queen's Prize was decided by the number of shots which they had made were to come out of the list. The most successful competitor for the great prize up to this evening was Mr. Dickins, of the Victoria Rifles, who had won be having made 23 points, and won the silver medal of the association. Mr. Ross, the Queen's Edinburgh, had made 19 points, which was not high enough to make him one of the forty qualified to shoot for the £250 or Queen's Prize. The Wimbledon Rifles had made very good shots. The Prince of Wales's, and the Post and Sighting Targets.

The competition was throughout a most powerful of interest thus during any former period of the meeting, inasmuch as it was to determine who were to be the forty that would be allowed to shoot for the final trial for the Queen's Prize. In the course of the day the forty gentlemen standing in the list of successful marksmen presided with the highest marks, twenty-two from absolutely, and twenty to use them in the course of the competition. The process of shooting off for the first prize of the Queen's Prize excited great interest. The performers of one tought contest (as given by the *Morning Post* correspondent) at the Queen's Prize was a most triumphant. This was the struggle between Mr. Beasley and Mr. Woodford for the last Whitworth rifle. The contest was first between Mr. Beasley and Mr. Woodford, who remained in the standy as a rock, fired for the honour of Warwickshire. A white flag, I. Mr. Beasley, who was also entitled to his rifle; the signal was hoisted; pill, pat; out came the white flag, I again. Here were two hits, and only one wanted. Then Beasley, who was accordingly entitled to his Whitworth rifle, but it did not hit, and Burls was off the list. Then came the final struggle between Mr. Beasley and Mr. Woodford, exciting indeed—and the last flag appeared to the excited representatives of Warwick, for it was no longer Beasley in the field. Mr. Woodford had very nearly made it. Woodford fired, and came the white flag and down came Woodford's hopes with it; and as Beasley was up to the last shot he was entitled to a Whitworth rifle "in an ocean cave," and Woodford heads the 20 who are permitted to compete for the prize." The standing of the first prize of Sidney Herbert £400 was commenced, the distance that day being 600 yards, and was carried on with considerable spirit, and was won by Private John Pitt, Dublin, who was armed for the Queen's Prize last year, has this year succeeded in winning by a score of 21 points, the Prince of Wales's Prize, and has passed first out of his first shots at the 600 yards range, and only marked 1 at the fifth, thus reducing his score to 21. There were five prizes in this list, and stated in. The shooting throughout was splendid.

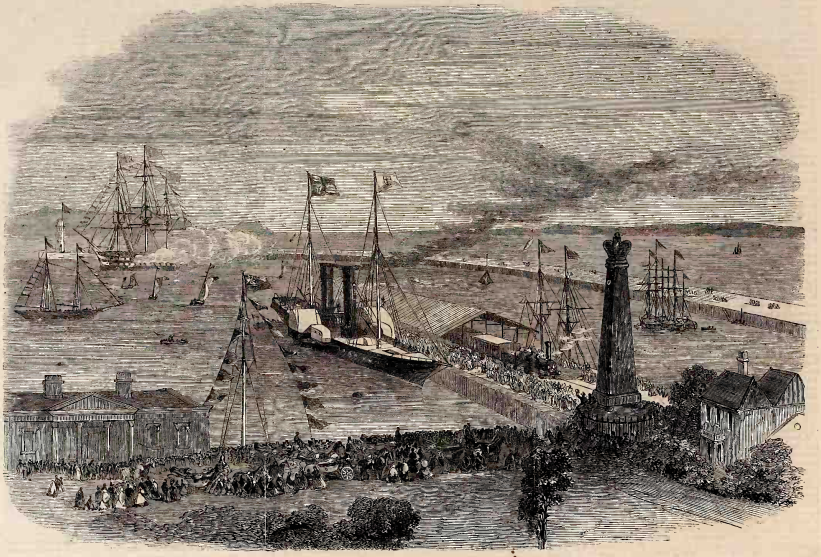
The programme for Friday concluded the reserved contests for the Alt Corner Prize, and the extra prizes, and the commencement of the contest for the Duke of Cambridge's Prize of £100. The last-named prize, at 600 yards, 1000 yards, 1 shot at range of 800, 900, and 1000 yards; and after that the Public Schools Prize of a £20 Whitworth rifle, at 600 yards, 5 shots at the first 20 second, at 800 and 900 yards range. There were also small contests going on for the Queen's Prize, and the Duke of Cambridge's Prize. The contest for the latter began, those represented being Harrow, Eton, and Rugby, eleven from each, to the sliding only to seven shots at 600 yards, the conditions of which it was maintained. The shooting commenced at 200 yards, and increased the range to 500 yards, and then to 600 yards. The result of the range there was a tie as regards numbers between Harrow and Rugby; but as Rugby obtained a majority of two in the first range, it was declared to be the Wood School—they were declared to be the winners of the prize. With a view of stimulating competition between the Public Schools, Lord Ranelagh offers at £20 to be shot for by the best boy of each respective school, 7 shots at a distance of 500 yards. At 600 yards the contest was for the Duke of Cambridge's Spencer's Prize. These school prizes were most ably contested, and the competitors were all boys who were under the age of fifteen years, and were duly collected on a similar occasion. The firing for the Duke of Cambridge's Prize was conducted, as a matter of course, with the greatest spirit, and the shooting at the stedelion with

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION MEETING AT WIMBLEDON.

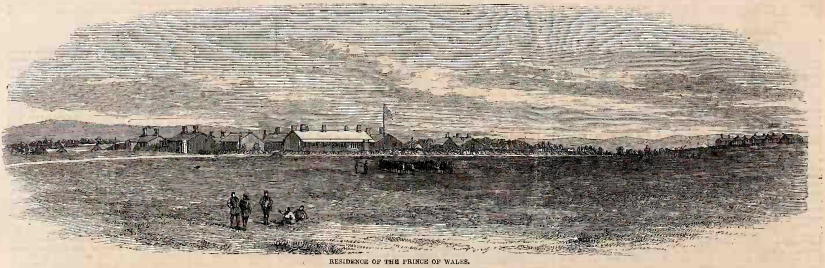
FIRING AT THE 200 YARDS RANGE ON THURSDAY WEEK.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

GENERAL VIEW OF THE GROUND AND TENTS.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN IRELAND.

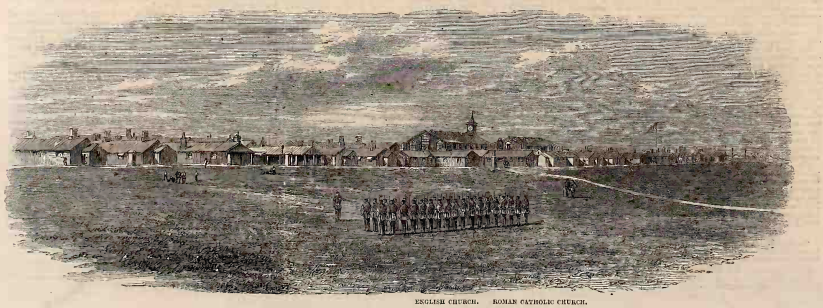


ARRIVAL OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS AT KINGSTOWN HARBOUR.



RESIDENCE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

PART OF THE CAMP OF CURRAGH, KILDARE.



ENGLISH CHURCH. ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

NORTH VIEW OF A PORTION OF THE CURRAGH CAMP.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 42.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

THERE are many symptoms of the beginning of the end. There is weariness in the aspect of all persons about the Houses of Parliament, and the steps of members, and especially of Government members, are slow and heavy as they come in from divisions, as if even the walk through the lobbies was a trial of strength. Even the committee-less members are tiring of the never-ending still-beginning sittings. The business men, who are seeing out the Session, are going through the cold routine: they are in their places at twelve o'clock, are available for discussion and division till four, between that and six get a rest to their lodgings or their clubs to look over their correspondence: are in their places again at six, taking questions or cheering the answers till eleven, when they plunge into the dinner-hour for a brief gypseptic refreshment; and between eight p.m. and two or three a.m. are assiduously about the House and getting through business. The dashing clubs are getting into the habit of Parliamentary discontent in these awful working times. Imagine a head of a department replying to a question as to what hour the evening he would bring on an important measure replying that he would not say: it after two o'clock the next morning. There has, however, been some result this week, for the Estimates have been couched along at a good pace, and there is every prospect of their being finished next week; after that the Government have a new thing but the Appropriation Bill; and the only serious subject of discussion is whether the proposition to-day is to be the 8th or 22nd of August. When it is said that the debating class is prostrate, that term is used in its strict sense, and is by no means intended to imply that talking has practically diminished. There has been a flood of talk in all conscience, and the prodigies thereof, although comparatively few in number, multiply themselves in the discussions in committee much in the manner in which the components of stage processions manage by passing across the eyes of the audience each half a dozen times to lengthen out the spectacle. Neither is the work of the Session at an end for incidents such as we are accustomed to best out in this column, much as the gallery reporters dislike the labour.

The first matter that strikes our memory relates to the Irish member whose peculiarities we attempted to sketch last week. This really good-natured and self-sacrificing gentleman is continuing to his own statement, given us the last taste of his quality for the year, and in doing so has given a conspicuous lesson to the House on how its absence would probably tend towards the abbreviation of the Session. He then proceeded, with an air of considerable confidence in himself, and to deliver a speech which was judiciously full of all his chief characteristics, and which was a curious instance of the invariable effect on a naturally-impetuous people of the habit of the use of the manner for once seized a man. The only parallel to it that occurs to us is that which nudges the genius of the late Sir Joseph Paxton in the speeches of George III. had recorded in the case of Romeo Coates and Percy Fitzgerald. With the departure of the member for Cork, the total foreground of the subject of the Irish Fisheries, Public Works, and the grievance of not admitting the public into the Botanic Gardens in Dublin, which nonsense was puffed up into a great trade delusion, and brought out some truculent Orangeism from a certain ex-Attorney-General for the sister kingdom, and so gave one a glimmering of the antagonistic elements into which the country would dissolve on no sedate reality, it is to be hoped that we have had the less of the Irish row for the year. In this connection there will be a great deal of the union.

A long time has elapsed since the House has been asked to assist in the expulsion of those foreign-affairs nests for which the member for Bridgwater has rendered himself famous. Every one has smiled at the sudden and unexpected appearance of Urbino Caldesi

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE July Meeting at Newmarket continued to betterits prospects considerably as the week progressed. Diophantes was in his Two Thousand tune on Thursday, and gave 5lb. and a beating to Rosiley over the Rutlandmile. Things were exactly reversed between the two great stables in the Chesterfield Stakes, and Canta (11lb. ex.) landed the yellow jacket very cleverly by a neck, against Rosiley (8st. 7lb.), who was first favourite for a shilling. Fairwater, who gave an immense amount of weight to everything in the race, except Mare Mora, won the Worcestershire Handicap, for which Von Senden's chance was nullified by running inside a flag. The Coventry Stakes, which fell to Fairwater, had not, previously, produced a winner but in an awkward *contretemps* in the shape of a "scamon" that the mare did not add the Northamptonshire Plate to her other year's great victory at Doncaster with Bloomsbury. Tuesday and Wednesday produced some very excellent racing at Abingdon, which was successful in the main, although as it was patronised by a large majority of our most popular and spirited sportsmen. There, as in all turf circles throughout the country, one of the chief topics of conversation was the lamented retirement of Mr. Ten Broeck from the turf, which appeared in a weekly concemporary usually considered to be well informed on the subject, but which a gentleman of a characteristic flesh from the gentleman himself in the *Times* of Tuesday completely subsides.

The race meetings for next week are confined to the midland counties. Nottingham occupies Tuesday and Wednesday, and Stamford takes the last two days. Thursday and Friday are a blank, but a tale of six brood mares and sixteen yearlings is fixed for the latter day. Eight of the yearlings are by Andoversford, among them is Adamantine, half-brother to Stockwell, Hastapian, Knight of Kars, and King Tom.

The twenty blood sires which were furnished to the East India Company, under the auspices, by Mr. Henry Phillips, of Knightsbridge, the celebrated dealer, sailed for Calcutta on Wednesday last in care of Mr. Charles Boyce, the Indian Agent. Sir Joshua Reynolds, accompanied by Mr. Jaques, V.S. of the 1st Life Guards, were appointed to examine and pass them, and on Tuesday were by the President of the Board of Control, accompanied by several of the Indian Council, drove down to Mr. Phillips's paddocks at Willesden to inspect them. Two remembrances were taken away by the visitors, and had all eleven been of four browns, and five chestnuts, and were selected by Mr. Phillips from nearly 200 which were offered to him. They are as follows:—Young Pyrrhus, Alcibiades, Harkaway, The Duke of Daby, by Pyrrhus the First; Young Marston (h.h.), by Marston; Garibaldi and Volcano, by Gladiator; Young Sir Joshua, by Sydney; Young Emilius, by the Hermit; Bumble Bee (brother to Lord George); Young Sir Francis, by Sir Francis: the Alderman, by Alcibiades, late the property of the (brother to the late Lord Derby); Professor Dick, by Professor Buck; Lord Nelson, by Colinsword; Nanne (bred in Belgium), by Corbeau; Jasper, by Bonebreaker; Chinaboy, by Robert de Gorham; Sorrow, by Surplice; Eyedale by John o' Gaunt or Vatican; and Ashworth (the pick of the bunch), by Sir Hercules—young enough to be entered in the hundred days, and the horses, which are under the charge of four grooms, are stabled on deck in two rows of boxes, five feet wide, with a gangway between. The period of their long voyage is exercised in fine weather. The voyage allowances for each horse is 8lb. of oats, 10lb. of compressed hay, 7lb. of bran, and 11 bushel of bran per diem. Carrots, when ready, and, in case of great fatigue or illness, can be supported by straps.

Yellowplush and Mr Willesden Paddocks on Wednesday week, and on the following day Sir Edwin Landseer (who had never seen him before) paid him a visit. On his first appearance in the Row the Countess of Cardigan, and on Saturday he commenced his journeys to the stadia at St. Johns Wood. His favourite companion, a terrier-like animal, answering to the name of Jacko, will be introduced into the picture. It invariably lies on his back, but it refuses to stay there unless he has a sheet on, a fancy which it demonstrates when forcibly put to Sir Edwin during his visit.

The match between the Eleven Gentlemen of England and The Players was concluded on Saturday, in favour of The Players in one innings by 68 runs. On the part of The Gentlemen, John Wisden's bowling was the best, he obtaining 7 wickets for 54 and the second, 22. Mr. Dowson is the first innings scored 35, and in the second Mr. V. E. Walker obtained 17, and Mr. A. H. Walker 14. The Players also had 6 in their innings, of which Mr. Box, Cambridgeshire players, R. Carpenter and T. Hayward, scored respectively 19 and 33. Monday and Tuesday, the first days at Lord's, were that of Kent proved themselves too strong for the Eleven of England, having won their match in one innings and 4 runs to spare. The result was owing chiefly to the excellent bowling of Willsher and Bennett. In the second innings Sewell was great, Carpenter hung caught by the first ball. The fielding on the part of Kent was likewise good. Many Kentish veteran lovers of cricket were there to witness the match, and no doubt their native "Fum" was sweetened by the success of their county. The ground was also graced by the attendance of a numerous and fashionable assemblage of spectators, notwithstanding the many attractions in the vicinity of the London metropolis.

The North v. The South on Monday, and the M. C. C. and Ground v. South Wales on Thursday, are the issues to be tried at Lord's. The Gentlemen of Sussex v. Gentlemen of Kent is fixed for the former day at Brighton, and the Gentlemen of the Surrey Club v. South Wales Club at The Oval, where Surrey v. North 'of England is to be played on Thursday.

LIVERPOOL RACES.—TUESDAY.

Croxteth Trial Stakes.—Ellen, 1. Hesper, 2.
Great Lancashire Produce Stakes.—Pas de Zoe, 1. Sister to Stafford, 2. Sir Monjoy.—Yorkshireman, 3. Kenalcid, 4.
Bestiack Testimonial.—Trashall, 1. Sir William, 2.
Sefton Stakes.—Brown Duchess 1. Dollsdevice.

WEDNESDAY.

Handicap Sweepstake of 60 sovs.—Trashall, 1. Ellen, 2.
Liverpool Cup.—Beadsman, 1. Ivanhoe, 2.
A Selling Stakes of 3 sovs.—First lunings walked over.
Mersey Stakes.—Ballerina walked over.
Post Stakes.—Starlight walked over.

THURSDAY.

£50 Handicap Plate.—Hesper, 1. Cumberland, 2.
Liverpool Mile Cup.—Starlight walks over, and the stakes divided.
Sunday Stakes.—Brown Duchess, 1. Hesper, 2.
Molyneux Stakes.—Mystery, 1. Lava, 2.
Welter Cup.—Wynestay, 1. Harriet, 2.
Handicap of 5 sovs.—Lisdillon, 1. Harriet, 2.
Selling Race.—Isla, 1. Carouba, 2.

ABINGDON RACES.—WEDNESDAY.

The Stand Plate.—Dr. Nichol, 1. Rose of Cashiero, 2.
The Stakes.—Hi Diavolo 1. 1. Rose d'Amour, 2.
The Oulton Handicap.—Mystery 1. Cannonade, 2.
A Handicap Sweepstakes of 3 sovs.—Canada, 1. Mermaid, 2.
A Handicap Sweepstakes of 3 sovs.—Pascal, 1. Sharpshooter, 2.

FORTESCUE RACES.—THURSDAY.

Knottingley Stakes.—Lapidist, 1. Truss, 2.
Londesborough Stakes.—Mystery, 1. Lava, 2.
Members' Plate.—Vessel, 1. Flexible, 2.

CRICKET.—The Gentlemen v. the Players: This match was concluded last Saturday at the Surrey Ground, Kennington Oval, the Players winning in one innings, with 68 runs over. Score:—Players, 308; Gentlemen, 104 and 136.

Eleven Gentlemen of the Government side of the House of Commons v. Eleven Gentlemen of the Opposition side: This match, played at Lord's Ground on Saturday, proved a very attractive affair, a vast number of the nobility and gentry being present. The battle was given on each side. The "Opposition" proved victorious, as the following score will illustrate:—Government, 93 and 51; Opposition, 128 and 14.

Eleven of England v. Fifteen of the County of Kent: This match took place on Monday and Tuesday last, at Lord's Ground, and was a most even and interesting one. The Fifteen of Kent bore off the victory in one innings by 74 runs. Score:—Eleven of England, 78—Kent, 241; England, 75.

Gentlemen of the Surrey Club v. The Gentlemen of the Midland Counties: In this match, which was played on Monday and Tuesday, at the Surrey ground, Kennington Oval, Surrey won in one innings, with 705 runs over. Score:—Surrey, 705; Midland Counties, 194 and 96.

Officers of 3rd Battalion v. Officers of 2nd Battalion Grenadier Guards: This match was played at Windsor on the 8th inst., and, being a one day's match, was decided in favour of the 3rd Battalion by 82 runs. The following is the score:—3rd Battalion, 184 and 115; 2nd Battalion, 94; 123.

AQUATICS.—The most exciting contest of the season at Eton terminated on Monday evening, the race being for the possession of the grand challenge cup, value 25 guineas, presented by Mr. Ellis, and rowed on Thursday week by the "house four," for which there were six entries. The Etonians were not the first boat to make their appearance on the Eton Brook's crew won by three lengths. On Friday there was a second-heat between Mr. Hoare's crew and Mr. Brook's crew, which Mr. Hoare's crew won. Mr. Hoare's crew, consisting of Messrs. Brook, Hoare, Bowlby, and Mr. Meet the Brookes respectively, Brook's winning by half a boat only. Saturday was a day of excitement, and Gulliver's crew, which Gulliver's was the winner; and on Monday night the final race came off between Brook's and Gulliver's crews for the cup. The distance was from the Brakes to Windsor bridge, about a mile and a half, rowed in eight minutes and thirty-five seconds, Gulliver's crew being the victors. Lord Kenlis, Gurney, Seymour, Barney (coxswain); Brook's crew—Eaglaker (stroke), Brook, Hoare, Bowlby, Meet the Brookes (coxswain); Gulliver's crew had the lead, which they maintained throughout the contest, winning by two lengths. Gulliver's crew were the first boat to make their appearance, and crew had the disadvantage of having a substitute for their host man, Captain Gulliver, who was unwell.

The boat race between John H. Clasper, the son of the renowned Harry of that name, and Messenger, of Newcastle, for the sum of £50 a side, at Lambeth, came off on Tuesday for £50 aside. Clasper won by four lengths.

THE WEATHER,

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above sea, 84 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOMETER.			WIND.		Rain in inches.
	Barometer corrected and reduced to 32°.	Temperature of Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum in sun.	Minimum in sun.	Minimum on grass.	General Direction.	General Force.	
	Inches.	Deg.	Deg.	Saturation=1.	0=Clear. 10=Cloudy.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.			Inches.
July 8	29·305	59·0	45·2	·62	5	81·0	46·9	WSW. W.	247	SOS	
9	29·202	60·2	47·2	·64	5	84·0	49·0	WSW. W.	247	SOS	
10	29·203	58·4	50·9	·78	6	62·0	47·0	S.SW.	181	SSS	
11	29·276	58·6	50·6	·75	6	62·0	47·0	S.SW.	181	SSS	
12	29·307	58·6	50·6	·75	6	62·0	47·0	S.SW.	181	SSS	
13	"	"	"	"	"	59·3	48·0	"	225	SW	
14	29·387	58·7	49·5	·81	6	59·3	48·0	WSW. SW.	225	SW	
15	29·267	61·9	51·5	·76	4	84·8	49·3	SW. WNW.	178	SSW	

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, as observed also at the Strand:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29·305	29·202	29·203	29·276	29·307	29·387	29·267
Temperature of Air	59·0	60·2	58·4	58·6	58·6	58·7	61·9
Temperature of Evaporation	55·8	56·7	56·0	55·9	55·9	55·4	57·5
Direction of Wind	W.	W.	W.	W.	W.	W.	W.

A vacancy has occurred in the office of Deputy Keeper of her Majesty's documents in Scotland, by the death of Mr. Robert Lamb.

The National Life-boat Institution transmitted on Wednesday one of its boat stage-basked life-boats and transporting carriage, with steers, to the Isle Tresco, Scilly, to replace the one lost on the Retarrier Ledge, a coercise of life, here taken place. The cost of the life-boat (£180) was presented by the Right Hon. Thomas Agar Robartes, M.P. for Cornwall. The boat had previously paid the society the expenses of the life-boat stationed at Newquay, in Cornwall; Boston, in Scotland; and Tynsla, in Ireland.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The dividend payments falling due yesterday at the Bank of England, money for commercial purposes has become rather more abundant, and somewhat increased supply of money has been created by the activity in the English market, while the Unfunded Debt has shown more buoyancy than for some time past, the Exchequer Bills having nearly 1s. gain; but the best market has marked tendency towards improvement.

Notwithstanding the Bank rate of discount remains unchanged, and the public continue to purchase Consols at the present high rate of interest, there is no doubt that in the course of a few months, some advance will take place.

The Stock Exchange has been very dull and business to a small amount.

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Short bills	2½	Four months' bills	2½
Three months' bills	2½	Six months' bills	2½

Money is also very abundant in the Stock Exchange, at 2½ per cent for short periods on Consols.

With the exception of Brazils, money is in full average supply on the Continent, as the annexed quotations show:—

	Bank rate.	Per cent.		Open market.	Per cent.
Paris	4	.....		3	
Berlin	4	.....		4	
Frankfort	4	.....		4	
Amsterdam	3	.....		2½	
Hamburgh	4	.....		4	
Vienna	5	.....		5	
Hamburg	4	.....		4	

A meeting of the shareholders in the Union Bank of London has been held, at which a dividend at the rate per share was declared for the past six months. Over £80,000 has been carried to the reserve fund.

The English gold coin now in circulation is £23,300,000 in number—have been issued. Forty francs are to be put at once, and 100f. every three months from the 30th inst.; Rothschild's loan of the 18th of July, 1851.

Parcels of foreign gold still continue to be disposed of to the Bank of England; but the amount is considerably reduced. The total sum received at New York has been set £189,761, making a total drain since last November of £6,139,111, £1,000,000 more than the previous year, from the United States. The export to the Brazils is £7868 in gold, and £14,500 in silver.

Advices from Australia to the 7th of April have been received. In a commercial sense they are very unfavourable, numerous large firms having stopped payment, and the general depression is very great in every branch.

There was only a limited business doing in National Securities on Monday, and most Indian Bonds were heavy. The Three per Cents Reduced and Consols were 89 8⅞ | Consols for Money, 89⅞ | Ditto for Account, 89⅞ | Long Annuities, 1860, 9 1-16; New Three per Cents, 89⅞; Bank Stock, 211; Exchequer Bills, 1s. dis.; Bonds, 1s. dis.; India Bonds, 1s. dis.; Ditto, New, 1s. dis.; Ditto, Enfaced Paper, 1s. dis.; Ditto, Small, 1s. dis.; Ditto, Bills, 1s. dis.; Ditto, Debentures, 96; Ditto, 5 per Cent, 103; Ditto, 4 per Cent, 99; Ditto, 3 per Cent, 89; Ditto, 3½ per Cent, 99; Ditto, New, 4½ per Cent, 103; Ditto, New, 4 per Cent, 99; Ditto, New, 3½ per Cent, 89; Ditto, New, 3 per Cent, 89; Ditto, Annuities, 1859, 89; Ditto, Annuities, 1874, 89; Ditto, Annuities, 1885, 89; Ditto, Annuities, 1903, 89; Ditto, Annuities, 1926, 89; Ditto, Annuities, 1947, 89; Ditto, Annuities, 1955, 89; Ditto, Annuities, 1956, 89; Ditto, Annuities, 1957, 89; Ditto, Annuities, 1958, 89; Ditto, Annuities, 1959, 89; Ditto, Annuities, 1960, 89; Ditto, Annuities, 1961, 89; Ditto, Annuities, 1962, 89; Ditto, Annuities, 1963, 89; Ditto, Annuities, 1964, 89; Ditto, Annuities,

MAJOR CHARLES NASMYTH.

THE obituary of the journals of June 7 contained a short paragraph, touching in its simplicity, which recorded the death of a very estimable man and a gallant soldier, Major Charles Nasmyth. The name is well known in art and also in science, and to a relative of the celebrated artist is the honour due of making it equally well known in war. Events, however, in our modern life succeed each other with such rapidity that it is probable that with some the gallant defence of Silistria—the first and most marked repulse sustained by the Russians, and the turning-point of the whole campaign—is almost forgotten. It is not too much to say that to the gallant officers Butler and Nasmyth, and at a later period to Lieutenant (now Lieutenant-Colonel) Ballard, the Turks owed much of that spirit and determination which enabled them to support a long and arduous war against an enemy so much superior to them in discipline, material, and all the appliances of war.

Major Nasmyth was born in Edinburgh, in September, 1820. He was in 1843 nominated a Cadet in the East India Company's service. In 1845 he passed an examination for the artillery cadetship. He went out in the same year to Bombay, and served till 1853, when, his health declining through the effects of the climate and hard work, he was sent to England under a medical certificate. Proceeding to the Mediterranean for his health, he joined Omar Pacha's camp at Schumla, whence his letters as correspondent to the *Times* created great interest, and were widely read and approved.

From Schumla he visited the Dobrudscha, after it was vacated by the Turks, supplying information to Lord Stratford de Redcliffe regarding the state of the country. In May he arrived at Silistria to find the garrison in immediate expectation of being attacked by the Russians; and it was here that he and Butler so nobly sustained the honour of their country. Continuous were the attacks made upon Arab Tahia, a weak outwork of Silistria, but rightly considered as the key to the position, and constant were the sorties of the garrison, under their two gallant leaders, to drive the enemy back, till at length the Russians, though vastly outnumbering the garrison, were forced to raise the siege and retire.

The way in which Silistria was defended was greatly owing to Nasmyth, who herein showed how much he owed to his education at Addiscombe. The ramparts and parapets, menaced by the approaches of the Russians, were "retrenched," so that their exertions were rendered futile, and their advances not secured. The same stratagem was used by John of Ghisbala in his wild and fanatic defence of Jerusalem, when besieged by Titus; but with Nasmyth, and Butler, and the Turks, the result was far different, and successful.

Towards the end of the memorable siege Butler was struck by a musket ball, and his colleague's health was so broken by continual surprises, anxieties, and hardships, that he was for some time obliged to lay by at Constantinople. So unremitting had been the efforts of the two Englishmen that during the siege hardly a day or night passed in which one of them had not to head a sortie against their numerous and active invaders.

When the Russians had drawn away their defeated and harassed troops, and Silistria was saved, the services of both officers were acknowledged by the Turkish and English Governments, and Nasmyth, who had lost all his property, was transferred to the Royal Army. With that he served in the Crimea, and was present at the Alma and Inkerman; but his health, which he had only partially recovered again, failed, and he was invalided to England. He was appointed Assistant Adjutant-General in the Kilkenny district, and afterwards Brigade Major at the Curragh and Brigade Major and Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General in Dublin. At the Curragh his health was further damaged, and, not rallying in Dublin, he was transferred as Brigade Major to Sydney. The change, however, did not restore him, and he was invalided home in the end of 1859.

THE LATE MAJOR CHARLES NASMYTH.

He reached Pau, in the south of France, where he retired from the Army, and some expectation was formed of his rallying, but his constitution had been too severely tested, and he died on the 2nd ult., in the 36th year of his age, meeting death with the same composure as when he had faced it before another and a weaker enemy.

Major Nasmyth had the Order of the Medjidie; the gold medal for his campaign of the Danube and siege of Silistria; English and Turkish medals for the Crimea, with clasps for Alma, Inkerman, and Sebastopol; and in acknowledgment of his services he had been presented with the freedom of his native city of Edinburgh. He was one of the many Englishmen who exhibited the true strength and worth of the race, nobly and modestly, as a hero should do.

The Portrait we engrave is from a photograph by Lock and Whitfield, of Regent-street.

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL.

THE new works at the King's College Hospital are now drawing to a close. The second contract will thus be carried out. The friends of the institution will subsequently once more have to bestir themselves, and furnish the sinews of building, in order to rebuild upon a uniform plan the old block at the corner of Portugal-street.

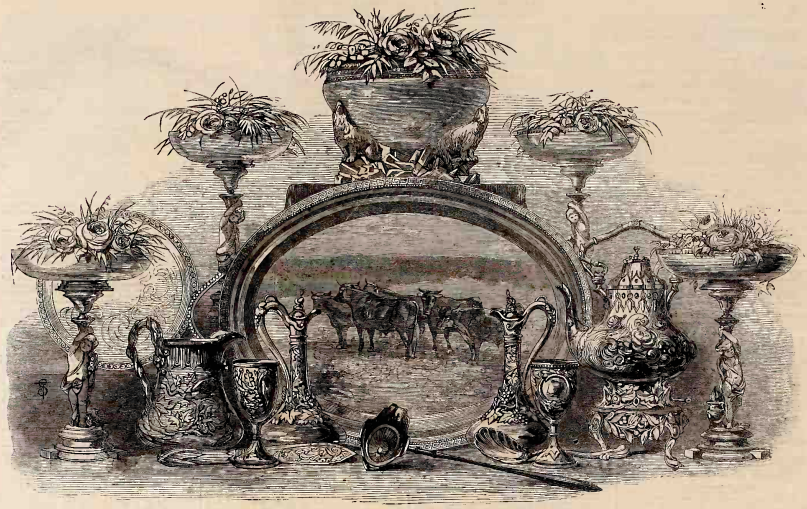
We gather from the *Building News* some particulars of the new building:—

The elevation towards Portugal street is very plain, and built principally of brick. It is altogether six stories high, including basement. The windows are simple openings with bonded arches and flat gauged arches. The keys of the arches are stone, as also are the quoins, strings, and the block modillion cornice over the fourth story. A flight of some eight or ten Portland stone rounded steps leads to the entrance, which is flanked by 4 Doric columns and pilasters, with vermiculated bands. These columns and pilasters are elevated on pedestals; over each of them, in the frieze, there is a shield with the hospital initials, and on the friezes between them the respective records of the foundation, incorporation, and rebuilding of the hospital—1830, 1851, and 1861.

Passing through the principal doorway, we find ourselves in a hall 23 ft. 6 in. by 20 ft.; it is very quietly and becomingly decorated; the single incised line on the sides of the trusses are evidence as sure of an educated hand as if they were extensively elaborated. The three arches in front mark the line of a corridor which runs 8 ft. wide to the right and left of them. The floor of this corridor is laid with square slabs of Warwickshire blue lias, bordered with York stone. On the opposite side of the corridor to the hall there are a series of reception rooms for patients, with 6 bath-rooms, and two lifts which communicate with the wards on every story above, and by which means a patient is gently transported to the locality assigned to him. To the left of the entrance hall entered from the corridor before mentioned are rooms which will be devoted to the clerks' and secretary's offices; the space to the right of it will be appropriated to the board room, 26 ft. 6 in. by 23 ft. 6 in. This board room has an oval panel ceiling; the enrichments show no marked originality, but, instead thereof, a general elegance in every line and moulding which is, perhaps, even more pleasing. The corridor leads, on the right, to a suite of two or three rooms appropriated to one or other of the hospital officers. This arrangement is repeated on each floor, so that the chaplain, the resident surgeon, the lady superintendent, &c., inhabit respective floors in the western wing of the building. There is a bath room attached to each suite of rooms.

The corridor leads, on turning to the left from the entrance hall, to a vast hall and staircase, 42 ft. by 31 ft. 6 in. As the stairs, 6 ft. 6 in. wide, rise next the wall on one side, the whole extent of the hall is at once exposed to the visitor. At the first glance, a good deal of space appears lost in this hall; but on a more detailed survey we find that it is the centre of communication between the several portions of the hospital; one door leads to the old buildings at the corner of Portugal-street; another opening conducts us to the block rebuilt in Carey street; another to the out-patients' department and to the lecture and operating theatre in Theron, which skirts on Grange-court. Besides the facilities this affords, stone galleries, carried on trusses and let into the walls, are continued along the remaining three walls, and are connected on each floor with the principal stairs. Thence access is gained to the different wards, with the advantage of open instead of close corridors. This feature is

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL, PORTUGAL STREET, LINCOLN'S INN.

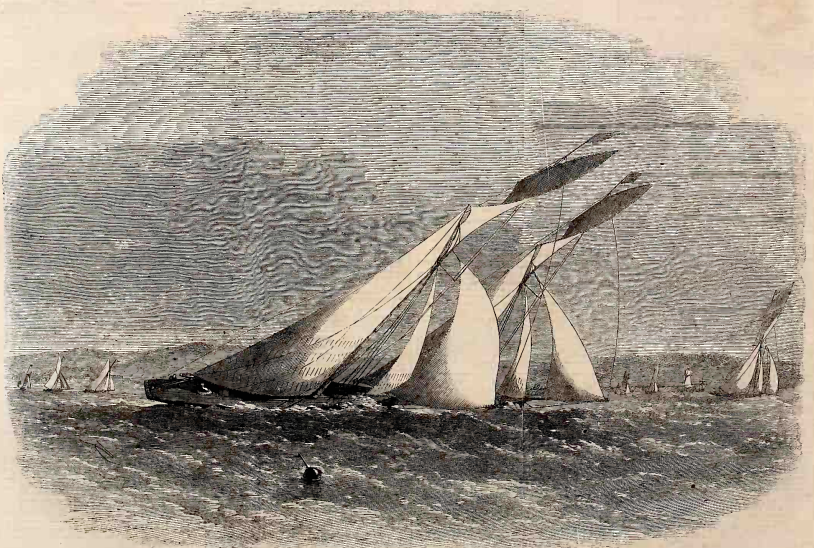


TESTIMONIAL TO C. J. BRIDGES, ESQ., MANAGING DIRECTOR OF THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.

preserved on each story, for, apparently, a very sensible reason—that there was the same requirement for it, each of the three upper floors being planned in a precisely similar manner. They each consist of a long ward over the reception-rooms which we noticed on the ground floor, 85 feet long by 24 feet wide, lighted by nine windows in the rear. On the opposite side of this ward—i.e., over the entrance-hall, board-room, and secretary's offices—are three large rooms, one 33 feet long by 29 feet wide, and two each 30 feet long by 26 feet wide.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. BRIDGES.

THE splendid testimonial of which we here present our readers with an Engraving was recently presented to Mr. Bridges, managing director of the Great Western Railway of Canada, on his return from England, by the citizens of Hamilton, Canada West, and the employés of the railway. The Great Western Railway of Canada is one of the most important lines of communication on the North American continent, being a portion of the principal through route from New York to the Far West. It is connected with the American system of railways by a remarkable engineering work, the Niagara Suspension Bridge, which crosses the gorge and rapids of the Niagara just below the Great Falls. The Great Western Railway is considered by all travellers to be the most complete and best-managed railway on the western continent, as on this line the peculiarities and advantages of the American and English systems are skilfully combined.



PHANTOM. QUEEN. CHRYSTABEL.

ROYAL LONDON YACHT CLUB MATCH: THE STRUGGLE AT COALHOUSE POINT.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 12.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

BIRTHS.

On the 30th ult., at Knaresborough, the wife of Reginald Radcliffe, Esq., of a son.

On the 7th inst., at New-road, Battersea Park, the wife of Henry Furlie, Esq., of a son.

On the 8th inst., at 120, George-street, Edinburgh, Lady Louise Brooke, of a son.

On the 10th inst., at Picton Grange, Shawbury, the Lady Frances Lloyd, of a girl.

On the 11th inst., at Campden, Gloucestershire, the wife of William H. Baker, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 4th inst., at St. Matthew's Church, Nottingham, by the Rev. Canon Bromley, Vicar of St. Mary's, John, second son of Thomas Bradley, Esq., of the Park, Nottingham, to Elizabeth Ellen, eldest daughter of Edward Mundy, Esq.

On the 9th inst., at the parish church, Wrexham, by the Rev. Chancellor Griffith, M.A., Vicar, assisted by the Rev. R. Davies, Senior Curate, Robert George Wynne Wrench, R.N., of H.M. 11th Regiment, to Mary Elizabeth, fourth daughter of John Pearson, Esq., of Ashfield, near Wrexham.

DEATHS.

On the 6th inst., John Middleton, Esq., of Ambley House and Thwaite, in the 65th year of his age.

On the 10th inst., at Wallington, Surrey, John, the eldest son of the late Colonel George, Esq., of Hornsbyburn and Dalwich, in the 33rd year of his age.

THE NATIONAL COMPANY FOR BOAT-BUILDING BY MACHINERY (Limited).

Office, 31, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, E.C. London.

The Company has been formed for the purpose of purchasing and working the valuable patents of Messrs. Ericsson and Winans, of Baltimore, Maryland, United States, and Mr. Thompson, marine engineer, of New York, for the greater facilities and economy in the building of iron steamers, both for the mercantile and the steam-ship application of the mechanical skill, the perfected system of the most simple and effective character for constructing iron vessels at one-half the cost now paid, and in a much quicker time, and with the greatest ease of building them by unskilled workmen, and with the greatest speed and strength and solidity for sea-going purposes.

Full copies of the prospectus, forms of application, with appendix containing all that is necessary to be known as to the practical working of the Bills and "Daily News" of the 10th June, to which reference is made in the Prospectus, may be had at the Offices, or at the Secretary, No. 31, Southampton-street, W.C.

THE NATIONAL COMPANY FOR BOAT-BUILDING BY MACHINERY (Limited).

From the prospectus—sufficiently explained by the Bill—it must be clear to everybody that the practical operations of the Company cannot be completed within three

Months.

16, Bridge-street, Westminster, S.W., } GEO. GRANT, Secretary.
July 9, 1861.

THE NATIONAL COMPANY FOR BOAT-BUILDING BY MACHINERY (Limited).

Notice is hereby given that the LISTS OF APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES in the Company will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 15th instant, at Two o'clock in the afternoon, at the Offices of the

Company's Offices,
16, Bridge-street, Westminster, S.W., } GEO. GRANT, Secretary.
London, July 6, 1861.

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"GALLANT ACT OF COMMANDER W. N. HEWETT BEFORE SEBASTOPOL," BY DESANGES, IN THE VICTORIA CROSS GALLERY.

THE VICTORIA CROSS GALLERY.

M. DESANGES has, for the third season, reopened his Victoria Cross Gallery at the Egyptian Hall, illustrating the acts of heroism which have won the Victoria Cross, with several new subjects of considerable historic interest. No. 10 represents a party, consisting of Major Hodson, Major C. Gough, V.C., Captain Hugh Gough, V.C., and Captain Ward, disledging a party of rebels from a house in Khurkowla, where they had taken up a position on the 15th of August, 1857, in which action Captain H. Gough, receiving a wound, fell, and would have lost his life but for his brother's intervention. No. 15, a well-painted picture, commemorates the gallant conduct of Sergeant O'Connor, V.C., 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, at the Alma, in setting up the colours of his regiment after Lieutenant Anstruther, who had borne them, was mortally wounded, and persisting in carrying them till the termination of the battle, notwithstanding he had been shot in the breast; for which service he received a commission. No. 16 commemorates the interesting scene where Mr. Ross L. Mangles, of the Bengal Civil Service, who had volunteered to serve with the troops dispatched to the relief of Arrah, persisted (notwithstanding a wound he himself had received) in carrying for several miles a wounded soldier of the 37th Regiment, and, after binding his wounds under a murderous fire, bearing him safely to the boats. No. 17 exhibits the dashing feat of Lieutenant and Adjutant Arthur Moore, V.C., and Lieutenant John Grant Malcolmson, V.C., 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry, on the occasion of the breaking of the Persian square at the battle of Kooshab on Feb. 8, 1857. No. 18 shows the gallant conduct of Colour-Sergeant H. M'Donald, Royal Engineers, V.C., Knight of the Legion of Honour, on the 19th of April, 1856, in persisting in carrying on the sap against the Russian rifle-pits in front of Sebastopol, in spite of the repeated attacks of the enemy. No. 35 represents the memorable act of self-devotion of Thomas Henry Kavanagh, Esq., V.C., Assistant Commissioner of Oude, on Nov. 9, 1857, when, serving under the orders of Lieutenant-General Sir James Outram at Lucknow, he volunteered on the dangerous duty of passing through the city to the camp of Sir Colin Campbell for the purpose of guiding the relieving force under the latter to the Residency—a feat which mainly contributed to the successful issue of that momentous expedition.

The subject which we have selected for engraving is (No. 21) that representing an act of bravery by Commander William Nathan Hewett, V.C., R.N., before Sebastopol. On the occasion of a repulse of a sortie of Russians by Sir De Lacy Evans's division on Oct. 26, 1854, Mr. Hewett, then acting Mate of her Majesty's ship Beagle, was in charge of the right Lancaster Battery before Sebastopol. The advance of the Russians placed the gun in great jeopardy, their skirmishers approaching within 300 yards of the battery, and pouring in a sharp fire from their Minié rifles. By some misapprehension the word was passed to spike the gun and retreat; but Mr. Hewett, taking upon himself the responsibility of disregarding the order, replied that "Such orders did not come from Captain Loshington, and he would not do it till it did." Mr. Hewett then pulled down the parapet of the battery, and, with the assistance of some soldiers, got his gun round, and poured upon the advancing column of Russians a most destructive and effective fire. For the gallantry exhibited on this occasion the Board of Admiralty promoted him to the rank of Lieutenant. On the 5th of November, 1854, at the battle of Inkerman, Captain Loshington again brought before the notice." battle of Inkerman, Captain Loshington again brought before the Commander-in-Chief the services of Mr. Hewett, saying, "I have much pleasure in again bringing Mr. Hewett's gallant conduct to your

"THE LAGO D'ORTA." BY W. C. SMITH.

ONE of the noblest efforts of poetic landscape-painting that has ever been achieved through the medium of water colours is that of the "Lago d'Orta," by Mr. W. C. Smith, now in the exhibition of the Water-colour Society (Old), in Pall-mall. In grandeur of effect, both as to outline and atmospheric medium, it more than realises the poetic account of Byron; it comes up to Nature itself in its most stupendous forms:—

> I saw their thousand years of snow
> On high—their wide long lake below;
> I saw the white-walled distant town,
> And whiter sails go skimming down;
> And then there was a little isle,
> Which on my very face did smile—
> The only one in view.

The bold Alpine range, with Monte Rosa towering above all in the background, carries the eye away through a nicely-graduated distance to the right, whence, travelling homeward, it at length reaches a delicious terrace foreground, shaded by a few trees, and peopled by a few picturesque groups of figures amongst which is one most striking

of some women kneeling in devotion before a rudely-carved effigy of the Madonna and Child. In the midst of the picture is the little island town of San Giulio, resting calmly on the bosom of the lucent lake, whose blue translucent waters reflect the buildings with the sharpness and accuracy of a mirror; the cone-shell being one of fairylike beauty. The Church of San Giulio, which is built on a rock rising out of the deep lake, is of high antiquity, having been built on the spot rendered sacred by the residence of San Giulio, in the fourth century, whose remains are preserved in a subterranean vault. The scene, taken as whole, is one which combines the eminent degree the beautiful and the picturesque—Nature in her wildest savagery and sternness, and in her sunniest and calmest repose. This gorgeous work has fitly found a purchaser in one of our most liberal patrons of art, the Earl of Ellesmere.

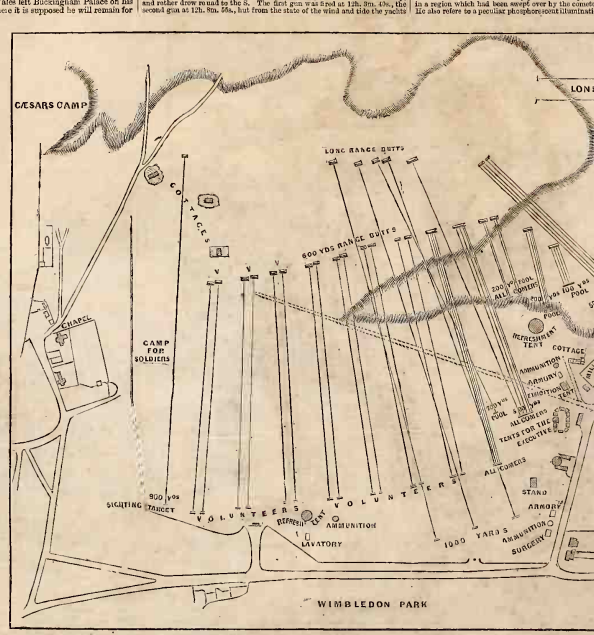
"A REHEARSAL, CAIRO." BY CARL HAAG.

This clever and artistic cabinet picture presents an interior of a coffee-shop at Cairo, in which are assembled a group of musicians rehearsing a new piece of music. The figures are full of character, aptly illustrating the many varieties of race which live under the Mohammedan rule. The man with the long pipe is a capital figure; so, too, is that of the laughing negro with the timbrel; and that of the boy with the triangle. At the back of the apartment is an old Turk smoking a narghile, whose gravity contrasts well with the droll expression of the principal group. Those who know Mr. Haag's work may imagine with what careful and brilliant touch and fulness of colour he has finished all the details of this admirable little work, of which Mr. Wm. Leaf has become the purchaser.

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN IRELAND.

On Saturday week the Prince of Wales left Buckingham Palace on his visit to the Viceroy of Kildare, where it is supposed he will remain for six weeks. His Royal Highness arrived at Kingstown in the evening, where he was enthusiastically received. The Duke of Cathlaise, accompanied by Lord St. Lawrence, Sir George Brown, Lord Gough, Chief Justice Monaghan, and others, was in waiting to receive him. On the appearance of the Connaught with the Prince on board, rounding the pier head, salutes were fired simultaneously from the Ajax man-of-war and the Pigeon-house Fort, near Dublin, and loud cheers were given by the crowd, which were responded to by the Prince, who waved his hat and bowed from the bridge of the steamer. As soon as the packet was alongside of the pier the Lord Lieutenant went on board to meet his Royal Highness, who, after receiving and replying to an address from the Kingstown Commissioners, entered his Excellency's carriage, and drove to the Westland-row station, amidst the enthusiastic cheers of the multitude. On Sunday morning the Prince attended the Chapel Royal, where the Dean of Down preached. On Monday the Corporation presented his Royal Highness with an address in St. Patrick's Hall, Dublin Castle, and he visited the Exhibition of Arts and Manufactures.

On Tuesday the Prince proceeded to the Curragh camp, where he was received by the Commander-in-Chief, Sir George Brown, and a Royal salute was fired by a field battery of Horse Artillery. A grand review took place on Wednesday, and yesterday week there was a brigade review. The quarters of the Prince of Wales, which are those formerly occupied by Lord Seaton, when Commander of the Forces in Ireland, can be seen by anyone passing on the road through the Curragh to the encampment, from which road they are only a few yards distant. Two men of the Grenadier Guards are placed on sentry outside the entrance and on the grounds inside, which are tastefully laid out, two small tents have been erected. His Royal Highness goes through the routine of military duties every morning with as much exactness as any other officer in the camp. When his morning exercises are over he usually, after lunch, plays some games of cricket.



NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION: PLAN OF THE GROUNDS AT WIMBLEDON COMMON, AS ARRANGED FOR THE SHOOTING.

ROYAL LONDON YACHT CLUB.

This fine-looking club concluded their season on Wednesday, the 3rd inst., with one of the most exciting races that has taken place on the Thames this year. The course used was for the first class yachts above 20 tons—first prize, a cup and silver claret-jug, value £50; second prize, £10. For second-class yachts of 15 and 20 tons—first prize, a handsome silver tankard, value £30; second prize, £16. Time for passage, half a minute a ton in each class. The following vessels contended:—

FIRST CLASS.		
Yachts.	Tons.	Owner.
Queen	161	Capt. Allhusen, R.N.
Phantom	142	H. M. Forward.
Ino	81	W. H. Gee.
Phantom	87	S. Lees.
SECOND CLASS.		
Whisper	20	J. Cruickshank.
Dolcoa	20	J. H. Hewson.

The morning was fine, exhilarating warm, and at the time of the start there was a strong wind about N.W. The vessels started at 11h. 48m. 50s., Phantom and Ino till and wore before she hoisted her mainsail. Of course, before the shuffle was hooey-jabbo got up and set the sails, what he occupied nearly 20 minutes. The vessels were soon in British Sound, and about half-way down Chrysalis stretched off, went clean through the lee of the two vessels ahead of her, and led the first place. Off Northfleet the wind veered round to the west, and they went through Gravesend Reach before it. After passing Gravesend the wind further reduced her distance, and Chrysalis increased her lead, and seemed likely to be a hotter winner. After an exciting struggle, Chrysalis, the latter passed her youthful enemy, the wind having freshened, and giving them as much as they could hang on to. On rounding a flag-boat off Greenhithe for the small class, which they rounded—

	H. M. S.		H. M. S.
Queen	2 10 0	Whisper	2 25 0

The other vessels rounded the Nore Light-ship in the following order:—

	H. M. S.		H. M. S.
Chrysalis	2 0 0	Queen	2 0 0
Phantom	2 5 0	Ino	2 0 0

Ride still ebbing. Phantom and Queen now shifted for jib-headed topsails, and soon afterwards Chrysalis's foe had gentle gave way—an unusual accident, which was soon repaired. Now began the serious work of beating back, at which Phantom showed her noticed speed and skill; and, after a hard fight, a short distance above Southend passed to windward of the Chrysalis; and then got well away, and kept a good lead till near Gravesend. Here Chrysalis began to gain, and came close up to Phantom, which, of course, could not keep to carry her clear. Off Northfleet, however, Chrysalis took the lead. Off the mills, the time given, Phantom was sure to win the prize still, however, the fight was hard, and they arrived at Erith with falling wind as follows:—

	H. M. S.		H. M. S.
Chrysalis	5 3 0	Phantom	5 3 0

In the meantime Whisper, after rounding, had some close up to Oberon, and a splendid struggle ensued, Oberon cautiously sailing Whisper and stopping her from taking the lead. The distances were as well managed that these little boats arrived at Erith immediately after the others.

	H. M. S.		H. M. S.
Oberon	2 11 0	Whisper	2 17 0

Soon after they had come to Mr. Arnoldcrew, the Commodore of the Club, presented the first prize in the first class to Mr. Lees, this making the fortyfifth prize won by him in the Phantom; the second prize to the Chrysalis. The first prize of the second class to the Oberon. The second prize was not given, as only two started. The Queen of the Thames was engaged by the club, and was satisfactorily filled. The day was sunny, bright, and pleasant, and the matches very well contested. Dancing began soon after the vessels had rounded the Nore, and the keel up till the close of the day, which the falling wind rendered rather too late. A considerable number of yachts were under way, and accompanied the race.

ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB.

THE last match of the season of this important club took place on Thursday, the 4th inst., in Gravesend-reach and Sea, time "according to Archer" sails, course from Rosherville to the Mouse and back to Greenhithe. The prize was a magnificent silver gilt salver, by Messrs. Garrard, of the Haymarket, the handsomest £100 prize we ever saw. A second prize of £50 was offered, but no conditions that four vessels started. The following yachts entered and started:—

YACHT.	O.M.	C.M.	OWNER.
Galatea	224	147	T. Brocklebank, jun.
Gracehithe	153	111	Capt. Webb.
Albertine	153	111	Lord Londesborough.

The morning was gloomy and threatening, and about half an hour before the start it had been a quite hard from the S.W., insomuch that the Alarm had rounded down a reef-sail before the start; however, the wind fell considerably, and rather drew round to the S. The first gun was fired at 10h. 30m. 45s., the second gun at 11h. 30m. 56s., but from the state of the wind and tide the yachts did not exhibit the usually beautiful sight of vast expanse of snowy canvas, rising simultaneously, but were compelled to haste head sails first, and then slowly swing. Albertine did not seem to have understood the signal, and did not begin to beat sail for some seconds. Alarm prudently did not touch her mainsail till she had swung and was on the other side, and then got round quicker than the others, and at once took the lead. Her huge sails, however, occupy a long time as set, and both the others were before her.

Before Greenhithe topsails were got up, and near Coalhouse Point Alarm set her kimgsail. She was then leading by two or three lengths. Albertine had now passed Galatea, and all three rounded abeir at a tremendous pace, every stitch of canvas drawing and doing its work. In the Lower Hope the wind was dead set, and here Alarm shook out her reef. Whilst she was engaged in this, Albertine came up very near, and the numerous backers of the Alarm, not knowing what was going on, began to feel nervous. On entering Sea Reach the wind was rather lighter, but the Alarm soon began to draw steadily away.

The Nore was rounded at 3h. 31m., nearly twenty-two miles from Rosherville, in the 22mn. or fifteen miles an hour—Alarm sailing on Albertine, and Albertine sailing fast on Galatea.

A fine day for such a match could not be conceived. In an incredibly short time the famed Mouse Light came in sight, and was rounded:—

	H. M. S.		H. M. S.
Alarm	3 6 20	Albertine	3 7 15
Galatea	3 7 50	Gracehithe	3 8 30

The run of thirty miles having been done in 2h. 6m. 20s., and the sails hoisted in the time! The Rosalind in 1853 took 2h. 26m., the Zoosave in 1856 2h. 9m., the fastest on record. On the run down the Alarm had, with good judgment, shifted jibs, lowered foretopsail, and set a smaller mainsail; and the others had shifted sails, but not quite so soon. By rounding the Mouse, and to make the tide easy and comfortably, the Alarm took a great sweep, trimmed her sails immediately, and went off on the return nearly close-hauled. At Mucking the tide was slack, and how Alarm took in her foretopsail for the last up the Lower Hope, Albertine now a long way astern. Rosherville was passed at 5h. 39m. 5s., tide still slack, and Gracehithe reached at

	H. M. S.		H. M. S.
Alarm	5 38 30	Albertine	5 39 0
Galatea	5 38 30	Galatea	5 39 30

Soon after the Albertine had come in the victress Mr. Weld, who is, we believe, eighty-four years of age, came on board the steamer, amidst loud and genuine cheers, and received the prize from Gren Green, the Vice-Commodore, the noble Commodore being prevented by illness in his family from officiating. In answer to the deserved compliment paid by the Vice-Commodore, Mr. Weld said, "Whenever the club wanted a vessel to win a prize they had only to send to him."

The Eagle accompanied the match, with the members of the club on board, followed by the Sea Swallow, with another large party; both vessels getting back to London in good time.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

THE COMET.—In our last week's Impression (pp. 3 and 22) we gave a condensed summary of the notes made by various observers, which we now resume. In the *Athenæum* we find it stated that Mr. Hind, of Herschel (dated July 2), accompanying drawings of the nucleus and envelope and of the invisible tail. As to remarks, the comet is retreating from us with immense rapidity. He graphically compares the tail to a "short and full dress-tail driver, as if by the wind, to the left, and approaching very boldly and definite upon the right side, just above the nucleus, his ragged and indistinct on the left side to a considerable distance from the nucleus." Mr. Warren De la Rue (in the same journal) corroborates the statements we gave last week as to the actual of the tail on July 2, giving its distance as 1° 30′ ninety degrees. On July 3, he says, "the fan-shape of the tail was more distinct and more generally filled with light than on several previous days, and it never rays within it. The light of the comet and nucleus is much more diffuse and less brilliant than Donati's." Unfortunately the cloudiness of the sky in June has not others to photograph the comet have been unsuccessful. The contagious has left a strong impression, but not a trace of the comet appeared on the prepared glass. He adds, "As Donati's comet was photographed in seven seconds, it follows that the present comet is considerably less actinic." In a letter, dated July 5, Mr. Hind expresses his opinion that it is not only possible, but even probable, that in the course of Sunday, June 30, the earth passed through the tail of the comet at a distance of perhaps two-thirds or its length from the nucleus. At 4 p.m., June 28, the head was distant from the earth's orbit 13,600,000 miles. Judging from its position then, and the rate of velocity at which it was travelling, and the amount of curvature of the tail, and the direction of its motion, he thinks that the earth very probably encountered the tail in the early part of that day, or was at least sufficiently in a region which had been swept over by the cometary matter shortly before. He also refers to a peculiar phosphorescent illuminative of the sky at the time,

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

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A SPOT ON THE SUN was seen with the naked eye by M. Tissot, on June 20 last, at the Observatory of the Polytechnic School, Paris. It appeared to be 94 seconds in length, and 46 in mean width, with, sidereally expanding and contracting. These dimensions correspond to an apparent length of 2′ 49″, which two such spots as the Earth could simultaneously cover. In the night of June 26 to 27 this spot passed beyond the western edge of the sun's disc. From 1612 to 1722, only seven observations of spots have been recorded as having been made with the naked eye—viz., by Gallion, Mossler, D'Arquier, Methuen, and Wm. Herschel. But Alex. Humboldt says that such observations could be made much more frequently, if attention were directed to them. Schwabe, who has observed the sun's disc for twenty years most assiduously, states that he considers those spots to be large which attain to the size of 50 seconds in diameter, and that they can only be seen by the aid of a telescope. M. Tissot thinks that they would be visible at the size of 36 seconds.

PHOTOGENIC (OR ILLUMINATING) POWDER.—M. Gentily, a German chemist, states that he has given small quantities of this substance to various animals with fatal consequences. These grains administered to a rabbit caused instant death; the same dose made a dog perish after four days of extreme agony. The oil of petroleum, he adds, does not possess this poisonous quality.

AUGRENDER'S WHITE GUNPOWDER.—To the Editor.]—Under your notice of "Scientific News," in your Impression of July 6, you give a quotation from the *Philosophical Magazine* with reference to the subject above, and as interesting the party there named to be the inventor. Without wishing to detract from his merits, permit me to say that for some years past the gunpowder in question has been made and used by a working man named Paine in this parish, but whose circumstances have not enabled him to secure the general publicity and attention necessary for success. In the autumn of last year he submitted his invention to the Government authorities at Woolwich, who declined a trial, and he has since taken out a patent for it. Should this come to a poor though ingenious Englishman may perhaps induce you to insert this communication.—JEFFERIES W. MURRAY, St. Ken, Cornwall, July 8, 1861.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

MRS. BARRETT BROWNING.

Elizabeth Barrett Browning, the wife of a great poet, and herself a poetess of the highest reputation, was a native of affluent circumstances, and the and while she was young, her family was in affluent circumstances, and the was educated with great care. Her father, however, like other West Indian was educated with great care. Her father, however, like other West Indian proprietors, saw his fortune reduced from almost princely proportions not, indeed, by the emancipation of the slaves, but still to something indeed, by the emancipation of the slaves, but still to something much less than a competency. His son, Edward, and his daughter Elizabeth, have very different traits his former wealth. His son has devoted almost before her fortune to the study of literature. At the age of nine, Miss Barrett, with her eyes, in the waters of Torquay, both in prose and verse, and at the age Barrett, began to attempt composition, which was to give her fame. Before she of fifteen her powers as a writer were known to her friends. "Prometheus Bound," of fifteen her powers as a writer were known to her friends. "Prometheus Bound," and this was followed by work was published in 1833. Mrs. Barrett was now fairly launched into "The Seraphim and other Poems," succeeded, through illness, by a brilliant opening career. But ill-health was partially relieved, and the long period of suffering. When Mr. Barrett Browning, the author of "Paracelsus" was married in 1846, he had already taken his place among the leading poets of his and of other poems, which have established her as one of the leading poets of her time. The subject of her poetry is generally of a spiritual character, and is often highly metaphysical. Her own, wrought with fine sensibility, and is the creation of all who knew and loved her, for to know her was to hold her in affection. Her demise is a public loss to the literature of her country.

GENERAL W. H. CONNOLLY, R.M.

General William Holmes Connolly, of the Royal Marines, who died on the 26th ult., at his residence, No. 8, Rodney-terrace, Pembroke, in the 80th year of his age, was brother to the late Captain Matthew Connolly, R.N.; to the late Lieutenant Peter Connolly, R.N.; to the late Captain George Shea Connolly, of the Army; to the late Commander John Bell Connolly, R.N.; and Commander Richard Jack Connolly, R.N. Twelve years after he entered the Marines he served a few months in the Royal Navy, during which time he was engaged in several affairs with the French privateers, and was present at the action as Second Lieutenant of Marines on May 8, 1793, and was present in Lord Bridport's division with the French fleet on June 17th, 1795, when the latter encounters that followed. In 1795 he was frequently engaged with the Spanish gunboats and gun-boat off Cape Gata, and was at the bombardment of Fuenle's squadron of three frigates and two brigs off Tenlon, on June 19, 1796. At the siege of Algeciras he was severely wounded, and made prisoner. After obtaining his liberty he was soon again actively employed, and was at the siege of Copenhagen and the capture of the Danish fleet. At the Basque, in 1814, the Royal Marines arrived to protect the inhabitants from the attempts of the French, and this place was held possession of by them until the arrival of other troops from England. During their stay at the Basque, Connolly, who was still very young, was frequently engaged with the enemy in affairs of gun-boats and batteries. He received a reward from the Patriotic Fund, and the silver medal with two clasps for his services. He was at altogether sixty-six years in the Army. He became a Captain August 15, 1805; a Brevet-Major, April 16, 1821; a Lieutenant-Colonel, Jan. 10, 1837; a General, June, 1855. General Connolly's eldest son is Lieutenant-Colonel R. G. Connolly, of the Royal Marines. His other sons are Captain Matthew Connolly, R.N.; Captain J. B. Connolly, Royal Marines; and Captain Henry C. Connolly, of the 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade. His brother, Captain Peter Connolly, R.N., died May 14, 1855. His second daughter, Silea, was married, October 25, 1838, to Charles S. Trulloe, Esq., of Ashford, Kent, and his youngest daughter, Laura, was married to Captain M. J. Hall, of the 6th Regiment.

C. K. MAINWARING, ESQ.

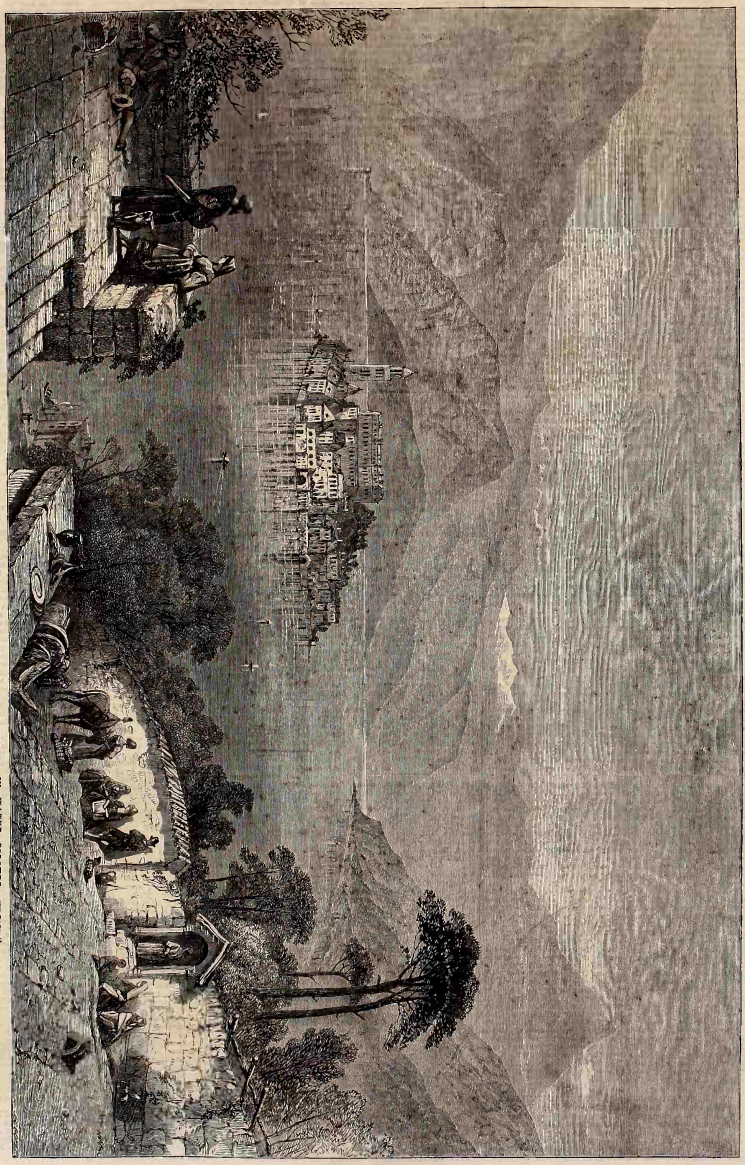
Charles Knyaston Mainwaring, Esq., of Oteley Park, in the county of Salop, and Berrington Hall, in the county of Chester, died on the 17th of June, 1861, aged 79. Mr. Mainwaring was the eldest son of the late Rev. Charles Mainwaring, of Oteley Park, and was born on the 16th of September, 1782. He married, the 2nd of August, 1842, Frances, second daughter of the late Sir Thomas Hesketh, Bart., of Galtfaenau, in the county of Denbigh, and leaves a son this successor, Salusbury Knyaston Mainwaring, late now of Oteley Park, born on the 8th of September, 1844. This family of Mainwaring directly descends in the male line from the great Welsh Prince Mredydd ap Owen, who was contemporary with the Conqueror, and received the grant of fifteen lordships in Cheshire. James Mainwaring, grandfather of the deceased gentleman, was a Groom of the Bedchamber to the Barons of the Exchequer, and was the third son of James Mainwaring, Esquire, of Peover Superior, in the county of Chester, by Elizabeth Leycester, whilst in the army of King Charles I., married Mary, daughter and coheir, of Charles Lloyd, of Oteley Park, in Shropshire. Many of the Mainwarings is distinguished alike by antiquity of descent, high alliances, and historic renown; particularly the learned Roger Coke, Lord of Mochnant, in Powysland, and through him from the Royal tribe of Powys.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will and codicil of the Hon. Thomas Edward Mostyn Lloyd Mostyn, M.P. for Flintshire, of Gloddaith, Carnarvon, were administered to in the principal registry, on the 20th inst., by Lady Henrietta Mostyn, the widow, and Col. Edward Lloyd Mostyn, her barrister-at-law, and the Rev. Ralph Pelham Nevill, of Bettisfield, Salop, the executors. The testator died at Gloddaith on the 28th ult. The personalty is sworn under £15,000. The gentleman, who died at a premature age of considerable property, was the only son of Mr. He has bequeathed to his uncle a legacy of £10,000 in addition to her marriage settlement, and with the exception of his executors, he leaves the residue to his eldest son (a minor) and his issue he leaves in trust his estates; but should he have no other children, then £20,000 each to his younger sons and £30,000 additional is given. The testator leaves the enjoyment of Hengit Hall, which he purchased for £40,000, to his widow, Lord Wrottesley, and a sum of £10,000 to be raised as marriage portions for his sisters. There are bequests to all who participated in the testator's household, to the corporations of the borough magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Merioneshire, and died an unmarried man, aged 26.

The will and codicil of Somerset House, Ealing, Middlesex; Antiquities Hall, Islington, and

"A REHEARSAL, CAIRO," BY CARL HAAG, IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—SEE PAGE 42.



"THE LAGO D'ORTA," BY W. C. SMITH, IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—SEE PAGE 61.

FINE ARTS.

BATTLE OF THE STYLES.—PUBLIC PATRONAGE OF ART.

THE "Battle of the Styles" was fought out—let us hope definitively—on Monday last in the House of Commons, where the Palladian or modern classic style beat the Gothic by two to one—188 votes against 95—in the case of the projected new building for the Foreign Offices. We have no profound a veneration as any Cromlan enthusiast for Gothic architecture, but we would see it in its proper place—that is, in the time-honoured cathedral or abbey church. In England, at any rate, and to a very large extent throughout the Continent, Gothic architecture has always been exclusively appropriated to ecclesiastical purposes, and it has been considered almost an act of desecration to apply it to secular uses—with the exception occasionally of a stately public hall or library. Indeed, the very genius of the style is diametrically opposite to that of classic architecture, its beauty and grandeur consisting in the mighty sweep of vertical lines from base to apex of the lofty windows in the Greek and Roman structure the charm is in the vast perspective of horizontal lines, the eye being carried to the level, or broken by tasteful fenestration. The one is a type of the heaven, or broken by tasteful fenestration. The one is a type of the heaven, the other of the earth, earthy; but both admirable in their respective spheres. Walpole very sensibly remarks the distinction between the two when he says:—"One must have taste to be sensible of the beauties of Grecian architecture; one only wants passion to feel the Gothic." But passion should have nothing to do with State affairs. In point of economy of space, also, the Gothic, in its proportions, is at an illiberal disadvantage in comparison with the Classic style—the superimposition of floor above floor being directly inconsistent with the former, and applicable to any extent to the latter. In respect to the essentials of ventilation and lighting, the disparity between the two styles, when considered as applied to domestic purposes, is still more palpable, and this alone would account for Gothic not having been generally used for secular purposes. In early times, when feudal architecture displayed the height of its splendour in secular edifices, the palace and the mansion were of castellated architecture. It was not till after the termination of the wars of the Roses that the latter style was abandoned, and an attempt was made to apply some of the elements of Gothic architecture to palatial and domestic residences, resulting in the Tudor style, a modification of the Burgundian style, derived from Flanders. Of the Burgundian style, somewhat modified, the best surviving example in England is still Somerset House, removed in 1774-80. As to the Tudor style, it was but little used in its own day for secular purposes. Elsewhere I soon emphatically; and the very attempt to carry it out on an extensive scale has been in the case of the new Palace at Westminster, the experience of which has been by no means encouraging to the offices. As was remarked by a facetious member, the maximum of expense with the minimum of convenience—Gothic in an elevation is lights and abundance of "passages that lead to nothing." That this style is not to prevail further in our public buildings over the demands of convenience, propriety, and economy, we may well thank the majority in the division on Monday last.

The story of this affair should not be very lightly passed over. It affords a striking illustration of the precarious and uncertain principle of action which affects all public works in this country. It is due only to the fact of Lord Palmerston and Mr. Gregory, in office for the first of a new set of Government offices is to be built in national Palladian style instead of detestable Gothic. The decision of the Lord John Manners had happened to be in power the result would have been directly the reverse: Gothic would have claimed all the sites, and probably all the rest would have followed suit. And, indeed, as it is, the successful carrying out of the opinion of the House of Commons as stated on Monday last depends on the future contingency of the duration of the Ministry; for a change of Government before the work was well commenced and carried a certain stage beyond completion would probably be followed by a reversal of the verdict of the collected wisdom of the nation and the triumph of Gothic tracery and Gothic darkness over the elegance and propriety of Palladian architecture and the Renaissance. This is a bad state of things. Is it not time the matters of public taste, displayed in the erection of national edifices, should be regulated by some competent authority, wholly distinct and apart from the occupants for the time being of Downing-street and the Treasury?

Another example of the utter vanity and uncertainty of Parliamentary authority in these matters, and the inconsistency of the unconscious bureaucracy in carrying out any job it may have taken in hand, was afforded in the case of the projected series of statues of kings from an individual early period to George the Third, which, after having been over-decorated but innately unornamental House of Parliament. Last year the Commons distinctly negatived the proposal of Mr. Layard as it was to the production of a couple of Royal effigies per annum till the whole nine should be exhausted. This year they yield to a demand in a way *de haut en bas* manner by voting the necessary funds for four marble kings, without any pledge that the dose should not be repeated ad infinitum till the whole cycle of dozen Plantagenets, who is getting very funny in his old age, ridiculed the notion of any other subjects being appropriate to the purpose. Let us have gallery filled with effigies of Englishmen. He asked whether they would have subjects from heathen mythology or classic fable; and thought perhaps that nothing was more appropriate to place in the new Houses of Parliament, than the sculptor's art in this country always restricted to the production of monumental effigies. He suggested that there are many subjects which, treated allegorically, might have proved extremely appropriate to the locality, and upon which the genius of our sculptors might have been employed with credit and advantage. Justice, Mercy, and Religion, as personal attributes of Royalty, have, perhaps, been more frequently represented than necessary, but we are not concerned; but, as especially suitable to the present age, might not such subjects as "Industry" as the source of internal wealth and strength; "Peace," as the rule of foreign policy; "Electoral Suffrage," as the foundation of all governmental authority; "Public Opinion," as the guide of official proceedings, not be worthy of treatment in sculptural treatment? But, these considerations apart, the four Royal images recently adopted by the House as the only fitting memorials for the Royal Gallery, and, when a modest request was preferred that the names of the illustrious dead whose virtues and achievements it was proposed in its turn to commemorate should be mentioned, it was met by a official reply, based very much upon certain old maxims about people minding their own business, and asking no questions in order to avoid being told lies.

This last mention of statuary suggests some not very comforting facts as to the status of British sculpture. It is but lately announced that the execution of the statues of Stephenson and Brunel, which are to be placed in the gardens attached to St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, are to be executed by Baron Marochetti; and that the committee report that they "did not choose to give this great work to a foreigner instead of an Englishman, as they might have wished." Cause the artists of England are little beholden to Court favour or Government patronage for encouragement. Very different is their treatment to that of their brother artists in France, where the Minister of Beaux Arts annually, on the first day, on the occasion of the distribution of prizes at the Palais de l'Industrie, made an address full of fulsome eulogy upon the a s of France, in the course of which he said such things as these:—"It would appear that it has been given to France to take the lead once more in the arts of elegance, and I shall not be afraid to say, as on a late occasion, surrounded Greece by the glory of her theatre—ancient Rome by that of her victories, the splendour of her monuments, and the authority of her so widely-spread language—that it is also around the Italian renaissance by the éclat of her schools of painting and of sculpture. Yes, France is now the nation which attracts the eyes of others both theory and example." After this let our artists hide their "dimished heads," and be content with any crumbs that may fall from the tables of the great and powerful.

"THE NATIVITY OF OUR LORD." BY P. VAN SCHENDEL.

The picture of "The Nativity of Our Lord," by Pierre Van Schendel, of Brussels, which was finished in 1858, has been brought over to this country, and is now being exhibited at the Auction Mart in the City. It is a work of the largest class, measuring about 14 feet high and 8 feet wide, and displays all the peculiarities of the modern Flemish school. In the composition the artist displays considerable originality, and has departed from the conventional modes of treatment in one or two essential particulars. The great and auspicious event is supposed to take place in the ruins of a temple of classic architecture which had been conveyed temporarily to the sacs of a caravanserai, the ordinary accommodation of the town being fully taken up. The principal light comes from a torch held by Joseph, involving a trick of art which, as we all know, marked its declining period, and which in the present case we are not disposed to approve of. The scene is still supervised by the inevitable Mahometan flambeau, borne by an attendant or watchman in the mid distance on the right, the eye being thus unconformably distracted from the principal object. The Virgin is represented lying in a manger, admirably foreshortened. Looking at him in alocution on one side is the Virgin, and on the other Joseph, who has laid by his carpenter's rule and headed old man, as most representations we has been heretofore, stands before us a handsome man in the prime of life. The figures which surround the Holy Family are well grouped, and evince various expressions of admiration, awe, devotion, and veneration. The Virgin's countenance is full of the repose of an admirable figure; so is the young Jewish maiden who, with her hands crossed upon her breast, kneels to offer her homage to the infant of a superior race. Others, which need not be particularised, are equally good. A pyramidal arrangement of the composition is attained by the introduction of the group of camels in the extreme street population, standing on the steps of the portico lookour on, but they are hardly to be seen to the prejudice of the principal and artistic requirement which brought them there is a little too obvious. The broad rays of a star high out of sight fall upon the pillars and architrave of the picture, giving, unfortunately, a false light of the figures, a rather peculiar effect. The picture in all its parts is highly finished, and of an impressive character; but the great defect is that of gloom and opacity, which, as we think, might have been obviated by the introduction of a fine distant perspective, with some glimpse of the heavens, which is here entirely excluded.

W. BELL SCOTT'S PICTURES, ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH BORDER.

A very interesting series of eight pictures, by Mr. W. Bell Scott, has been added to the stock in trade of Mr. Pennell's Gallery, in Pall-mall, being illustrative of "The History of the English Border," and of the memorable events connected with it. The gallery in question hall at Wallington they are intended to decorate. The subjects selected are highly susceptible of pictorial treatment, and abound in incidents of a romantic and picturesque character, which the artist has to account with admirable effect by the artist. As we intend giving Engravings from two of the pictures in the forthcoming volume of the present content ourselves by giving a brief statement of the subjects in the order of their date, from which mere enumeration the reader will perceive that Mr. Scott has at the varied historic associations which are involved in them. "The Building of the Border Keep" is the first in point of time, and illustrates the following history; St. Cuthbert in his hermitage in the small and naked island, the nearest of the Farne group, to the coast of Northumberland, the rocky cave, and the Venerable Bede, finishing his book and his life, living up to the dawn of the Christian period; Egbert, King of the Picts, in the Isle of Iona, building churches, affording the highest opportunities for the painter, and a most striking picture of the Dark Ages. The Pict, in the fourth generation, the caxton, somewhat confined, in the raid life of the border, intended to suggest the necessity for a foray to supply the larder. Bernard Gilpin in the Lake-district, preaching to the Cumberland dalesmen, having a name associated with a remarkable act of female heroism within our own time, when a lady, Miss Gilpin, giving, at the risk of her own life, one of the nineteenth century are hospitably commemorated in a striking picture in which coal, iron, electricity, and their marvellous results are all to be found. The completion of the series will be a most interesting addition of these pictures display ingenuity and skill, combined with vigorous painting, in the best style of modern art, and are a valuable contribution to art, as they are interesting as regards the history of this country.

BARKER'S PICTURE, "THE INTELLECT AND VALOUR OF ENGLAND."

The production of pictures by the new process of engraving and publishing has become a regular business of late years, and one which calls for a little looking after on the part of the art-critic. The subject of the picture before us has been regarded in the most favourable manner by the public attention is more or less engrossed, and the picture is completed and the impressions are ready for distribution. The picture itself, being got up with no higher aim than to serve as a handsome print to hang over the sofa in the drawing-room, or, as a scene, quasi a painting, pretensions of the most ordinary kind; and, as a work of art, it is not to be seriously criticised by the painters. Like the scenery of a pantomime which has had its "run." Now, we cannot consider this a wholesome state of things, or one calculated to promote the interests of the fine arts in this country, within the extent to which it expresses the sufferings of the miscellaneous art-patrons may be regarded as of the last importance to the welfare of the community amongst us.

There is no living artist who has contributed more materials of this kind to the enormous, or whose labours have been attended with more success, than Mr. T. Jones Barker; and perhaps he never produced a picture calculated to excite more interest than the present one of persons in all classes of society and walks of life, and to be of more enduring interest amongst them, than that which he has now given to the We illustrated, at page 28, 6th last.-street, entitled "The Intellect and Valour of England." This picture consists of portraits, thirty-five in number, of some of the most distinguished men of the present century of the day, in every walk of public life, ingeniously arranged in groups, with the Queen and Prince Consort in the centre, in the Throne Room of the apartment somewhere in the neighbourhood of Carlton House-terrace, with a view of the new Houses of Parliament in the background. One of the groups is that of Sir Robert Peel, Lord Palmerston, Mr. Gladstone, and Mr. Cobden, discussing the proposed commercial treaty with France, another that of Sir Robert Peel, Mr. Gladstone, and enfolding his new gun to General Sir Archibald Wilson, Lord Raglan, General Sir Charles Napier, Lord Gough, Sir Edward Codrington, and Sir Robert Brewster displaying the application of the principle of the stereoscope to Professor Faraday, Professor Owen, and others. The rest of the groups are distributed as follows:—Literature by Lords Brougham and Lyndhurst; Indian Valour and Statesmanship by Sir John Lawrence, Sir Herbert Edwardes, Sir Henry Havelock, Lord Gough, Sir Hope Grant and Sir James Outram; the Navy by Lord Dundonald and Sir William Peel. Literature by Lord Macaulay, Tennyson, Thackeray, Dickens, Bulwer Lytton, and Sheridan Knowles. Civil Machine; Architecture by Sir Charles Barry; Civil Engineering by Robert Stephenson. Statesmanship by the Prime Minister, Lord Derby, Lord Stanley, Sir Roderick Murchison, and Robert Livingstone being the remaining portraits. Presiding over all, and marking the Queen's reign as the Augustan age of the British Empire, Considering the difficulty of the subject, owing to the number and variety of the portraits required to be introduced, the artist must be said to have acquitted himself most satisfactorily of his task. The groups are skilfully massed, the management of the perspective is level the whole being really excellent. The portraits for the most part are good likenesses, though in some instances display a want of that finish and delicacy of touch which, in a picture of this kind, is perhaps, to more distinct and ready identification. To all who take an interest in the progress of the fine arts in this country, and especially in the higher duties of the age this production, when the engraving (which has been intrusted to Mr. C. G. Lewis) is finished, will afford a favourable opportunity of gratifying their wishes.

The Earl of Shaftesbury is to deliver the address at the inauguration of Dr. Isaac Watts's statue at Southampton on the 17th inst.

TREASURE TROVE.—During the past week some workmen were employed cutting a drive in the hanging woods of Leigh, the manor seat of Captain Turton, near Whitby, Yorkshire. Suddenly one of them came upon the remains of some wooden tankers, and upon stirring it observed two hundred coins, consisting mostly of silver crowns, florins, shillings, and groats, of the reigns of Charles I., Charles II., James I., Edward VI., Elizabeth, Mary, Henry VIII., and some few of much anterior date. As the workmen at once took them to Mr. Ferne, Captain Turton's agent, on the nature having become invested above, a claim was lodged on the part of the lord of the manor, Mr. Cholmeley.

LITERATURE AND ART.

"PAN, Pan is dead!" sang Elizabeth Barrett—not then Elizabeth Barrett Browning—years ago. Alas! it is now the gifted poetess herself who has reached the bourne whence no traveller returns. The earnest, eloquent, soulful woman who wrote "The Cry of the Children" and "Aurora Leigh," whose strong sympathies with truth and freedom burned low with dazzling brightness in the "Sonnets from the Portuguese," the ardent student who, when recovering from a dangerous illness and scarcely prohibited by her physicians from reading any work that taxed the mental faculties, absolutely had a Greek testament boxed up as a novel to deceive her watchful nurses; the tender, plaintive songstress whose almost last song warbled forth "to the great god Pan," and in the pages of the *Cornhill* told how he made and broke the spell—is dead. Down by the woods in the river—Mrs. Barrett Browning is dead. The fair climate of Italy could not wait of the streets of Florence. Flowers and sunshine, blue skies and purple hills, fruits and purling streams—what were they all against Death; and are not all human things subject to that Mutability

Which mantles moon and man and life and state,
And love of things so vain to cast away,
Whom yesterday took royal blood and to-day
Sheet Thrue shall soon cut down with his consuming sickle?

So Spenser sings; but the hard of "The Fairy Queene" gives us the antidote as well as the bane when he tells us of the time when no more change shall be, but steadfast rest of all things firmly stayed upon the pillars of Eternity—

Which is contrate to Mutability.
For all that moveth doth in change delight:
But thenceforth all shall rest eternally
With Him who is the God of Sabaoth hight:
O! that great Sabaoth God, grant me that Sabaoth sight.

Death has taken away from us, too, this week, a learned, laborious, clear-minded man, Sir Francis Palgrave, Deputy Keeper of the Public Records, and the author of many works connected with the proper department of the British Museum. He was seventy-three years of age, and had been ill for some time, and was not long ago "his services to constitutional and parliamentary literature." Sir Francis took an active part in the unhappy controversies awakened by the "old correctors" pseudonymous publication, "Junius Identified."

The public records have been this week the subject of a grave legal trial. The Master of the Rolls, the guardian of these records, belonging to the Marian and Elizabethan periods, and whose resignation of, or rather removal from, his office has given rise to so much panegyrising, pamphleteering, and letter-writing, was the plaintiff in a suit which has brought an action for libel against Mr. Bird, secretary to the Protestant Alliance, for having, in a very strong article, in the form of review of the indictment against Mr. Turnbull being that he had edited the original work of Mr. Charles Wylie, entitled "Anti Pope," and frequently expressed his admiration of the genius and learning of the followers of Ignatius Loyola; and that there was, consequently, *primâ facie* reason for the charge of libel. It is hardly fair, in a matter appearing with the records be calendared, and giving the abstracts so prepared a legal character, that it is hardly fair, I say, for the Court of Queen's Bench to allow Mr. Turnbull's theological tenets as opposed to those of Lord Shaftesbury and of Mr. Bird as representing the Protestant Alliance. Now, I am not personally interested in the matter one way or the other. Mr. Turnbull is a ripe scholar, and peculiarly fitted for the task intrusted to him. The documentaries calendared by Mr. Bird in the matter to have to abridge an Italian sermon by Cardinal Pole, or put into common sense the long-winded Latin protocols of Ambassadors who, in the days of Queen Mary, were sent about "to look after the good of their country." With regard to the Jesuits, how much is there not to be said on both sides! Is there not room for the highest order of enthusiastic on their industry, their erudition, and their varied accomplishments; but, then, Lord Shaftesbury cannot refrain from commencing their sketches with "proverbial double dealing." What marvellous compendiums "Jesuits' Perspective"! How would our artists, engineers, and architects appreciate the "Jesuits' Horizontal Instrument for Distance"? We rise from its perusal full of amusement and admiration, and then we turn to Mr. Bird's pamphlet, and find that Lord Shaftesbury is double the tenacious and dangerous doctrine the great satirist address in the demolition of the H. R. P. P. But for the Jesuits science and literature would be where they were in the middle of the the peace and comfort of the world would have gained a great deal.

The Art Treasures Exhibition at Manchester has been the theme of Fine Arts just held at the Palais de l'Industrie, Paris. Her Imperial and Bindhearted Highness the Princess Matilde is among the fair artists of whom mention is made as having sent some of her work to the recent solemnity in order to compliment M. le Comte Walewski on his success as an organiser, and a generous contributor to the exhibition in felicitous locutions. In his address, and touching on the architectural improvements in Paris, M. Walewski called them "miracles of utility." Among the "miracles of utility" is the miraculous *Halle*! On our own side of the Channel we find the Commissioners of the Exhibition of 1851 have purchased from the Brompton estate new for an addition to Captain Fowke's building. The palace at South Kensington is to have an "annexe." Now, what is an "annexe"? It is a "decoration" or "appendage," as you please? For the exhibition of machinery. Industrial exhibitions have already an architecture, an organisation, and a style of construction of their own, and cannot grudge them an exclusive language.

The Belgian Government is further palaistaking in improving the Art-Museum of the State. Two pictures of "Adam and Eve," by the famous brothers Van Eyck—is not Jan van Eyck styled the inventor of painting?—have been purchased for the sum of 12,000 francs Royal at Brussels, by an arrangement with the "fabrique" or church committee in Ghent. Jan van Eyck's picture of "The Lamb of Adam and Eve" the Government give six panel pictures, painted by Michael Coxie, after Hubert van Eyck; and also agree to have executed within six months copies of the "Lamb" by Jan van Eyck, the latter picture as the Church authorities shall suggest. These "modifications" are to be made, it is said, in consequence of the work having been shocked at the al fresco costume of the "grand old gardener" and his wife. The Ghent and Brussels bargain is considered a good one for the latter, as the Government are to contribute 50,000f. towards the cost of stained glass windows over the high altar and in the transept of the Church of St. Bavon, in which the "Lamb" stands. Our National Gallery we might make an exchange highly gratifying to the bourgeois if we were to give up a Raphael cartoon in exchange—say the Elymas, representing the patron saint of Ghent refusing one of the Roman Emperors admission to the cathedral. What will the Government propose to be the price to be set on the "Lamb"? We could persuade ourselves to part with any picture from the pencil of one who, as the Van Eyck's Sandyes, belongs to our own Art-History, and is one of its glories.

"A free library and museum for the city of London, to be established without delay." Such is the resolution, Liverpool, Birmingham, and a score of English towns have free libraries, say the promoters of the contemplated institution, why not London? The free libraries brought against a free library for London is that the population resident in the City is small, and the number of readers will not be large, that it will involve a new rate, and that the great ratepayers and employers are against it. To these it is answered that there are 112,242 persons resident in the City of whom thousands are merchants and artisans who have no access to books; that the provincial libraries and those established in London are open only in the evening and the well-conducted standards; that it is only intended to ask for an addition of one farthing in the pound on the consolidated rate; and, finally, that as a matter of fact, the ratepayers are anxious for the free library scheme. Leaf and Co., Pawson and Co., Crosley and Sons, Read and Taylor, Cadwell, of which and Mr. Spottiswoode, Chancellor—each house a clerk as *remarkable* names in commerce—and numerous others, are all in favour of a City Library. It is time. What has become of the good old libraries of Sion and Gresham Colleges and Guildhall? The clerks of the Bank of England and those of the Post Office have their reading-rooms: why not the great army of mercantile clerks, assistants, and artisans?

The general architectural dispute between Gothic and Italian as applied to the construction of the new Foreign Office has been settled in Parliament. Our new bureaux are to be "Palladian," Mr. Gilbert Scott has been compelled to retrace his steps, although we have no doubt that he will be quite as dexterous among the Italians as among the Goths.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 1099.—VOL. XXXIX.] SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1861. [WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

FRANCE AND THE SLAVE TRADE.

FOR some time past the Government of Napoleon III., while professing, and, no doubt, quite sincerely, to hold the slave trade in abhorrence, and, in fact, to treat it as piracy, have pursued a system of procuring labourers for the French colonies which almost equalled that infernal traffic in its baneful results. The affair of the Charles et Georges suddenly rent the veil which screened from the gaze of Europe, and probably from the knowledge of the Emperor himself, the hideous resemblance which this immigration scheme bore to the trade which France had concurred with Great Britain and America in reprobating as piracy. While many English journalists thought they could detect in the facts of that celebrated case a design on the part of our neighbour to revive the African slave trade under specious and flimsy pretences, and, under illusory forms and regulations, to legalise a crime which she had publicly denounced, the Emperor himself remitted the whole subject to the searching investigation of a commission of inquiry, and it is upon their report, we imagine, that he bases his letter to his Minister of Marine and of the Colonies, dated Fontainebleau, July 1, 1861, in which he has finally abolished the immigration of African labourers into the French colonial possessions, except from those parts of Africa which, belonging to the Empire of France, are under the restraints of French law. The Emperor announces in the same letter that he has signed a treaty with her Majesty Queen Victoria, by which labourers for the French colonies may henceforth be procured from India on the same terms and under the same restrictions as regulate our own coolie immigration.

The beneficial character of this act is far greater than appears upon the face of it. Whatever may have been the intention of the Emperor in giving his sanction to the immigration scheme which was being carried into operation on the eastern coast of Africa, there can now be no doubt whatever that its effect was to stimulate all along that coast all the atrocious evils which accompany the slave trade, *pur et simple*. The immigrants, it is true, were not purchased: the term of servitude for which engagements were made with them or in their behalf was limited to five or seven years at most; and the colonial employer who got possession of these labourers was bound to restore them to their native soil at the close of their term of hiring, at his own cost. The wants of the French colonies are probably too contracted to require a very extensive supply of hands; and to the credit of French planters it must be admitted that their treatment of their negroes is more humane than is that of either Anglo-Saxons, Spaniards, or Dutch. With all these abatements, however, the cruelty of the system did not fail to exhibit itself. Fraud and violence often presided over the origin of the contract; insufficient sustenance and overcrowded ships produced many of the revolting agonies of the mid-passage; and avarice in the masters too often prompted them to evade their undertakings when the limit of their engagements had been reached. The evil may not have attained to such frightful proportions as distinguish it in Cuba, and as formerly characterised it in Brazil. But it had already developed into a tolerable, or rather intolerable, approximation to the condemned slave trade; and, had no other consideration prevailed, a mere regard to the inhumanity inherent in the system may well have sufficed to induce Napoleon to decree its total and permanent suppression.

But, in reality, the immigration from the eastern coast of Africa, even if it could have been carried out with little personal suffering by, and less personal wrong to, the immigrants themselves, became responsible for practices along the coast and reaching far into the interior which are justly looked upon as constituting the direst curse which cleaves to the slave trade itself. The premium paid for a limited contract, putting the negro into the planter's possession for a term of years, was precisely the same in amount as the purchase-money paid down by the Spaniard or Portuguese for a slave outright; and it can hardly be matter of surprise that the swarthy natives, wholly unskilled in drawing fine distinctions, failed to detect the difference between the one transaction and the other. The French immi-

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA: ATTACK ON THE PICKETS OF THE GARIBALDI GUARD ON THE EAST BRANCH OF THE POTOMAC.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

grant was, to their apprehension, identical with the Spanish slave, and the one consequently was to be obtained by the same means, carried to the coast by the same machinery, and made over to his master in the same unceremonious fashion, and for the same amount of profit, as the other. Now, we unhappily know too well what this process invariably and inevitably implies. It involves bitter hostilities between tribe and tribe, sudden attacks on village by village, a normal condition of habitual war fare, in which each man's hand is against his brother, one, and everyone's hand against him. It implies a perpetual reign of suspicion and terror, the neglect of all legitimate trade, and in the long run the perpetration of probably a dozen murders for every living and healthy victim handed over to the slave-dealer. This terrible social disorganisation was as actively promoted by the French system of contract as by the more open system of slave dealing. The one became in effect as operative as the other in keeping alive this internal commotion, and hence, with whatever innocent, or even beneficent, intentions it was primarily adopted, it could not be persevered in without bringing upon the Emperor and the Government of France the guilt of actively exciting and fomenting some of the worst horrors connected with the slave trade. Napoleon III., instructed by the report of his commission, no doubt saw it in this light, and gave orders for its immediate discontinuance accordingly.

There was, however, a moral disability resulting to France from her immigration policy which probably influenced the Emperor's gratifying decision. The truth is, it was impossible that France, whilst committed to a quasi and spurious traffic in man, could obtain credit with the rest of Europe for sincerity in her professions of desire to put an end to the slave trade. Her position became altogether a false one. It discouraged Governments which, like our own, were honestly intent upon ridding the world of this pest, for it suggested likelihoods of an extensive and, perhaps, a universal revival of it, in a slightly modified but hardly an improved form of existence and activity. It was like a wink of approbation to Governments like those of Spain, or the Confederated States of America, the interests of which are supposed to be identified with at least a covert supply of labour by illicit means. And it offered a great temptation to Governments which, like that of the Brazils, have only recently put a stop to the importation of slaves from Africa, and continue to odious but highly remunerative business, and to venture afresh on kidnapping enterprises, rendered respectable by the sanction and example of one of the foremost European Powers. France might protest in vain so long as her own acts could be quoted against her. A general suspicion as to the real desire of the great Powers to put an end to one of the cruelest scourges of mankind would have diffused itself through European society had the Emperor persisted much longer in upholding the recent immigration policy, and under shelter of that scepticism who would venture to anticipate a renewal of the slave trade on a scale of odious but highly remunerative business, and to venture afresh on kidnapping enterprises, rendered respectable by the sanction and example of one of the foremost European Powers. France might protest in vain so long as her own acts could be quoted against her. A general suspicion as to the real desire of the great Powers to put an end to one of the cruelest scourges of mankind would have diffused itself through European society had the Emperor persisted much longer in upholding the recent immigration policy, and under shelter of that scepticism who would venture to anticipate a renewal of the slave trade on a scale of

With glowing and grateful heart, therefore, did we peruse the Emperor's letter in the columns of the *Moniteur*. No act he has performed since his accession to the Imperial throne will shed a serener lustre upon his name, will more firmly affords stronger proof of his loyalty to the Anglo-French alliance. Last year he boldly entered, not without some peril to himself, the path of commercial freedom in which we had preceded him, thus proclaiming to the world that, in the wide domain of political economy, the policy of France and England would proceed in the same direction. This year he gives another and more splendid proof of his desire that the two great empires should, as far as differing circumstances will admit of it, pursue the same course, cultivate the same sentiments, and adopt the same methods of action. France is now not merely in public profession, but in actual position and in material strength, in the van of the great question of the slave trade and its suppression. There is scarcely any single object of general policy on which the Government and people of England have so steadily set their hearts as the extinction of this accursed traffic—none for which we have made greater sacrifices—none which we have shown greater facilities to thwart and mortify us. When Napoleon III. takes common ground with us on this question, and resolves to prohibit whatever we prohibit, and to do what we do, he gives us evidence not merely of what we are apt to regard as political wisdom, but of what we place far more highly—namely, his friendly sympathy with us in a matter which most deeply interests us. The change of policy announced in his letter to the Minister of Marine will be accepted by England as complimentary to herself as well as beneficial to humanity, and we, on this side of the Channel, cordially thank and bless the Emperor, besides doing an act commendable in itself on grounds of justice, has chosen to do it in the most graceful and flattering spirit towards his British ally.

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pencil of a coolie; but, at any rate, we both hope and believe it is a sufficient representation of actual facts to justify us in regarding the system it is designed to illustrate as essentially and in principle different from the slave trade. Such defence we cleave to it it is in our own power to remove, and it will be our interest to remove as effectually and speedily as possible. Meanwhile it is a satisfaction to us to know that whatever advantages the system can be made to yield will be as much at the disposal of our neighbour as our own. It is an additional strand in the tie which binds France to great Britain—a further proof and pledge of international amity.

ATTACK ON THE PICKETS OF THE GARIBALDI BRIGADE, NEAR THE POTOMAC.

Our Special Artist writes as follows respecting the illustration on the preceding page:—"A few nights since I was sleeping in a tent close by the quarters of the Garibaldi Guard, when there was an alarm. A party of Secessionists had crossed the river under favour of darkness, and were firing on the pickets. I turned out with the rest, and came up with the supports in time to see the Secessionists retire to the woods. One of the Garibaldi Guard received a bullet wound in his leg. This corps is composed of Germans, Italians, Spanish, and Swiss, with a few Hungarians. Their uniform is a close imitation of the Sardinian bersaglieri."

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Emperor continues to derive much benefit from the waters of Vichy. There is no truth in a report that Dr. Rayer has been summoned to all haste to Vichy, as Dr. Rayer has not left Paris.

The *Moniteur* announces that General Fleury left on Sunday for Turin, with an autograph letter to the King of Italy from the Emperor, replying to the autograph letter sent by Count Arese.

Thursday's *Moniteur* contains a decree declaring the works for the improvement of the port of Dunkirk to be of public utility, and opening a credit of 15,000,000f. for this purpose.

The Toulon squadron has been ordered round to Cherbourg.

Tuesday's *Moniteur* contains an Imperial decree modifying the import duties on foreign sugar, either refined or unrefined; on coffee, and on foreign iron, and suppressing the premium on the exportation of soap.

The *Pays* says that France will be divided into seven zones, for the purposes of the measure for promoting communication among the Prefects.

The *Moniteur* confirms the rumours respecting the director of a great public establishment, and announces the appointment of M. Anselme Petetin to the post of director of the printing-office, in the place of M. de St. Georges, "called to other functions."

Prince Adam Czartoryski, the patriarch of Polish patriots, who fought in the Russian ranks when Kosciusko raised the second partition of Poland, and who was President of the National Government established by the Poles in 1831, died on Monday evening in Paris, in his ninety-second year.

SPAIN.

The Queen received on Monday the Ambassadors of England and America, and afterwards left for Santander.

Rumours asserting that fresh disturbances have taken place in the provinces continue to circulate. The Ministerial journals reply to these rumours that full guarantees have been taken for the maintenance of tranquillity.

ITALY.

The Italian Parliament has virtually, although not formally, concluded its Session. Some unimportant Bills have been passed, as well as the Senate has passed some railway and financial measures sent up from the Lower House. The Chamber will reassemble in November. The bill for the construction of a naval and military arsenal at Spezzia, and several railway bills, passed the Chamber of Deputies yesterday week. In the former the Government had a majority of 45 against 3 votes.

The resignation of Count Sin Marino has been accepted, and General Cialdini appointed in his place, with the title of Lieutenant-General of Naples. The Royal troops have been engaged in several conflicts with the brigands in the southern provinces, and inflicted on them very great losses.

AUSTRIA.

A letter from Corfu states that there is an Austrian frigate and a steamer in attendance on the Empress of Austria at Corfu, and that the frequent visits of Austrian officers to the island of Ithaca should be considered as unalarming. It is stated the Hungarians have given up all idea of a union or personal union between Hungary and Austria.

From Arras we learn that the extreme Croatian national party has triumphed, the Diet having adopted the proposal for the separation of Croatia from Hungary by 120 against 3 votes.

Archduke Rainer, Minister of Public Works, has been relieved of his functions as Governor of the Tyrol and Vorarberg, and Prince Charles Lothowski has been appointed in his place.

The Austrian Government has given orders to various manufactories in Bohemia for 30,000 iron camp-bedsteads, which are to be sent within a short time to the confines of Croatia, Slavonia, and Dalmatia.

PRUSSIA.

At Baden-Baden on Sunday morning an attempt was made on the life of the King of Prussia with a pistol while he was walking on the promenade. His Majesty was not hit, but received no injury beyond a slight contusion on the neck, and returned to his residence on foot. The assassin was immediately arrested, and proves to be a student from Leipsic, and a native of Odessa, named Becker, aged twenty-one. He does not belong to any society, and is thought to be insane. A letter was found upon him stating that he esteems the King of Prussia personally, but "does not consider him competent to deal with the German question." He declared that he has no accomplices. The Queen of Prussia, on hearing of the attempt, fainted.

It is stated that the King has remitted to General Muntenfel the rest of his three months' imprisonment.

TURKEY.

The installation of the new Sultan took place on the 4th inst. at the Seraglio Point, and was accompanied with extraordinary pomp and splendour and parade.

The Sultan has commuted a great number of punishments, and great economies have been effected in the war budget. Aali Pacha has been appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Fuad Pacha Professor of Law at the Court of Justice and of the Tanzimat. The elaboration of laws, the administration of the interior, and the revision of judicial sentences, Djevdet Pacha are to be directed. Mahmoud Bey has been appointed Minister of the Civil List, in place of Hasib Pacha. The new Sultan, among other reforms, is turning his attention to a new organization of the Ottoman fleet, and has decided on sending two superior officers to England and France to examine all the latest improvements in shipbuilding. He has given an instance of his liberal views by appointing two Christians to important offices at Constantinople.

INDIA.

Heavy rains have fallen in Bengal, the North-west Provinces, and the Punjaub; and it is hoped that the coming crops will be good, and that the dearth will be terminated.

CHINA.

Matters in China are very quiet. Great hopes are entertained of the results to arise from the new trade with Hankow and the towns on the Yang-Tse-Kiang.

AUSTRALASIA.

The bill for the abolition of State aid to religion has passed the Victoria Legislature by a majority of fifty to ten. On the 15th of May a banquet was given at Melbourne to Major-General Pratt by the volunteers of Victoria on the occasion of the General's return from the scene of the war in New Zealand. The castle disease known as the pleuro-pneumonia is spreading sad ravages in certain districts.

The principal event of the month in New South Wales is the decease of the Legislative Council on May 13. There have been heavy rains, All the rivers of the interior have risen above their banks, and much property has been destroyed. A new gold-field has been discovered at Warrumbungle and the Nadie Dog Creek tributaries. Sir John Young received his commission as Governor-in-Chief in June last, and was formally installed in the office and took the usual oaths on the 15th, at Government House, Sydney, on the 22nd of that month. Beautiful copper have been found near Penrith. The foundation-stone of the Sailors' Home was laid on May 16, by Lady Young, in presence of a large concourse of people.

Advices from Queensland to the 15th of May have been received. Parliament met on April 30. Some land bills have been introduced, or promised, by the Government; amongst others, one to legalise marriage with a deceased wife's sister. The Budget has been introduced, and the country is shown thereby to be in a healthy financial condition. The estimates are as sanguine as ever on the capabilities of their soil and climate to produce any quantity of gold.

At South Australia a Ministerial crisis, which is generally the only thing to disturb the equanimity of the unusually quiet colony, has occured. The Government resigned; and, on the formation of a new Ministry, Parliament was, on May 21, prorogued. Ministerial explanation was made, the estimates were laid on the table, and another adjournment for a week took place. The Census returns, which have just been made up, give the population of South Australia proper as 127,000 souls, of which 65,000 are males and 62,000 females. There is an increase, as compared with the returns of last Census, of only 9,000 souls.

Tasmania has been taken by surprise at the conduct of the Governor is dissolving the Parliament. There are already several candidates in the field for the new Parliament.

By advices from Auckland to May 11 we learn that the New Zealanders are preparing to renew hostilities. A general native insurrection is anticipated.

COUNTRY NEWS.

A brother and sister, named Griffin, of Cullen, in the county of Tipperary, have been committed on the charge of having poisoned their brother.

At the Shire Assizes for Cheshire Miss Mary Ann Wright, who has just obtained a verdict for £1000 for breach of promise of marriage against a gentleman, was awarded a further £600 or £700 by way of solatium.

A few days ago a violent thunderstorm passed over the village of Lowtham, Carlton, &c., Nottinghamshire, and during the storm the electric fluid struck the parish church and shattered the tablets of the Ten Commandments.

The South-Western Railway Company are laying down a double line between Woking and Weybridge, on the Chertsey line, and building a handsome waiting-room at the Poole station on the same line.

An explosion took place at Monk wearmouth colliery on Monday night, which resulted in the death of one man and injuries to three others.

Mr. Lascelles Cox, the Dean of the Faculty has presented the donation of £300 towards liquidating the temporary difficulties of the Queen's College, Birmingham. Liberal donations have been received from the Lord Lieutenant of the county, from the duke of Devonshire, and others.

Johann Carl Franz, the German who has been in custody for some time on suspicion of having murdered a man named Wm. Bowyer, at Kingwood Patsenage, was on Monday brought before the Reigate bench of magistrates and discharged from custody.

The great Orange anniversary, on the 12th of July, has passed off quite peaceably in Ulster. There were Orange processions, with music, banners, and flourishing of sticks, but the Roman Catholics did not interfere.

At the York Assizes, on Monday, James Windle, the lodger in a widow's house at Darnall, near Sheffield, who, after being rejected by her, put "Battle's Vermin-killer" into her beer, which the woman found out before she tasted it, was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude for life.

An inquiry is being held at Cambridge into the circumstances attending the death of a Jewish hawker, whose body was found on a few days ago in the River Cam. It appears that another youth, named Pilsen, is suspected of causing the death by a blow given in a fight they had together, and he is in custody, the magistrates refusing bail.

At Chelmsford Assizes, on Tuesday, a boy, eleven years of age, named Charles Wright, was put to the bar to be tried for the crime of setting fire to two stacks of wheat. The value of the property destroyed was £200, and the prisoner had confessed that he had committed the act on fire, although there appeared to be an absence of any motive except sheer love of mischief. He is to be sent to a reformatory.

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The inauguration of the statue of Dr. Watts took place at Southampton on Wednesday. The 15th anniversary of the opening of the proceedings were of a peculiarly interesting character, and attracted a very large assemblage of persons. The statue was unveiled by Lord Palmerston, and delivered an address, and the Mayor and the civic authorities also attended to do honour to their honorary townsman.

The Liverpool magistrates on Monday committed Captain Wilson, of the ship Severn, for trial, on the charge of having caused the death of one of his crew, named Flynn. The evidence showed that Flynn had been fully described in our columns) had been remanded on several other charges of a similar character, and that on the 27th of March last the steward of a ship which he commanded before he was transferred to the Severn, and of having thus caused the death of the unfortunate man.

At Westwoodside, near Epworth, in Lincolnshire, Mrs. Wilson, one day last week, drowned her three children in a cistern, and then left for a place in Yorkshire, leaving a letter behind her, in which she stated the act that had taken place. A Coroner's jury has returned a verdict of "Wilful murder against the mother." The woman is in custody, and will "take her trial at the coming assizes."

A FASCINATING LOTHARIO.—At the Hertford Assizes, yesterday week, a young man, named Hedge, residing in the neighbourhood of Watford, brought an action for breach of promise of marriage against a young lady, named Smith. The plaintiff was much older than Miss Hedge, but he seems for a time to have been resolved on acquiring her "for better, for worse," by means of a special licence. The defendant, it appears, was much courtship he withdrew from his engagement. When the plaintiff was being cross-examined, Mr. Giffard asked him what was the age of the lady? Hedge, the jury bore, with a forty-red head of hair, and whose general appearance certainly did not indicate the possession of very much knowledge of affection in a good-looking girl of eighteen, and asked whether he was the defendant who invited testimonials from the ex-sweethearts of the young lady in question, immediately turned upon the party indicated, and when the witness replied that he was the defendant, he (Hedge) said he was a scoundrel. The learned Judge could not refrain from joining. The jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff, damages, £100.

Monday's *Moniteur* publishes the letter addressed by M. Grand, President of the Institute, to M. Thiers, informing him that they had sanctioned the association's proposition to erect their deceased colleague at 20,000 francs on his "History of the Consulate and the Empire." The *Moniteur* publishes M. Thiers's reply, expressing his high sense of the honours, but stating that he had requested the academy to devote the money to the encouragement of letters.

In the metropolis of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha there has been a very remarkable meeting of the German shooting guilds and of the Turnvereine, or gymnastic associations, which has resulted in this fraction of the German people evincing themselves of the opportunity to consolidate, as it were, their own nationality, and to express their gratitude for the services rendered by the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha to Germany by the military reunion with Prussia. At the final meeting the Duke was in the chair.

GOOD TIMES FOR "GENTLEMEN."—The *Presse* of Vienna, of the 7th, says:—"A quarrel lately arose at Marsch, in Hungary, between a gentleman engineer and a Jewish butcher, who would not furnish him with meat on credit, and the former threatened the latter to beat his ears. The butcher replied that if he attempted such a thing he would throw a five-pound weight at his head. The engineer made a complaint to the authorities, and the butcher was condemned to pay a fine of 100 florins. Servus, a Jew, he had insulted a gentleman and refused to give him credit."

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

THE WAYS AND MEANS THEREOF.

President Lincoln having, in his Message to Congress, called for 400,000 men to enable him to restore the seceded States to the Union, Mr. Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio, the Secretary of the Treasury (an official whose functions correspond with those of the British Chancellor of the Exchequer), presented to Congress on the 5th inst. an interesting written report, or budget, the substance of which we record in a few words. The present (the fiscal year of the United States commences on July 1 of each year. The total estimates for the current fiscal year (July 1, 1861, to June 30, 1862) are 318,519,582 dols. (omitting fractions of a dollar), or about £65,000,000. To meet this expenditure Mr. Chase thinks it advisable to raise 320,000,000 dols. "With great defences and no little distrust of his own judgment," he recommends that 80,000,000 dols. should be raised by taxation, and that 240,000,000 dols. should be sought through loans. The question, then, is how to raise this 80,000,000 dols. His chains to fall on imports, direct taxes, internal duties, and excise duties. The principal advantages of the system of direct taxes are found in the sensibility with which they are felt and observed in the motives that accompany for economy and fidelity in the administration; and in the manifest supply of distributing burdens in proportion to means rather than in proportion to consumption. On the other hand, the advantages of indirect taxation by duties on imports are found in the economy of collection, in the facility of payment, in the adaptability to the resources of industry, and, above all, in the powerful aid to Federal interference with the finances of the States, whose main reliance for revenue for all objects of State administration must continue to be upon levies on property. These considerations have doubtless determined the preference which has always been evinced by the people of the United States for duties on imports as the useful source of national revenue. Only on occasions of special exigency has a resort been had to direct taxes or to internal duties or excise.

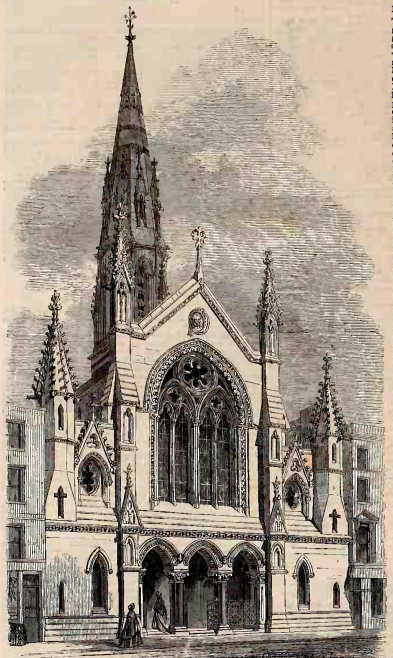
But the present "Morrill" tariff will not produce anything like the 80,000,000 dols. required during the first quarter of the year. In the year the receipts on imports were only 5,537,000 dols. This sources of revenue most promptly to be made available must be sought in the articles now exempt or liable to a duty of 5 per cent., because these are heretofore been taxed, and were only exempted when the debts contracted in former years would be paid off. Tea, coffee, sugar, molasses, raw sugar, and of these wholly free, tea and coffee, are the most important. The Secretary proposes that a duty of 2 cents per pound be laid on brown sugar, 3 cents on clayed sugar, and 4 cents on loaf and refined sugar; corresponding duties on syrup, candy, and molasses; on coffee, 5 cents per pound; on tea 15 cents per pound; on wine, 20 cents per gallon; and on spirits, 20 cents (10d.). These duties will produce an additional revenue of 20,000,000 dols. On other minor reforms of the tariff he hopes to raise 7,000,000 dols. more, and that the whole customs revenue for the year will reach 37,000,000 dols. The sale of public lands and miscellaneous items will be good for 3,000,000 dols., making the total 60,000,000 dols. He still wants 20,000,000 dols. more from taxes. He must resort to direct taxes or to direct taxes or to excises. The Constitution requires that the former be apportioned among the States, in the ratio of the Federal population: the latter need only be uniform throughout the States. The Secretary is the opinion that to be guided by Congress as to which source of taxation he shall tap. The value of the real and personal property of the people of the United States, according to the Census of 1860, is omitting fractions, sixteen thousand millions of dols. The value of real property is estimated at 11,272,000,000 dols., and of personal, at 4,811,000,000 dols. The proportion of property of both descriptions in the loyal States is—of real, 7,500,000,000 dols., of personal, 2,270,000,000 dols. A tax of one fifth of one per cent on the real and personal property of the loyal States would produce 20,000,000 dols., and a tax of three tenths of one per cent on the real property alone in those States would produce 22,932,000 dols., either sum being largely in excess of that required. The difficulty in the way of a direct tax is not in the constitution, for no State violations and no State machinery for collecting direct taxes on property exists. In States it would be necessary to create an extensive and complicated Federal machinery. The constitutional objection arising from the non-incidence of the tax on the instrumentionary labour is, therefore, nothing. The tax will be levied by all the States alike, and the difficulty of collection cannot vitiate the legality of the tax itself.

Excise duties have this to recommend them—they may be collected more cheaply than direct taxes, by fewer agents, and with less interference with the habits of the States. They tax only what is used or bear hard upon the luxurious classes. If Congress should prefer excise duties to direct taxes, and like to confine the tax to articles of use, the Secretary recommends duties on stills and distilled liquors, on ale and beer, on tobacco, on snuff, on cotton, on spring carriages, on silver ware and jewellery, and on legacies.

One other source Mr. Chase indicates with delight. The property of "rebels and traitors" can be confiscated to the public use.

Congress may also retrench. Let 10 per cent be deducted from all salaries paid by the Federal Government, and let the members abolish the franking privilege and reduce the postal expenses.

Lastly, as to the 240,000,000 dols. which is to be raised by loan. The Secretary recommends on the 1st inst. to pay 6 per cent. He says: "It is hardly thinks the rate of interest too high, the Secretary can only say that capitalists will not be asked to take stock in the war is a people's war he will appeal direct to the people. He proposes to open a national loan for 100,000,000 dollars, and for any amount which may be issued in the form of Treasury notes or Exchequer bills, bearing a yearly interest of 7 3-10ths per cent, to be paid half-yearly. Should other than these securities be issued, the interest will be equal to a cent a day on fifty dollars, and the loan will be issued for 50 dols., and so on, multiples thereof. The amount of interest for specified periods will be endorsed on the back of the note. If anybody



ST. PETER'S CHURCH, GREAT WINDMILL-STREET.—SEE PAGE 38.

STATUE OF MR. ROBT. HALL.

THE memory of this gentleman, whose great abilities and social and public virtues are held in merited esteem by his townsmen and constituents in Leeds, has been handed down to posterity by the erection of a statue in the Victoria Hall, at the Leeds Town-hall. The work is colossal in size, is of the purest white Carrara marble, and has been executed by Messrs. Lee and Welsh, sculptors, of Leeds. It is, perhaps, the largest and finest statue yet executed in the provinces. The deceased member is represented in his official costume, his right hand stretched out, in the act of speaking, while his left holds a roll of paper. At his feet, one of the principal acts of his life is represented in the Reformatories Bill laid upon a volume of the statutes. The pedestal is of red Aberdeen granite, and bears the simple inscription "ROBERT HALL, M.P., Leeds, 1857."

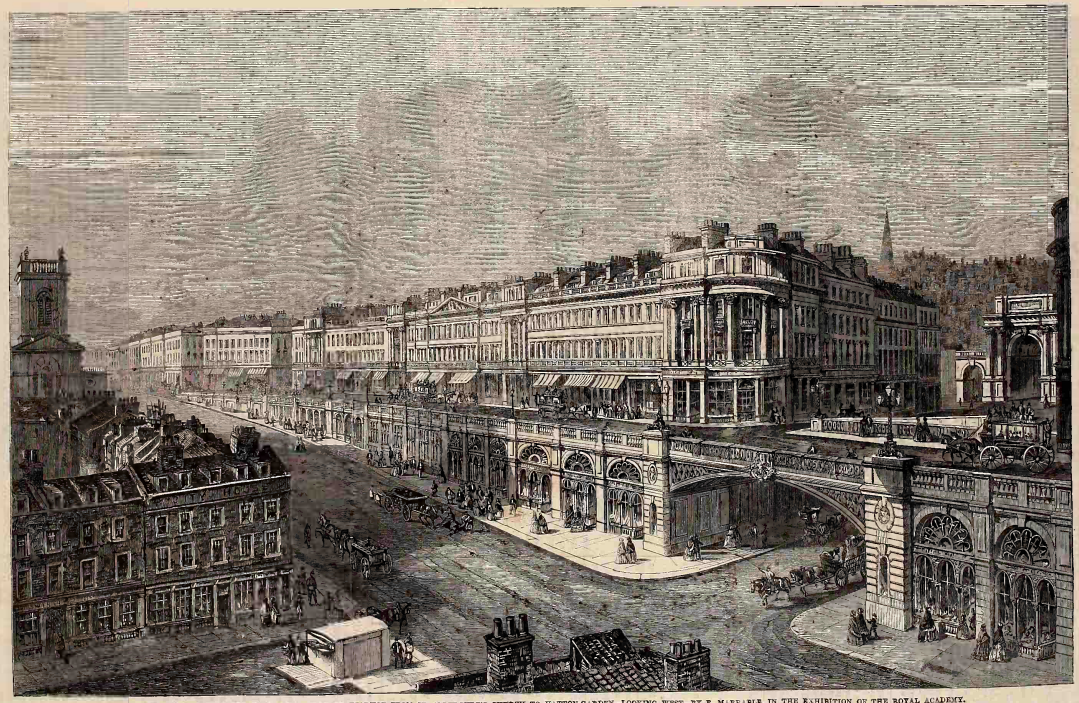
The statue was presented to the Municipal Council, on behalf of the subscribers, on the 12th instant, by George Skirrow Beecroft, Esq., M.P., one of the present members for Leeds, who succeed Mr. Hall upon that gentleman's sudden and lamented decease in 1857.

STATUE OF THE LATE MR. ROBERT HALL, M.P. FOR LEEDS, AND RECORDER OF DONCASTER.

BOATS IN REGENT'S PARK.

THE attractions of Regent's Park have recently been increased by the addition of pleasure-boats for hire, which have been placed on the ornamental water with the approval of the first Commissioner of her Majesty's Works. A floating pier has been constructed for the convenience of those who wish to avail themselves of this new source of health and recreation. The boats may be hired every day (Sunday excepted) at a charge of one shilling an hour for skiffs, and eightpence an hour for party boats, or half-a-crown with a man. Each boat is provided with a life-preserver, and those of the lighter sort are not to carry more than two persons, so that the safety as well as the amusement of the public is duly provided for.

PLEASURE-BOATS ON THE ORNAMENTAL WATER IN REGENT'S PARK.



VIEW OF THE PROPOSED HIGH-LEVEL ROAD OR VIADUCT FROM ST. SEPULCHRE'S CHURCH TO HATTON-GARDEN—LOOKING WEST—BY F. MARRABLE, IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

PROPOSED VIADUCT FROM ST. SEPULCHRE'S CHURCH TO HATTON-GARDEN. BY F. MARRABLE.

THE inconvenience, loss, and danger, attendant upon the present condition of Holborn-hill on the one side of Farringdon-street, and of Skinner-street on the other, have long been complained of and generally acknowledged. To judge of the extent of the evil it may be stated that the present gradient of Holborn-hill varies from about 1 in 23 to 1 in 17, the steepest point being opposite Ely-place. Compare this with what has been considered the steepest unobjectionable gradient in plans for railways laid before Parliament—namely, 1 in 40, and the weighty claims of the case will be at once suggested. The waste of horse-labour, the wear and tear of hoofs&c., and the losses occasioned by accidents constantly occurring are too well known, and need hardly be descanted upon. All must agree that the removal of this nuisance can be only a matter of time, and a question as to the arrangement under which it is to be accomplished; and the proximate establishment of a central railway terminus in Farringdon-street seems to be an event which prescribes that some arrangement of the kind should not much longer be delayed.

Before proceeding to give a description of the plan now proposed for the purpose by Mr. F. Marrable, as shown in his design now exhibiting at the Royal Academy, and of which we give an Engraving, it may be as well briefly to state the main features of the plans of others, which from time to time have been brought under notice and received more or less consideration.

Foremost in importance amongst these was that of Mr. Bunning, the City architect, put forward some years ago, and which proposed to mitigate and divide the evil as follows. He proposed to fill up the lower level of the valley between Holborn-hill and Skinner-street to the height of about twelve feet, thereby proportionally diminishing the gradient complained of in them; but at the same time elevating the level of Farringdon-street to be covered by an ascent and descent of about equal gradient to that resulting between Holborn-hill and Skinner-street. To accommodate this arrangement of the surface to the adjacent house frontages in Holborn-hill, Skinner-street, and Farringdon-street, Mr. Bunning proposed to convert the first floors into shops, and the present shops into basement stories, adding new stories to the top, with the alternative of entirely rebuilding all these premises in accordance with the new requirements of the position. The cost of these improvements, after making allowance for improved value, was estimated at £350,000, or, supposing the houses to be pulled down and rebuilt, to £650,000.

Other proposals have been made, one of them by Mr. Yorke, for a viaduct running down the centre of the present roadway, for the through traffic, leaving a sufficient space below on either side for the local traffic; but these plans are open to many and serious objections, as only partly meeting the difficulty and destroying a great deal of local traffic, without substituting any other local interest to be benefited by the change.

Finally, Mr. Turner proposed a scheme for a high-level bridge, something similar to that since projected by Mr. Marrable, but differing in this main particular—that it contemplated running on the south side of the roadway, instead of the north. This plan, while it left the carriage way as it at

present is free to the use of those who have occasion to resort to it, was open to the objection that it would very seriously obstruct the thoroughfares northwards from Fetter-lane, Shoe-lane, Farringdon-lane, &c., and was available from Farringdon-street only to foot-passengers by means of steps, as in the case of the approaches to New London Bridge from Thames-street.

Mr. Marnable, in the plan now before us, proposes to build a highlevel viaduct, on the north side of Holborn-hill and Skinner-street, from the south approach to St. Sepulchre's Church, which are coincident in height; setting back the fronting about sixty feet; an arch being thrown across Victoria-street, in continuation of Farringdon-street, having a clear headway of twenty-two feet. An important recommendation in the plan is that the house property would be set back to as less value than that on the southern side of the road, whilst it will not interfere to the same extent with the business of the shops between there would. Fetter-lane, Shoe-lane, and all the thoroughfares debouching from the south will be left undisturbed, whilst, from the nature of the site, Hatton-garden and Ely-place will open at once upon the proposed northern viaduct, and King-street, Smithfield, would be made to connect with it without any gradient, with regard to the traffic north and south. Victoria-street, after passing under the archway, with second northern arch by a gradient of about 1 in 30 for a distance of 445 feet, to a point supposed to be the site of the intended Central Metropolitan Railway Station. At this point the level attained would be about half the height of the archway; and from it roads flanking Victoria-street on either side would ascend in a southerly direction, by a similar gradient of about 1 in 30, to the level of and upon upon the viaduct. Thus, whilst the direct traffic north and south would be unimpeded, that coming from the north down Victoria-street, and from the proposed railway station, would have an opportunity by means of an easy ascent, of proceeding west or east by the new high-level road, and, vice versâ, of traffic coming from the west or east. Moreover, even the traffic coming from the south and destine for the east or west might, at option, by a very slight detour northward, be made to take advantage of the improved gradient afforded by this plan, therefore, it seems that new and improved facilities for transit are afforded for traffic from every point of the compass, without at all interrupting the present means of communication, either during the progress of the works or at any time for local traffic generally after the existing roadway being left in *statu quo*.

The gross estimated cost of these improvements is £320,000; but as a set-off to this would be the value of the new frontages, which it is considered would be amongst the best in London, and of the spaces under the new roadways, which would be available for purposes of trade, either as retail shops or as warehouses. Putting the estimated return from these and other sources at £135,000, the net actual outlay for the proposed works would be reduced to £185,000.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, July 21.—8th Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 22.—Magdalen. Full Moon, 11m. 4m.
TUESDAY, 23.—Gibraltar taken, 1704.
WEDNESDAY, 24.—Grand Duke of Tuscany abdicated, 1859.
THURSDAY, 25.—Coleridge died, 1834.
FRIDAY, 26.—St. Anne. Battle of Aboukir, 1799.
SATURDAY, 27.—French Revolution commenced, 1830.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 27, 1861.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. A. M.	M. A. M.	M. A. M.	M. A. M.	M. A. M.	M. A. M.	M. A. M.
0 30	1 0	1 30	2 0	2 30	3 0	3 30
12 50	1 20	1 50	2 20	2 50	3 20	3 50

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Great success of the new Comedy, MY LORD AND MY LADY.—Monday, July 21, and during the Week, performances every night with the new Drama, BACHELOR AND MARRIED, after which, at Quarter to Eight, a new Comedy, MY LORD AND MY LADY; or, It Might Have Been Worse. Mr. Buckstone, Mr. Compton, Mr. Howe, Mr. Chippendale, Mr. Clark, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Lionel Brough, Mr. J. Rogers, Mr. Lacy, and Mr. Charles Mathews. Concluding with TURNING THE TABLES.—Mr. Compton.

THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—On Monday and during the Week, the Great Sensation Drama, A WOMAN HATER, by Watts Phillips. Mr. Wigan, Mr. Leclercq, Mr. Billington, Mr. Paul Bedford, Mr. Toole, Mr. Wilkinson, Mr. Mackay, Mr. Wilmot, Miss Woolgar, Miss Oliver, and Mrs. Keeley. Concluding with THE PRETTY HOUSEBREAKERS.—Mrs. J. R. Davis, Mrs. Rodwell, Miss Woolgar, Miss Oliver, and Mrs. Keeley. Commence at Seven.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Arrangements for Week ending Saturday, July 27:—
Tuesday: Review of Great Yeomanry and other Sections of Worcestershire at 3.
Thursday: GREAT NATIONAL BRASS-BAND CONTEST. First day.
Wednesday and Saturday: Performances by the LOWE ORATORIO PARTY. This will not be repeated by M. Besozzi.
Friday: GREAT NATIONAL BRASS-BAND CONTEST. Last day. Open at Nine, which each day.
The arrangements for Friday and Saturday will be duly announced.
Orchestral Band, Organ Performances, and Display of the Fountains daily. Mr. Blitzer in Motion, Fleture Gallery, and all the usual attractions.
Admission—Wednesday, Half-a-Crown; Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday, Shilling; other days by Sixpence. Season Tickets, Five Shillings each. Children under Twelve, Sixpence.
The Monthly Issues, Also Gold with Gemstones, are in the best order, the whole presenting a perfect of unusual beauty.
Admission—Wednesday, Half-a-Crown; Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday, Shilling; Saturday, Sixpence. Children under Twelve, Sixpence.
Sunday: Open at 12 o'clock. Admission, exceptionally by tickets.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—M. BLONDIN.—It is with much pleasure it is announced that arrangements have been made with M. Blondin to give his extraordinary PERFORMANCES on the WIRE TIGHTROPE, on Wednesday next, on the grounds of those truly instructions from which he performed at the private display in the Surrey Gardens, on Friday, June 21, and which delighted the numerous assembly present and elicited such extraordinary and unanimous marks of approval from the representatives of the Press. In order to afford the public an opportunity of witnessing these performances, it is proposed to repeat the entertainment on WEDNESDAY next, July 24, and on each succeeding Thursday, terminating before Five o'Clock. Admission by Season Tickets, or by Day Tickets, or on payment at the Crown-gate. Season Tickets will be issued for the Wednesday and for the stage, or in the Side Galleries, Five Shillings each. Unprecedented Reserved Seats in front of the Stage, Ten Shillings each. Day Tickets, Half-a-Crown each. Children under Twelve, half-price. Applications for the Contest to be forwarded to M. Blondin, Crystal Palace, or at the Crown-gate.
*** The persons save, will not be repeated by M. Blondin. Those who desire to witness it are requested to make early application for Tickets, particularly for Stalls, which must be limited in number.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—GREAT BRASS-BAND CONTEST.—THE GREAT NATIONAL BRASS-BAND CONTEST will take place at the CRYSTAL PALACE, on THURSDAY NEXT, the 25th and 26th of July.
Upwards of Twenty Bands, including parts of England and Wales, to take part in the 1st Grand Musical Contest. The Contest will commence in the Grounds each day at Ten o'Clock, and will be continued in the Palace at Three o'Clock. Conductors—Mr. Alfred Ousley, Leeds; Mr. Godfrey, Coldstream Guards; Mr. Distin, late Queen's Private Band; the Grand "Crescendo, March," "Rule, Britannia," and the National Anthem. After which they will perform the Contest in the Grounds till Dusk.
Valuable Prizes in Money and Cups will be given by the Crystal Palace Company; and, in addition to the Prizes, Gold Medals will be awarded to the Bands and Conductors who may secure the highest number of Points.
Special Trains at low fares are arranged to run from all parts of England; and Trains will leave Kensington and Victoria Stations for the Crystal Palace every Ten Minutes.
Doors open at Nine. Admission, One Shilling; Children under Twelve, Sixpence.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—GREAT FOUNTAINS.—The First Display of the GREAT FOUNTAINS on Saturday next, at Half-past Four o'Clock. Wednesday will take place on MONDAY, July 22, at Half-past Four o'Clock. This display will include the Display of Fireworks, and the Performance of the Overture to "Zampa" and Rossini's "La Gazza Ladra," and the Overture to "Guillaume Tell," and the Overture to "Le Prophète," and the Overture to "Le Prophète," and the Overture to "Le Prophète

LITERATURE AND ART.

'Twelve hundred pounds a year! The sum is, of course, not an extravagant one; yet it is all that the State can spare for the reward and relief of men and women of learning and genius in their old age. When the great Condé—Louis Quatorze's Condé, of whom Lord Stanhope wrote so dignified a life—when the victor of Rocroy died, his family, anxious that the name of so military a warrior should be duly commemorated, offered a prize of one hundred *ecus* (an *ecu* is three francs) for the best poetical panegyric on his character and his exploits. The successful poem took the form of an epigram, and ran thus:—

Cent ecus pour tant de gloire?
Or bien pas un sou par victoire!

"What," asks the incorruptible, "is a hundred francs for the celebration of so much glory? Why, it isn't a halfpenny per victory." The witty prince brought, however, its reward, and we believe that the poet was instructed to write a Pindaric eulogium, and was paid at the rate of *ecus* for it.

Were we to take the one thousand two hundred pounds annually doled out from the Civil List as representing so much literary, scientific, and artistic merit, it might be assumed that Government reckoned each life of literature as being worth just seventeen pence three farthings penny. However, it is well not to look the gift-horse in the mouth too narrowly, lest some rapid political economist should propose some fine evening, and in a fit of virtuous indignation, to take the grant away altogether. There is less reason to grumble at pensions, for the list of persons just honoured by Lord Beaconsfield's Ministry shows that the homely, meagre as it is, has been distributed with tact and discrimination. No one can take exception to the sum granted to such deserving persons as Miss Mary Ann Jerrold (daughter of the illustrious Douglas Jerrold), to Mrs. Hayda (widow of the author of the invaluable "Dictionary of Dates"), to that most industrious veteran of light literature Mr. Dudley Costello, to Miss Julia Hind (the widow of the late editor of *Bell's Life*), and to the late editor of the *Examiner*), to the sisters of Mr. Jameson, the art-critic, and to Mr. Curtis, the well-known entomologist. It was but right, and, certainly, that some fund more appropriate had been found to require the services of the late gallant Sir Gabriel Bretton, and those of Mr. Barham, who died at Naples, and to bestow pensions on the widows; but there is a screw loose, we presume, in our system of military, naval, and diplomatic rewards, and it is better that the matter in question should be quartered on literature than that they should not be relieved at all.

A week or two since we advised our readers that the carved chair designed by William Hogarth for David Garrick was to be sold at Puttick & Simpson's. It was duly knocked down last week, and brought the amazing price of three hundred guineas. We are delighted to hear that the admirers of painting and the drama, even in these mimetest moments, are so numerous—and so wealthy. The Hogarth chair was, we believe, purchased for the account of a great lady, whose munificence is only equalled by her refinement, and whose fair hearer her sympathies with all that is liberal in art and letters, she seems only to live for the fine arts. Her name will still more add to the glory of a "four-leaved shamrock." How many aching hearts has not the daughter of Sir Francis Burdett comforted, and how many tears has she not wiped away!

"Great Expectations," which has almost run its race in *All The Year Round* appears to be destined to be one of the most successful of the stories which Mr. Dickens has written for the circulating libraries. This story is beyond question as powerfully written and as skilfully constructed as any of the author's former previous productions in fiction; and it contains, besides, as many of those meteoric flashes of humour, as many of those wonderful bits of word-painting of character, as could be put together in a volume, as the most ardent believer in the old glories of "Pickwick" and "Chuzzlewit" could wish. Mr. John Wilson Croker, "I went up like a rocket, and will come down like the stick;" but the smart was uttered before the invention of rockets without sticks and rockets which do not descend upwards are not as yet known showers of brilliant sparks. Let us, however, have our snarl. We cannot relish a bit in Mr. Charles Dickens's last story which is to be Sir Bulwer Lytton's fiction, "A Strange Story." A new novel by Mr. Anthony Trollope is always welcome, the stereotyped epithet—the anvil for the *Cornhill*, and is to bear the title of "Jones, Brown, and Robinson."

A question as to the ultimate destination of the centre of Leicester-square—that casement of London localities—has been asked in the House of Commons. It would be, indeed, a pity if the most picturesque, dioramical, panoramical palace is to be pulled down, and the multifarious collection of curiosities dispersed. What is to become of the area? What, indeed, is to become of Leicester-square altogether? Are the cloud-capped towers of the Alhambra, the gorgeous pinnacles, the riotous fretwork of the pleasure-palace and café chantant, the Great Globe itself—all to dissolve, and, like the baseless fabric of a vision, leave nothing but a wisp of Hyalopsis? It may be asked, how behind? The inhabitants of Leicester-square wish, we believe, the space in the centre to be kept clear, and laid out in pleasant walks and parterres; but there are those who have other intent on turning it to account as the site of a new hotel, a new music-hall, a new theatre, or even a new railway terminus. The last is a very valuable hint, although it does with the middle of Leicester-square, we trust that it will never revert to the locomotive spectacle it presented before 1851, when it was the species of Desert of Bahara in miniature—a *lieue carr* for vagrant sparrows, and a bunting-ground for dissipated cats.

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Did Lord Penzance find the institution of grand juries? The *Times*, on the authority of Blackstone, assumes that he did. The *Saturday* doubts the fact, says that Hengist and Horsa might have been the first to find the institution, and leaves the question to the *Times* on its historical inaccuracies. Then a learned pundit, signing himself "Historicus," writes to the *Times* in reply, and says that Ethelred theory, and girds at the *Saturday* as the "Superfine Review." "And behold, my son," once wrote a (literary) Ozymandias (not the Chancellor), "which was the quarrel that first began the controversy conducted." Whoever founded grand juries—whether King Arthur or King Ethelred—they have proved—there is little doubt that they will be relished during the reign of her present gracious Majesty.

In our glance at the items in the Session End we omitted to state that £470 per annum was granted to Mr. Alexander Munro. So the venerable artist shall come last, but not least, in our column. Mr. Munro was born at Bonnington, near Edinburgh, in the first decade of years ago as an admirable painter in oils; he has been one of the very first of our British sculptors; he is the author of a most graphic and interesting "Life of Rembrandt." After long and valuable services to art and literature, and at an almost patriarchal age, Mr. Burnet and Mr. Munro have had their dignity even so trifling an instalment of the national bounty as £70 a year.

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FINE ARTS.

"CROMWELL REFUSING THE CROWN OF ENGLAND." By T. H. MAGNUS.

Mr. Magnus's large picture of "Cromwell Refusing the Crown of England," now on view at Messrs. Jennings', in Cheapside, illustrates one of the grandest incidents in the one of the most glorious of our history. It was in the year 1657, towards the end of the Protector's career, that the House of Commons by repeated instances endeavoured to persuade him to take the title and office of King. On April 11 a deputation of ninety-nine members waited upon His Highness with an address to that effect, when he replied in these memorable words:—"I am ready to serve, not as a King, but as a Constable, if you like; for I think by my place I serve God, other thought that I could not tell what my business was, nor what I was in the place I stood in, save compare myself to a good constable set to keep the peace. Say I am prepared to return this answer to you, that I cannot undertake this Government with the title of King."

This is the particular occasion which the artist has chosen for the subject of his picture, and he has treated it with considerable ability. The Protector is seated in the middle of the picture, in front of a large table, on which rest the proffered insignia of Royalty, which he magnanimously repudiates. Surrounding him on either side, skilfully grouped, are the various leaders who are receiving, or may be supposed, to have taken part in the deputation—Sir John Glynn (Chancellor), Lenthall, Whitelocke, Sir Hen. Vane, Fleetwood, and many eminent on the one side, and Sir Thomas Widdrington (the Speaker), Lord Broghill, and Lord General Lambert on the other. All the notable are seated John Milton (Latin secretary to Cromwell) and Sir Richard Onslow, the former writing, the latter examining a book. The background is filled in with a line of Cromwell's Ironsides, with their halberts.

The general effect, in short, is that of a well-filled canvas, occupied by figures assembled for some purpose of overwhelming import. Unfortunately the figure of Cromwell, spite of its elevated position, is the least commanding in the whole. Low in stature, it is not even dignified, but not dignified in bearing, there is this further defect in the attitude—the Protector is made to appear as if he were addressing the spectator, the address in the right hand, and pressing the breast with the left. Cromwell in fact, would have been far more in character, as he most ardent believer in the old glories of "Pickwick" and "Chuzzlewit" could wish, had Mr. John Wilson Croker, "I went up like a rocket, and will come down like the stick;" but the smart was uttered before the invention of rockets without sticks and rockets which do not descend upwards are not as yet known showers of brilliant sparks. Let us, however, have our snarl. We cannot relish a bit in Mr. Charles Dickens's last story which is to be Sir Bulwer Lytton's fiction, "A Strange Story." A new novel by Mr. Anthony Trollope is always welcome, the stereotyped epithet—the anvil for the *Cornhill*, and is to bear the title of "Jones, Brown, and Robinson."

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MUSIC.

The season of the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA is drawing to its end. The last performances on Saturday the 23rd of August. On Saturday last Mdlle. Patti appeared in the character of Violetta, in Flotow's "Martha," and again achieved a triumphant success. Contrary to the usual custom, the Italian version was sung, the audience very popular by poor Bosio's charming performance of the Traviata. It is by no means easy to find a possible companion in the part, which is both comic and romantic, than to its music, which is not entitled to any higher praise than that of being light and tuneful. Mdlle. Patti did not fail short of Bosio, either in her acting or singing of the part. In all the various phases of the character—except the last—she was equally good, and in the representation of high life; then as the pretended country girl, rejoicing in her escape from the tyranny of the intrigante she put herself into, and lastly, in the scene, which called forth the greatest display of her powers, when she is overcome by the sudden recognition of her husband, she was equally successful. The other principal parts were sustained by Signor Graziani as Plunkett, and Tagliafico Sir Tristram—all excellent; and, indeed, the opera could not have been better performed or got up in every respect. The scene of the Fair, with Richings, Mdlle. Rosetta Vitale, and the dances, and rustic pastimes, was one of the prettiest things we have seen on the operatic stage. The chorus was excellent, and the orchestra stalls presented a brilliant array of rank and distinction. This, indeed, has generally been the case throughout the season, which, to all appearance, has been a highly successful one.

Mdme. DE VAUCHERAN'S concert, on Wednesday last week was of more than ordinary interest. This lady is a first-rate pianist, and her performance of Beethoven's famous "Kreutzer Sonata," in which she was excellently accompanied by Herr Hegar, a young violinist from the Conservatoire of Leipsic, displayed powers of a high order. Among the vocal performers was Miss Alice Dodd, whom we heard on this occasion for the first time, and who delighted the audience by the remarkable sweetness of voice, taste, and feeling with which she sang Dussek's favourite canzonet, "Name the glad day," and the Irish melody, "The harp that once in Tara's halls." This last air was vehemently encored. Vocal and instrumental pieces were performed by Miss Palmer, Mr. Perren, Miss Grace Alleyne, Herr Ganz, and M. Paque. The room was full of fashionable company.

Mdme. CORINNE DE LUIGI gave a concert at Willis's Rooms on Wednesday last, which also attracted a numerous and distinguished audience. This lady, who has received vocal instruction from no less a person than Rossini, is not unworthy of the interest taken by the great master in her success. She is indeed a most accomplished singer, possessed of a voice of the finest quality and of extensive compass, together with perfect purity of style and great brilliancy of execution. Her principal performances were a new dramatic air called "La Speranza," composed by Rossini expressly for her; and a new dramatic scene entitled "Circe," composed also expressly for her by the illustrious amateur Prince Poniatowski. From her impassioned delivery of these pieces (especially the last) it was evident that Mdme. de Luigi possesses no ordinary powers as an actress, in which capacity we hope to have an opportunity of seeing her.

A joint-stock company is in the course of being formed under the title of "The Royal Italian Opera Association." A prospectus has just been issued, from which we learn that it is to be incorporated under the *Limited Liability Act*; that its capital is to be £50,000, in shares of £2 each; and that the preliminary arrangements are now being made by a provisional committee, whose names are announced. Among these are Messrs. Bellis, Wallace, Barnett, Mori, Stuart, Wing Cooper, Weiss, and other eminent composers and performers. The object of the association, to use the language of the prospectus, is "to advance the English art by establishing a national opera on a scale commensurate with the qualifications of the English artists, the requirements of the public, and the dignity of the country." The affairs of the association are to be managed by an executive council; and the positions of musical director, stage-manager, principal scenic artist, &c., are to be assigned to competent persons, who will be entrusted with the entire control of his department, and held responsible for its efficiency. But the decision of works to be performed, and the engagement of artists, will belong to the executive council. Such is a brief outline of the plan, more fully developed in the prospectus, of which we have not room to-day to say more than that it is of great importance to every one who takes an interest in the fortunes of the English musical stage; but it is difficult as well as important; and much caution as well as energy will be required to bring the scheme to a successful issue.

THE THEATRES.

ADELPHI.—On Saturday "Colleen Bawn" concluded its extraordinary run. Here and in the country Mr. and Mrs. Boucicault had performed the piece consecutively for the extraordinary 430 nights, but the memory of such task-work required relief, and they have wisely sought a diversion. Mr. Webster made an appropriate speech on the occasion, in which the manager himself appeared in the drama of "The Dead Heart." A new farce was produced, called "The Pretty Horsebreaker," which included some comic situations from Berlioz's well-known "Damnation," at last few weeks echoing in the journals, and was, in the measure due to such comic pieces, successful.

HAYMARKET.—A new comedy from the pen of Mr. Planché's is always sure to be welcome. The present, produced on Friday week for Mr. Buckstone's benefit, entitled "Which is It?" My Lord and My Lady?" or, It Might Have Been Worse;" and is freely adapted from Alexander Dumas' "Un Mariage sous Louis XV." The piece adopts the style as illustrating the conditions of matrimonial felicity in our own country in the eighteenth century. Truly, English manners were then not remarkably pure, and the dramatist would have well been employed in London. Love in My Lord and Lady's marriage had nothing to do—it was the last thing to be considered as necessary. The dramatist shows how it grew subsequently, and acquired such strength as to carry both husband and wife safely and honourably through their troubles. Lord Lovelace, the husband, is in indifference, their relation ripened not only into affection but into fidelity. Mr. and Mrs. Buckstone were well suited in the characters of the husband and wife, as Lord and Lady Fitzpatrick, have to pass through this probation, and personated the characters with ease. In contrast to these is a vulgar cast of the lady, performed by Mrs. Wilkinson with great animation and force. Mr. Buckstone, too, has a suitable part; a retired sea-captain, who, from his knowledge of the habits of a court, but, being jealously inclined, is afraid of leaving his wife alone. He makes to lose her virtue by inducing her former lover to cause his attentions towards her; the result of which is satisfactory, though the process is ridiculously painful. After the play Mr. Buckstone delivered his annual address, the theatre remaining closed on his account.

PRINCESS'.—A young lady from the United States, Miss Mary Provost, made her first appearance in England last week, in the character of Rosalind, in Shakspeare's "As You Like It," and played it. The debutante had fair success, and manifested considerable intelligence. Her voice is pleasing, and considered in general, correctly it lacks the delicacy and refinement to which we are accustomed in the part. Mr. Phelps was the Jaques, and played admirably; and Mr. Widdicomb, as Touchstone, was decidedly droll.

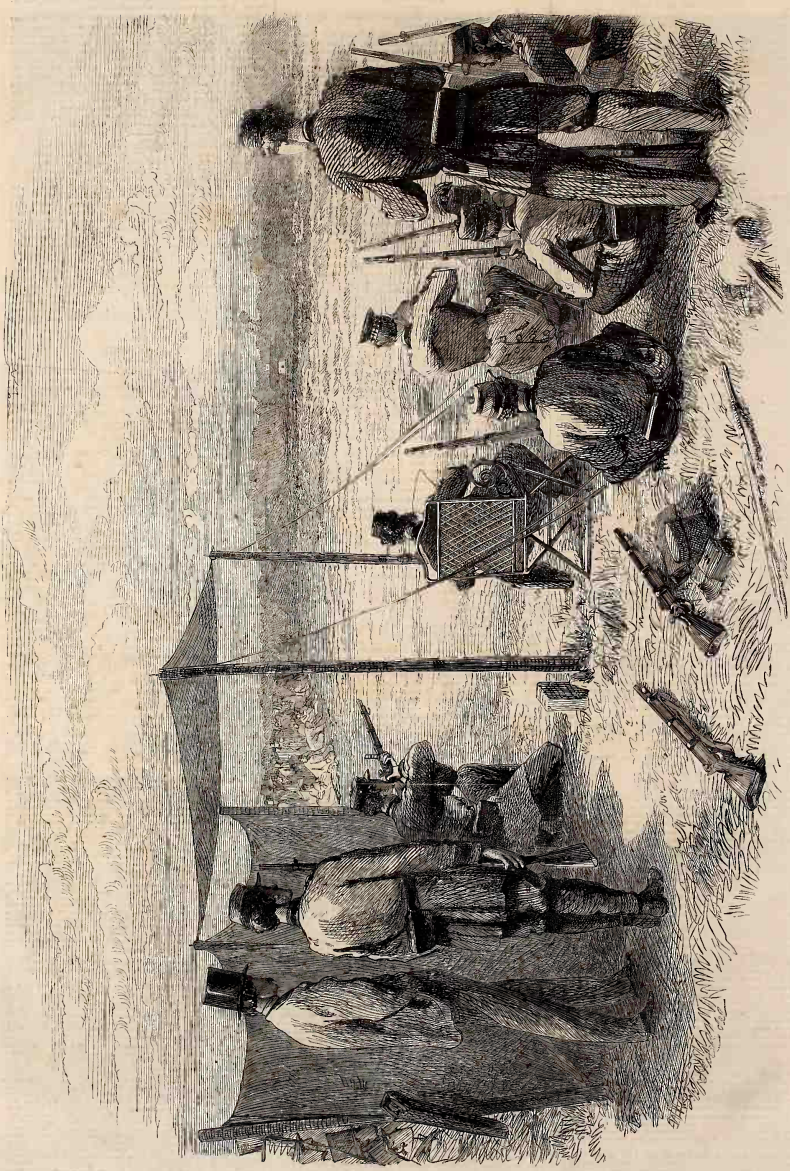
STRAND.—A new version of "The Little Treasure," under the title of "More Precious Than Gold," from the pen of Mr. C. S. Hartman, has been effectively produced. Miss Ada Swanborough appearing in a new and attractive rôle, in which she is very successful.

WHITTINGTON CLUB.—The great hall of this institution was occupied on Monday evening with an interesting experiment which, combining all circumstances, was successful. The ordinary business of "Patients," by Cardinal Wiseman, which enjoys considerable celebrity among the members of the Catholic community, had been entrusted to the Amateurs, and was placed on the stage and acted by an amateur dramatic company, in the presence of the Cardinal himself, with a very considerable success. Nothing to raise funds in aid of some Catholic schools. The two principal characters, Philip Neri and Cardinal Pallavicini, were taken by Mr. Lucas particularly well supported by Mrs. and Miss Lucas. To this young lady, we believe, the performance was entrusted, and certainly it cannot be acknowledged that, with the assistance of Messrs. Simmons and Son, she succeeded admirably. The whole of the temporary stage was set and arranged by any means; for, as complicated and ambitious is the drama, that it required no only scenery but accessories, and these were found in the club premises where were abundantly supplied. The story relates to the conversion of a noble lady of the Court of Queen Elizabeth to the faith she held, and the murder of martyrdom instituted by some of its primitive professors. The conduct of the drama in the early scenes was rather slow, but it was the fault of the performers in its action. Nor were all the performers equal to their business, although many displayed much ability as well as training for the duties and gestures! Notwithstanding all deficiences, however, the piety and pulses of the main incidents were fully developed, and the music by Mr. Lucas and Mendelssohn's music, a refined and rational entertainment was the result.

The electric light over the principal entrance to the Palais Royal has been reorganised for permanent use, and shines out most brilliantly upon the vast intersection of streets.

AN ELEPHANT IN CLOVER.—At Arles, a short time ago, a company of travelling equestrian performers, called the Troupe Americaine, had their grand exhibition in a garden on a grand scale. The proprietor, placed the animal at night in a stable next to a stud in which a large quantity of new-cut clover had been deposited. Unfortunately for some of the troupe the elephant broke down the woodwork which separated the two stables, and helped himself to the clover. The consequence was that he soon became dreadfully restless and died in a few hours.

PRINCIPAL ANTIQUITIES.—Excavations for the past three months considerable progress has been made in exploring the ruins of the ancient cities of Pteruda. In January, 1881, the Egyptian Antiquities commenced by Mr. and M. Ernest Renan at Sour, and the operations at these places are now complete, and the exception of the excavations at the Temple of Eschmoun, near Sidon. In these places, remains of the Crusaders were found at both places, but none above ground of the Phœnician or Roman periods. Fragments of granite, however, the limits of the ancient port of Sidon, still remain; also, on the plain to the east of the site of the old city, a subterranean Sidon has been discovered. Here, in 1855, the sarcophagus of Eschmounzar, in the cavern of Apollo, was found. This is the only great inscribed Phœnician sarcophagus hitherto discovered. Portions of another have been found in the same place by M. Renan. Also in the rock caves of Sidon, some of which are anterior to the time of Alexander, sarcophagi of various forms, some of terra cotta, ornamented with garlands, have been discovered. Other remains of different epochs have been examined, and portions have been brought to Paris. Some of the sculptures, &c., resemble those of Egypt, others those of Nineveh and Persepolis. Among the articles found in the excavations brought home are many articles of dress and common use, Phœnician coins, and a beauteous sarcophagus of good work manship.



THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION MEETING ON WIMBLEDON COMMON: SHOOTING FOR THE QUEEN'S PRIZE ON WEDNESDAY WEEK.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 65.

"DINAH'S PRAYER," BY J. BOSTOCK, IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

MR. BOSTOCK has in this little picture given an impressive rendering of one of the most striking and pathetic incidents in the able and popular romance of "Adam Bede," which cannot but be familiar to most of our readers. They will immediately recognise the scene where the high-purposed and pious Dinah comes to her friend Hetty in the midst of her trouble, and brings her to a proper feeling of her situation. The passage runs:—"Hetty obeyed Dinah's movement, and sank on her knees. Then Dinah said, 'Hetty, we are now before God. He is waiting for you to tell the truth.' Still there was silence. At last Hetty spoke in a tone of beseeching, 'Dinah, help me; I can't feel anything like you; my heart is hard.' Dinah held the clinging hand, and all her soul went forth in her voice."

The little group is full of fervour and passion—of dismal, heart-rending grief and humiliation and of bright hope in heaven. The upturned gaze of the single-hearted, earnest Dinah is charming—none the less that the artist has adhered in it to the homely character of the author's creation. We have seldom seen a little incident of the kind more artistically and at the same time more naturally treated.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

Never now, as in usual at this time of the year, the entity of the British Constitution is undergoing the process of vivisection, by the Upper House coming into play. The House of Lords is what is technically called full on most evenings; that is, in addition to the steady attendance of seventeen elderly Peers, ten middle-aged and eight or nine young ones are absolutely induced to stay till a quarter to seven o'clock doing the business of the nation; after which the patient members of the Government, and Lord Monteagle, who, when he is not sitting in the cock-pit, passes into the Peers' seat in the Commons and spends the remainder of his evenings there, finish up the rest, so get a speedy hale (for the Upper House) at a quarter to a little past eight. While they are in Session their Lordships, or a few of them, take up the subject with the Commons, who are calculated, in their usual savage fashion, and constitutionally repeat all the argument, good or bad, which has been set the listeners in, and make a force of error, the other House. The most unsuspicious observer will see by which the Lords take up a subject as it it had suddenly come into being, and not as if there was an intense consciousness of it. Constitutionally speaking, the action is akin to stage asides, inasmuch as the Lords are supposed never to know what has passed in the Commons, and thereupon proceed to keeping up this delusion to the dreary repetition of commonplace, with the inevitable result of something approaching to twaddle. Why do not the Lords try to dine before the day, and assemble at, say, half-past seven by being interesting? The lenient outside public rather looks to its Legislature for a large amount of its amusement, and loves to study rational specimens—alas! too brief and contracted—it would seem as if the Lords could be as absurd as the Commons if they would only try. It is true, it may be expected of them that they should expend their physical strength in sittings of fourteen hours' duration without coming to any single definite conclusion; and if they do not keep pace with the other House in the attainment of the ludicrous they must get rid of their habit of devoting the day to the day's business, and publish through the press in some manner so as to enable their most working members to obtain their natural rest; and if they indulge in recreation, not to take it in most of the afternoons of the Lower House at short periodic intervals, and with the effect at a dose of opium.

Last Monday one of these representatives of the people seemed suddenly to have awakened to the consciousness that it was time that the business of the Session should begin. The variest plain-dummy talkers, the most profound interpreters of the public time, being the only gentlemen present between the going into Committee of Supply with grievances such as why the Bankruptcy Court in Basinghall Street, which had been docked of three farthings a day of his pension by the misinterpretation of a Royal warrant by an inefficient and unjust Secretary for the Treasury petitioners about the designs of Priam on the Island of Monte Christo, *et ipsum anon*—were among the first and most pressing in their interrogations in the Government as to the probable time when they were to give up. Nothing could exceed the blankness of Sir George Lewis's stare, or the comic incredulity of Lord Palmerston's countenance, at the wish questions of the Session. Naturally enough, they replied, "God bless you, we have none to yield." Out of nothing can anything come? And, looking at the calendar of this Session, it is clear enough to say what bills are to be devoted to the sacrificial pruning-hook. Is passing, let it be said that about apropos of it (which is not enough), the Lords put an a stitt sock, cocked his hat slightly on one side, and squared his shoulders in a manner which suggested two or three hours of a drill-sergeant. These were taken to be symptoms of training for under taking the conduct of the military affairs of the country. But, no! Whether or no the right hon. gentleman had imbibed the naval unbuttered easiness of attire, and resumed his comfortable slouch and slowness of gait; and the House slided so fast into the state of somnolency that it supposed that there was nothing in it. If it be true that Lord John Russell is going to the Upper House, and that Lord Granville is to succeed the accession of Mr. Roundell Palmer to the Solicitor-Generalship has been officially announced by the right hon. gentleman at the Treasury, who has been obliged to seek the aid of a pair of crutches. To be sure it is said to be only post— not the rich port-wine sort. But the new vigour of the Government halting by the hand-rail, suggests that it is not a foreshadowing, of weakness of another description. Returning to the matter which has been interrupted in a supposed way, it is also desirable to note that some of these persons above described as demanding from the Government a statement of the period at which they were to receive their Parliamentary fiddle-de-dee, have already plunged into a discussion of a subject which has been already before the House once, if not more, this year, without a result—namely, Endowed Education in Ireland; and the same round of recrimination, without the merit of spirit or point, was gone through for two weary hours, when enough vote-in Supply could have been got through to have shortened the Session a week.

Oh! what a tell tale is a miserable dreariness of this sort of thing in July! One might lookers-on grind to catch a gleam of malicious interest from a little episode—like that in which, during the last the question of National Education in Ireland, Mr. Henley sat about with a grim air of satisfaction to crush an ex-colleague of his, Sir John Pakington, with a shrinkable skin, and in language which for the purpose, insinuating much and uttering little, he contrived to make it evident that there was on earth a person whom he considered to be the priggiest of prigs, it was his right honourable friend; and there who watch the proceedings of Parliament with the eye of a critic, below the surface beyond the situation, and keenly appreciated the truth and the nastiness of the castigation which was being administered. Talking of castigation, there has been notable evidence given of the application of the rod to one member. The borough of Brighton is happy in having two remarkable sons for its members. One is a man of intensely Radical, their idiosyncrasies in other respects are curiously opponent. Both can talk, above the height of ordinary men; but one is robust, and the other delicate, and ruminant, and, as becomes a man in habit of body, he is genial and jolly, sufficiently good-natured, and, though of the extreme Conservative school, a sound Conservative. He is fonder, is never bitter, and does not seem to possess the faculty of hurting any one's feelings, for even while he blames he is tolerant. The other is the reverse of this, nervous, fidgety, sarcastic, pugnacious, probably, and gifted with such a delivery and manner that his choicest blessings seem curses. Naturally enough, this gentleman does not think it to be his mission to show up personal matters; and one night he was labouring in his inimitable manner to show that the Income-tax rebate and a rebuke from Mr. Baring, the Under Secretary for War, for of point and spirit, and which caught at once the sympathies of the House. One would have thought that the unmistakable feeling which was then evinced would have prevented an immediate pursuit of the same line, but the very next night this member of Parliament got up and presented a petition full of libellous matter on another member, and that without any examination into the bona fides of the allegations, and, above all, without notice to the accused member. Mr. Harvey was not a good deal in the statements—it was about the Galway contract—which threw a fearful light on the character of the person at the head of it. Indeed, the violent indignation of two members—one of whom was an original director of the Galway Company, and the other one who has taken up the question now with great energy, and has made not a little political capital of it—rather tended to prove that, although there may have been some doubt as to the propriety of the petition, there was something more than a germ of truth in it. If not, why the anxiety to point out its libellous handiest on of the House, the effect of which, of course, would have been to stop all further explanation. At once, too, there was a demand for the re-committal of the Galway Bill (oh! that each would not tear the belief out of us that it was a sham private bill designation) that this was a wicked device of their enemies to influence the decision of the Select Committee which was even then considering the report. But the main feature of the matter on this occasion was what the Americans call the "enormously stumping" of the poor member for Brighton, who always—why, it is impossible to say—suggests to one's mind the first lines of the old song, "The frog he would a-wooing go?" or else brings up the recollection of Don Quixote tilting at the windmills, or some equally semi-comic idea.

It is to be observed that Mr. Gladstone has a long time since recovered the prostration which followed his great struggle on the Budget, and he is always about the House, staying till impossible hours in the morning, with his eager eye and restless movement, watching for something to do, to say, or to suffer. He has concocted a small pro-Bardeen, with which he proposes to agitation the waiting hours of the Session. Twice, too, he has contrived to give issue to his pent-up energies by coming in with a rush at the last stage of a bill to enable the constituencies of the Universities to carry on their election by means of voting-papers, and which the Tories strenuously opposed on the ground that they found that their opponents. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, opposed it; and they carried it in their usual head-over-heels manner, quite tormenting, or not heeding, that they were not in the Committee of the ballot.

Every one knows how long, how late, how never-ceasing, have been the sittings of the House of Commons. It is only necessary to refer to one to recollect that there is one member of the House who is a manner that is to say, a person who spends all his evenings in an inconceivable apoplexy-generating head-dress, in an uneasy chair, which is too large to allow of an unconstrained attitude, and whose business it is to be always awake, and always to be ready to the task of listening to all the dross (and what the July dross is no pen can describe). This unenviable wretch—for Mr. Speaker is not he has not even the privilege, which the clerks have, of walking in and out of the House at intervals. Five minutes in the course of two so protracted a sitting is all that the stern rule of Parliament allow to the *physique* of the gentleman who presides in the office of Sergeant-at-Arms. In the Lords, Lord Chancellor, who, of course, call one of the Deputy Speakers, and be relieved for the night, if he likes. Well, one morning the Commons had sat until half-past three; every member had gone; the lamps had departed from Palace-yard, when a belated individual who was hissing from the House the conscience of a hiss, with a peculiar piercingness about the legs, wrapped in a cloak, pacing up and down in front of that side of the Sergeant-at-Arms' room which the Clerk's room is on the Speaker, who, without waiting to change those nether integuments which seem to be in some way connected with the British Constitution, had sat up all night, and was pulling on his boots in the first case of air in London before seeking that repose which he had so hardly earned.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Tadcaster Schools Bill was read a second time.

The Lord Chancellor announced that Her Majesty had appointed Mr. Russell Gurney to be Recorder of the City of London.

The Attorney-General moved a resolution in favour of the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the practice of the Court of Chancery, and to report as to the best means of remedying the evils complained of.

Lord Cranworth thought that the Government should have taken some steps to remedy the evils complained of before appointing a Commission to inquire into them.

The Lord Chancellor said that the Government had taken the proper measures to be taken respecting the gifts and bequests of pictures of Turner and Vernon, and to relieve the Court of Chancery.

The Resolution was then agreed to.

Lord Stratheden moved a resolution in favour of the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the practice of capital punishment, and to report as to the best means of remedying the evils complained of.

Lord Monteagle of Brandon opposed the motion.

After some observations from Lord Chelmsford and the Earl of Carnarvon, the Resolution was

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The veterinary examination thinned down the ranks of the blood sires and hunters at Leeds to very small dimensions, and hence spectators who did not happen to meet one of the horse-bench were sorely puzzled, as many apparently meritorious animals were passed over without even a mention. For instance, seven hunter brood-mares were entered for three prizes, and out of these four had spavin, and one navicular disease, and at last the only one sound was passed over, and another with a huge spavin second, while the third prize was withheld. One of the owners of blood sires was immensely annoyed, and declared that his old horse had been almost lamed for life by never hunting: he had received to try whether he was a whistler. Another sire, of European fame, was refused for the same complaint, and a third for a spark in his eye. All this may be very proper, but if the society set up for such shaming regeneration of their cattle will breed no more sires. The prize mare and foal were Mr. Cookson's chestnut, twenty years old, and quite of the old sort; Aster, the winner of the large pony prize, was a rare brown beauty, but only just under the 14-hand standard. Mr. Bowlby's bay, Jupiter Boy, Perfect, and Mr. George Holmes's grey, Charley, were also highly commended. The prize mare, Little Wonder, of twelve hands, was a delightful little grey; and two commended skewbalds, Jessy and Bessy, in this class never looked a bery for fair maids and matrons of Corkshire. Lord Londesborough's handsome cob prize was won by a chestnut "Overplus," by Aaron, with very fine substance for his years; but perhaps the finest cob of the show was to be found among the five-year-old hunters, in Mr. Holdforth's great raking chestnut, Burgundy, the winner, up to a Dick Gurney in any country, and Mr. Holmes's brown (by Welton, out of Melbourne), with not perhaps the same substance, but more style and quality throughout. We have seldom, if ever, seen a better cob with more beautiful back. For the hunters' prize Canute, whose mare neck and forehand is unworthy of his back and hind quarters, was first; Yorkshire Lass, Inglewhite

BUST OF OLIVER CROMWELL.

BY M. NOBLE.

THERE have been almost as much controversy and uncertainty about the portraiture of Oliver Cromwell, the great Protector, as about that of Shakspeare; for although several portraits exist of him by Walker and Marcall, and one by Lely, none of them are considered exactly to fulfil traditional descriptions of the countenance of this extraordinary man. As a general observation, it may be stated that in the opinion of those who admire the character of the man the portraits of him surviving hardly do justice to his grander qualities.

Hume wrote an epigram on one of these portraits by Walker, running—

By lines of th' face and language of the eye,
We find him thoughtful, resolute, and sly.

And, as evidence of the grossness and vulgarity of taste attributed to him by his enemies, it is recorded of him that he ordered one of the artists who was about to paint him to represent every pimple, hair, and other excrescence, under penalty of receiving nothing for his labour on default.

Under these circumstances an attempt to produce an ideal presentment of the hero of our Republican period conformably with all the written accounts of him, assisted by existing portraits, was a task both of interest and difficulty; and such Mr. Noble has attempted in the bust before us, which is now exhibiting at the Royal Academy. In this head, which displays a noble breadth of treatment, the artist has endeavoured to combine the wisdom of the legislator, the firmness of the ruler, and the heroism of the soldier, and yet preserves the general type of acknowledged likeness—the whole effect being such as, we think, will be satisfactory to all the admirers of the great original.

This bust is the result of a commission from Mr. T. B. Potter, of Manchester, who intends to present it to the Peel Museum at Salford.

BUST OF OLIVER CROMWELL, BY M. NOBLE, IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, GREAT WINDMILL-STREET.

YESTERDAY week the Bishop of London consecrated the new district church of St. Peter, Westminster, in the presence of the Earl of Derby, Lord Stanley, M.P., the Duke of Marlborough, and a large number of the nobility and gentry of St. James's, in which parish it is situated. The Bishop, who was attended by the Rev. W. H. Freemantle, M.A., Vicar of Lewkenor, his recently-appointed chaplain, arrived at the church shortly after eleven o'clock, and was received by the Rev. J. E. Kempe, M.A., Rector of St. James's; the Rev. Dr. Scott, Incumbent of St. James's Chapel; the Rev. Nugent Wade, M.A., Rector of St. Anne's, Soho, and a large number of the local clergy. This spacious and convenient structure, which is one result of a scheme of church extension in the parish of St. James, inaugurated a few years ago by the Rector, owes its erection mainly to the munificence of the Earl of Derby, who gave £5000 towards building, and £1000 towards the site. Among other liberal contributors to the fund are her Majesty and the Prince Consort. The church is situate in Great Windmill-street, and the district which has been assigned, has been taken out of the parish of St. James, and contains a population of 4000, by far the greater portion of whom are of the poorer class. The Rev. George Smith, M.A., has been appointed to the incumbency.

The church is entered at the west end through a triple arcaded porch, communicating right and left with an inclosed lobby so as to prevent as much as possible cold draughts of air. It is divided into chancel with apsidal end, nave, north and south aisles; a small south transept, in which it is proposed to place the organ; a west gallery for children, and two vestry-rooms; and will afford accommodation for about eight hundred and fifty worshippers. The general dimensions of the church are one hundred by fifty feet; total height, fifty-five feet. The style of architecture is that known as Early Decorated. The roofs are all what are termed open timber roofs—that is to say, all the timbers are seen from within the building, and are wrought, moulded, carved, and framed so as to blend and harmonise with the architecture. The walls, generally, are constructed of brick. The west end is faced with Bath stone; and all windows, doorways, piers, arches, mouldings, copings, crosses, pinnels, strings, spires, and finials are constructed in the same material. The contractor, Mr. George Myers, has carried out the works from the designs and under the superintendence of Mr. Raphael Brandon.

THE LONG BRIDGE OVER THE POTOMAC AT WASHINGTON.

THIS bridge, which connects Washington with the Virginia shore, is a mile long, and about a quarter of a mile of the centre part is built of masonry, with low parapets, and resembles a country road. The remainder of the bridge is of wood. It is sufficiently wide to take three carriages abreast, and has two draws—one on the Washington and one on the Virginia side. These are nearly always open for the passage of small armed propellers, with which the Potomac swarms. A company of flying artillery is stationed on the bridge every night near the Virginia shore, with the draw raised in front of them. By day the passage across the bridge is unobstructed, and waggons are constantly passing and repassing, although, for form's sake, a company of soldiers is stationed at the extremity of the bridge, and sentinels parade to and fro.

THE FIRST BISHOP OF THE NEW DIOCESE OF ONTARIO, IN CANADA.

THE great British province of Canada, which now contains some two millions and a half of inhabitants, is divided into five Church of England bishoprics—Quebec, Montreal, Ontario, Toronto, and Huron. The bishoprics of Huron and Ontario are of recent origin, and are both situated in Upper Canada. The diocese of Huron takes in the western portions of the upper province, including the city of London, the seat of the new see. The diocese of Ontario is formed from its eastern division, and which includes the cities of Kingston and Ottawa, and the towns of Brockville, Belleville, Perth, Cornwall, and Prescott. Until lately these dioceses formed part of the diocese of Toronto; but the rapid growth of the population and the still (in proportion) more rapid increase of the membership of the Church of England rendered the formation of two new bishoprics an absolute necessity. They were both endowed by voluntary subscriptions, the interest of which will produce a clear income of £1000 currency per annum. The

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA: THE LONG BRIDGE OVER THE POTOMAC AT WASHINGTON, GUARDED BY UNITED STATES' ARTILLERY.

THE RIGHT REV. JAMES TRAVERS LEWIS, LL.D., FIRST BISHOP OF ONTARIO, UPPER CANADA.

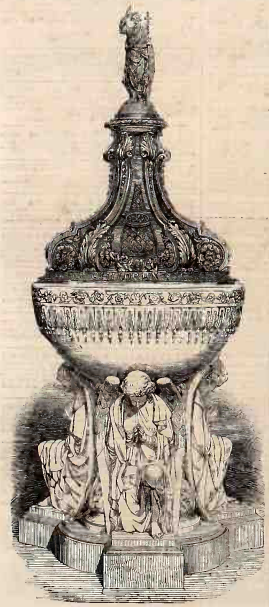
Bishops of these dioceses are elective, and chosen by a diocesan synod composed of the clergy and laity, who vote in separate chambers, a majority of each chamber being necessary to a choice. Some ten years since the Rev. Dr. Cronyn, a native of the city of Kilkenny, in Ireland, was elected to fill the see of Huron. On Thursday, the 13th of last June, the synod of the diocese of Ontario, assembled at the city of Kingston, chose the Rev. Dr. Lewis, Rector of Brockville, as their Bishop. The vote was almost unanimous, only one clergyman dissenting.

The Rev. Dr. Lewis, like the Rev. Dr. Cronyn, graduated at Trinity College, Dublin, and from which he obtained his degree of LL.D. about five years since. He is now thirty-four years of age, and is probably the youngest of all the Church of England Bishops. He is a native of the county of Cork, in Ireland, where his father was formerly Rector of St. Anne's, Shandon. He graduated as Senior Moderator in Ethics and Logic, and held the distinguished position of Gold Medalist. He was ordained Deacon in Cambridge by the Bishop of Chester in 1848, was subsequently priested by the Bishop of Down, and appointed to the curacy of Newtown Butler, in the county of Fermanagh. On his arrival in Canada he was appointed to the county parish of Hawkesbury, on the Ottawa River, by the Bishop of Toronto. In 1854 he was translated to the Rectory of Brockville, where he has distinguished himself as a faithful and efficient minister. His election as Bishop has given great satisfaction in the diocese of Ontario to Protestants of all denominations. On his return to Brockville, after the synod had adjourned, the bells of the town rang out a joyous peal, and he was escorted to his home by a large number of his parishioners.

"THE DESCENT OF THE DANES," BY MR. BELL SCOTT.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 64.

MARBLE FONT FOR WITLEY CHURCH.

WITLEY CHURCH adjoins Witley Court, the princely residence of the Earl of Dudley. In the restorations and additions which have been made in the church his Lordship has spared no expense. The walls, and especially the ceiling, are covered with paintings and gilded ornaments in relief. It has been entirely roseated with richly-carved wainscot oak, cushioned, and French polished. The Font,—the subject of our Illustration—is executed by Mr. James Forsyth, of Edward-street, Hampstead-road, who is also doing sculptured subjects in oak for the pulpit. The angles and bowl of the font are in pure statuary marble; the plinth is of black Irish marble; the bowl is nearly semi-circular in form. The entire decorations are renaissance in character, to be in harmony with the style of the church. On the top of the cover, instead of a finial, is a figure of John the Baptist. The whole of the works in Witley Church have been designed and carried out under the superintendence of Mr. S. W. Dawkes.



NEW FONT FOR WITLEY CHURCH.

"THE SPUR IN THE DISH," BY MR. BELL SCOTT.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 64.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, is Five Shillings for each Announcement.*

BIRTH.

On Thursday, July 18, at 38, Bryanston-square, the Hon. Mrs. W. Arthur Duncannon, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 11th inst., at All Saints' Church, Colchester, by the Rev. F. Currie, M.A., Rector of the parish, Reginald Cundtitt Bickwell, Esq., 38th Regiment, eldest son of the late Elkanah Bickwell, Esq., Queen's Bench Bar, Barrister-at-Law, to Amelia, fourth daughter of Stephen Brown, Esq., J.P., The city of Colchester. No cards sent.

On the 11th inst., at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Tredegar-square, Mile-end, by the Rev. J. B. Dykes, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College, Cambridge, assisted by the Rev. P. S. Lea, M.A., Edward, elder son of Samuel Howard Norris, Esq., of Upper Clapton, Middlesex, to Mary Catherine, second daughter of Thomas Gale, Esq., of Park House, Grove-road, E.

On the 11th inst., at Trinity Church, Marylebone, by the Rev. Thomas Appleby, Scotch Shapland, Esq., of St. Vyzy-road, Clevedon, Somerset, to Jane Mary, third daughter of the late George Brine, Esq., of Cavendish-square.

On the 3rd inst. at Wargrave Church, Berks, by the Rev. S. Stephen (Vicar), assisted by the Rev. A. Fairbairn-Purefoy, L. Bateman, Esq., youngest and only surviving son of the late John Bateman, Esq., of Dalbrinnan, Perthshire, to Elizabeth Mary, eldest daughter of the late George David Purefoy, Esq., of Wyfold Court, Oxon, and grand-daughter of the late Lieutenant-General Sir Richard Bourke, K.C.B.

On the 8th of May, at St. Matthew's, Kensington, South Australia, by the Rev. Edmund Ashton, James Tolmie, Esq., M.D., of Magill, late of Fort Adelaide, to Selina, youngest daughter of Edward Oliver, Esq., of Glen Osmond.

On the 18th of July, at St. Andrew's, Plymouth, by the Rev. B. Sleigher (Vicar), assisted by the Rev. Alexander Sowerby, eldest son of T. B. Sowerby, Esq., of Blackheath, to Jane, only surviving daughter of the late Capt. W. Stephens, R.N.

DEATHS.

On the 11th inst, aged sixty years, George Wilkes, Esq., of Tite-street, Chelsea, and Hammersmith.

On the 11th inst., at Monckton Villa, Camden-square, in the 4th year of her age, Mary, the wife of Edward Langfeld, Esq., late of Colwood, Vancouver's Island.

On the 14th inst., at Ostercombe, Nuthegny Hills, Madras Presidency, Sarah Anna, the beloved wife of Henry Bell, Esq., Madras Civil Service, aged 36.

On the 17th inst., at 21, Cottage-grove, Commercial-road, Peckham, Mr. Stephen Brown, aged 58.

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Anglers, owners, and gentlemen interested in Fisheries, and desirous of promoting the objects of the Association, are invited to take part in the formation of local committees, and communicate with the Fisheries Preservation Association, with a view of obtaining the name of the Secretary, and his address, by legislative enactment, maps, and such other means as may be deemed necessary to prevent the destruction of the fry of fish of all descriptions in the rivers of Great Britain and Ireland.

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	Table Spoons.	Dessert Spoons.	Table Spoons.	Dessert Spoons.	Table Spoons.	Dessert Spoons.
For dozen	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Table-spoons	56 0	41 0	34 0	26 0	60 0	76 0
Forks	56 0	41 0	34 0	26 0	60 0	76 0
Dessert-spoons	37 0	28 0	22 0	17 0	40 0	50 0
Forks	37 0	28 0	22 0	17 0	40 0	50 0
Carvers	14 0	10 0	8 0	6 0	15 0	19 0

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THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION MEETING ON WIMBLEDON COMMON.

MR. JOPLING, WINNER OF THE QUEEN'S PRIZE.

OUR last Number contained an abstract of the proceedings at Wimbledon Common of the National Rifle Match to Wednesday week, on which day the final struggle for the Queen's Prize took place. We give on page 61 an Engraving of the exciting event, and annexed is a portrait of the victor, Mr. Jopling. This gentleman, who, in gaining the Queen's Prize, receives with it the Gold Medal of the association, thus taking his "double-double," and becoming the champion shot of England, unlike his predecessor, Mr. Ross, is one who owes his inspiration and training entirely to the volunteer movement. His instructor, in common with Lord Bury, who so nearly obtained the first place, was Sergeant Potter, attached to the Hythe School of Musketry. Mr. Jopling, it may be interesting to add, holds office in the Adjutant-General's Department, and belongs to the 10th (War Office) company of the 2nd South Middlesex. His successes, it would appear, are not confined to the rifle range; for the picture which, as an amateur artist, he contributed to this year's exhibition was criticised in a favourable spirit.

The events of the preceding days, however interesting in themselves, were but a prelude to the crowning contest on Wednesday week, in which the less efficient marksmen being gradually distanced, the more fortunate competitors assumed positions of greater prominence. The order of the day's proceedings was as follows:—Each of the forty competitors for the Queen's Prize shot finally with Whitworth rifles at 800, 900, and 1000 yards' range. The Whitworth rifle was adopted at these long ranges, partly because it was more reliable than the Enfield at all distances above 600 yards, and partly because, being a weapon new to most volunteers, the practice they were enabled to make with it would be an additional test of their skill and judgment. One of the competitors being absent, the remaining thirty-nine were formed into two squads and fired at different targets. Five of the candidates retired during the contest, and the interest of the match lay practically with the following gentlemen, who all made excellent scores:—Mr. Jopling (2nd South Middlesex), Mr. Bingham (Bestol), Lord Bury (Civil Service), Mr. Brooks (17th Middlesex), and Mr. Rowe (1st Devon). Mr. Dougan and Mr. Moir, who at shorter ranges were the favourites in public estimation, fell completely behind; but it is right to state that Mr. Dougan had never previously fired at a range exceeding 600 yards. In the last round the interest was keenly excited to discover whether the five leaders would retain their foremost places. Mr. Brooks and Mr. Rowe each lost a point, and were thereby reduced to the second rank; but time after time the signal-flags responded to the shots of Mr. Jopling, Mr. Bingham, and Lord Bury; and at the close of the match their scores exhibited a triple "tie" of eighteen. The appreciation evinced by the spectators of the skill of the competitors was such that during the closing rounds their anxiety became almost feverish. The suspense, apparently interminable, which stretches on "Derby Day" between the rush of horses and the winning-post affords the only simile at all comparable to the excitement prevailing. Ultimately, when General Hay came forward and declared that, according to the rules of the association, Mr. Jopling, having distanced his present compeers at the previous ranges, was entitled to the coveted distinction, popular enthusiasm broke all bounds, and, not satisfied with an outburst of cheering, for which even Wimbledon Common seemed too broad an area, his friends, relatives, and admirers swept down on the successful candidate, and bore him off in triumph. The following comparative statement of the shooting made by the four competitors whose names head the list puts the superiority of Mr. Jopling in a very clear light, and exhibits the grounds on which the award of the Council was made. At the long ranges, as already stated, the total score of three of these gentlemen amounted to 18. In the earlier stages the points obtained by them had been:—

	500 Yds.	800 Yds.	900 Yds.	Total.
Jopling	11	5	4	20
Bingham	7	5	7	19
Bury (Lord)	6	5	6	17
Rowe	6	8	4	18

Adding those 20 points to the 18 obtained on Wednesday week Mr. Jopling's score mounts up to 38—a number of which Mr. Bingham's score, the next highest, falls short by one point.

Wimbledon presented on Thursday but little upon which comment is necessary. The firing for the All Comers' Prize was concluded, and that for the Duke of Cambridge's and the Duke of Wellington's continued. The firing for the Prince Consort's Prize, which was commenced, was really excellent, and the score for the Association Cup was also very good. During the day Lord Elcho addressed the volunteer officers on the ground, congratulating them on the success of the meeting about to terminate, but, at the same time, urging them to continue and even increase their efforts in support of the National Association.

Friday was the winding-up day at the butts. The proceedings of the day were extremely interesting, the results being as follow:—Prince Consort's Cup: Major Moir, Hitchin, first, with 21 points; Newsworthy, Oxford University, second 20; and Brooke, 17th Middlesex, 20. Duke of Cambridge's Prize: Capt. Rose, 6th Kincardine, was the winner, having scored 16 points; Ensign Dunlop, Royal London Scottish, marked 15, and Captain Heaton, 3rd Manchester, 14. The Duke of Wellington's Prize: Sergeant Potter, of the School of Musketry, was the winner, for 7 points. The Association Cup was won by Captain Rose, 6th Kincardine, who scored 14, Captain Wigram, Coldstream Guards, scored 13, and Colonel Lindsay, St. George's, the same number. Rifle Derby: 170 entries at £2 each: Mr. Gibbs, of Bristol, scoring 26; Mr. Ross (ex-champion), Cambridge University, scored 24; and Ryrie, 2nd Cumberland, 23. Mr. Gibbs won the tie. The winner gets half the amount of the entries; the second gets three-fifths of the remainder, and the third two-fifths. Lord Dudley's Prize of £50 for winners was carried off by Rowe, 1st Devon, who marked 10; Viscount Fielding scored 9; Simmons, Victoria, 9; Greig, 8; Dougan, 8; Gibbs, 8; and Ross, 7. This was, perhaps, the most exciting feature of the meeting. Seven centres were made during one round, and the general accuracy at such a long range excited universal admiration.

The highly successful meeting was brought to a close on Saturday. In the morning the prizes were delivered to the successful competitors by the Duke of Cambridge. A good deal of interest was excited by an impromptu match got up somewhat on the public schools plan between the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. Two men were selected to represent each seat of learning—Mr. Ross, the champion of last year, being one of the two Cambridge competitors. Cambridge won the prize by immense odds. The two Oxonians only made a combined score of 37, while Mr. Ross marked 20, and his fellow Cantab, Mr. Peterkin, 31. A field-day—in which upwards of 12,000 volunteers took part—was held in the afternoon, under the eye of the Commander-in-Chief. The proceedings finished with a "march past," which the General Commanding-in Chief watched with a scrutinising eye. The number of spectators has been estimated at sixty thousand. We give, from different sources, details of the chief events of the day:—

THE DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

The ceremony of presenting the prizes in front of the Grand Stand went off remarkably well. A platform covered with crimson cloth was placed in front of the seats, and a company of the 2nd Middlesex, to which Mr. Jopling belongs, was stationed as a guard of honour on the flank of this dais. Each man wore in his cap a laurel leaf, in token of their comrade's pre-eminence among the shooters for the chief prize. The ground was kept by the London Scottish, who made a splendid muster, and looked as firm and stalwart a corps as need be met in field. Shortly after three the Royal ensign was raised, the band of the Hon. Artillery Company played a few strains of "God Save the Queen," and the Duke of Cambridge stepped upon the dais. Ranged in a long line beyond, and facing his Royal Highness as well as the Grand

PRESENTATION OF THE PRIZES BY THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE IN FRONT OF THE GRAND STAND.

Stand, were the successful competitors, who awaited their prizes. The diversity of figure and dress gave some force to the idea that our national marksmen have gathered from far and wide. Here was an active Lancashire lad in the serviceable grey uniform of his corps; there an unfortunate young man in faultless morning costume; here an Australian riflemen with his plain felt helmet; here a kilted Highlander with his claymore girded on his side, and there a smart and rather elegant-looking officer in the scarlet regimentals of a volunteer corps which emulates the Line. To each and all, in proportion to their respective deserts, a tribute of applause was given by the lookers-on. The veteran dare-devil, Captain Horatio Ross, who bore away two large silver cups, received shouts of hearty welcome as did Major Fenwick, of the Sky, Jedgrove. To this latter distinguished marksman the Duke of Cambridge addressed some congratulatory remarks, in which the fact of the Queen's Prize having been won by a member of the civil service was especially dwelt upon. His Royal Highness, in speaking generally of the success of the meeting, and particularly of the rifle competitions, observed that the competition throughout had been wonderfully close, and that no one had won prizes who had not proved themselves worthy sisters to be excellent shots.

The following is the list of those who had the honour of receiving, from the hands of the Commander-in-Chief, tokens of their various degrees of skill:—

M. Lenox Conyngham—Mr. Campbell's Henry Rifle.
Major Muir, Stirling—London Armoury Company's Rifle.
R. Ross, Dunsyre, Lanarkshire—Engraving by Mr. Gurney.
M'Pachar, Australia—Engraving by Mr. Gurney.
Yeoman, Aldershot—Telescope given by Messrs. Darrow, of Great Malvern.
Sergeant Jenton, Civil Service—Lady Abbotsford Henry Rifle.
R. F. Dickens, Victoria Rifles—London Armoury Company's Revolver.
J. Conyngham, South Middlesex—Engraving by Mr. Gurney.
Captain Wigram, Cobbleman Guards—Engraving, by Mr. Gurney.
Private Bentley, Victoria Rifles—Westley Richards's Rifle (Silver).
Mr. Thwaite, 4th West York—Lord Vernon's Henry Rifle.
Edgar Harding, Victoria Rifles—Patent Breech Rifle, by Mr. Prior.
Mr. Simcock, South Middlesex—Engraving, by Mr. Gurn's Revolver.
Captain Bigg, West Middlesex—Engraving, by Mr. Gurney Browne.
Captain Ick, Lancashire—Field-glasses, by Messrs. Burrow.
Captain Bigg, West Middlesex—Engraving, by Mr. Gurney Browne.
Captain White, 1st East York—Stone's Breech-loading Rifle.
Canon Conyngham, Royal Lancashire—Engraving, by Mr. Gurn Browne.
H. Hitchcock, 5th Wilts—Engraving, by Mr. Gurn Browne.
Hon. Hugh Lowry Corry, Tunbridge—London Armoury Company's Rifle.
Sergeant Gibbs, Bristol—1st Share, Rifle Derby.
Lt. E. R. Young, Cambridge University—Derby Rifle Derby.
Mr. Ryde, 2nd Cumberland—2nd Share, Rifle Derby.
Mr. H. Mayo, 2nd Worcestershire—Westley Richards's Rifle (£20), with Plate of £25.
Sergeant Deegan, 20th Lancashire—Westley Richards's Rifle (£20).
Private Wilson, 20th Lancashire—Engraving, by Mr. Gurney Browne.
Sergeant Stephen, Cobbleman Guards—Mr. Bennett's Watch (Value £40).
Sergeant Mott, 1st Surrey—Fall Gunsley's Purse of £5.
Sault Sergt. Potter—School of Musketry—Duke of Wellington's Rifle of £50.
Captain H. M. Kincaid-Lennox, Aberdeen—Mr. Prior.
Mr. Howard, Truro—Public Schools, Earl Spencer's Cup.
Bugler Bellfield, 1st Lancashire—Lord Ashburton's Shield.
Captain Wigram, Cobbleman Guards; R. Brown, Norwich; Captain Bridger, 1st Surrey; Cambridge University; Major Muir, Stirling; Colonel Hon. H. Rowe, Scots Fusilier Guards—All Comers' Cup, 200 yards. Engraving, by Mr. Gurney Browne.
Captain M'Gregor, Midlothian—All Comers' 200 yards. *Army and Navy Gazette*.
G. Brooke, 19th Middlesex; Mr. Hendrie, 7th Ayrshire; A. Smith, Midlothian; G. M'Intosh, Argyle Highlanders, 13th Stafford; Sergeant Hadden, 7th West York—All Comers', 200 yards. 400 yards.
Mr. Dalton, Victoria Rifles; Sergeant Hall, 2nd Surrey; Private Miller; Mr. Gosnell, Edinburgh; Sergeant Norsworthy, Oxford University—All Comers', 500 yards. Mr. Gurn Browne.
E. Ross, Cambridge University; G. Young, 1st; London; Lieutenant Hartley, 1st Cumberland; Cambridge University; Mr. Jervis, Manchester; Mr. J. Goldsmith, 5th Dragoon Guards; Mr. J. Lees, Manchester—All Comers', 600 yards. Gold Cup.
Mr. Bidder, late of Corry; Mr. Billett, 3rd Cheshire; Mr. Greig, 37th Cheshire; Mr. Young, Cambridge University; Major Murphy—All Comers', 200 yards. Engravings, given by Mr. Gurn Browne.
Sergeant Sandeman, Artillery Bunday, London, Assault; E. Ross, Cambridge University; Ensign Halliday, Civil Service; Mr. Dickens, Victoria Rifles; Mr. Hall, 4th Surrey; Viscount Fielding, 4th Flints—All Comers', 500 yards. 600 yards.
Private Smith, 19th WRV; Captain Reed, 3rd West York; Sergeant Marriott, 4th West York; Sergeant Bentley, 1st Warwick; Sergeant Hall, 2nd Surrey; Sergeant Wilkinson, 2nd Surrey; Private Pimbolt, 21st Middlesex; Sergeant Stewart, 11th Middlesex; Sergeant Rowe, 1st Surrey; Private Robinson, 1st Surrey; Sergeant Burgess, 1st Surrey; Private Bingham, Bristol; Private Goodhall, 11th Herts; Private Brown, 1st Surrey; Private Bryant, Civil Service; Sergeant Hall, 2nd Surrey; Private Miller, Private Rickwood, Rochdale; Major Muir, Stirling; Private Hill, 1st Surrey; Sergeant Bagnall, 1st Cumberland—Whitworth Rifle (Silver).
Sergeant Duggan, 20th Lancashire—Association Medal (Silver).
Mr. Cuthbert, Lincolnshire—Duke of Wellington's Prize.
Captain Robertson, Perthshire—Prince of Wales's Prize.
Major Muir, Stirling—Prince Consort's Prize.
Mr. Sopping, South Middlesex—Queen's Cup and Gold Medal.

THE REVIEW.

Soon after six o'clock the Duke of Cambridge took the command on the review began with the movements of the first division, which, after a few simple evolutions, formed a line across the plateau nearly three-quarters of a mile in length. The Line of Corry, the Line of the English Regions, were thrown out as skirmishers, with reserves in support. The latter followed at the pace of the usual walk, and placed themselves down at full length in the soaked grass with the most perfect indifference. On the extreme left, near thick and rather rough ground, the Cambridge Wood, the 19th Artillery Volunteers took up their four pieces of ordnance, which, as the skirmishers advanced, opened a rapid and well-sustained cannonade. The next move was proposed to be advancing in force across the south side of the common from between the rifle-butts, and in this direction the advance was accordingly made.

The Line of Court and London Rifles went out in beautiful order, and on the ground at a little white line of posts which now marked the front and great extent of the whole position. The ground up to the butts was beautifully level, but beyond this it became broken and uneven, and was studded with groups of furze, each group of which, the skirmishers seemed to convert into a regular fortress, from which their quick fire was maintained in successful rapidity. Nothing now had been very gallant, but apparently they had an equally determined enemy to deal with, for, after keeping up a continued hailstorm for some time, the bugle at last sounded for the skirmishers to retire, but to obey the summons and leave the wet ground on which they had been lying was by no means a pleasant task, and it was some time ere they ceased to sound. Their addition to the cracking musketry and fuss was not a little, but all the skirmishers gained ground, and, after a protracted struggle, the whole of the first division, under Sir Richard Airey, resolved orders to move forward. The advance of the line of the line was beautifully regular, and still at length the centre—in their anxiety, we presume, to close with the enemy—came a little in advance of the right and left wings, and the butt was called while the line was dressed. It was only a delay of a minute, and with a fire of such immense length the same thing repeatedly occurred with regular troops. Even the Adjutant-General's patience is by no means unfrequent. The instant the line was dressed the advance was made in perfect order, and more rapidly forward with a solidity and evenness that deserved the very highest praise. The butts were soon passed at the rear of the rows of spectators, at last broke up the level plain into a series of rough, rugged ground, over which the line passed by regiments in sections of four. Beyond this the ground was uneven, and dumped with furze; but, despite all obstacles, the line re-formed in beautiful order, and continued their advance.

It was now supposed that the enemy were in great force, and especially strong in cavalry, for the skirmishers were recalled in haste, while a tremendous fire was opened along the whole line of the butts, meantime, seeing that it was to be a general action—and a very hot one, the three brigades forming the second division, under General Sir Yorke Scarlett, hastily formed up and advanced in quarter-distance columns in support. Apparently their aid, though promptly rendered, came too late; for the whole line of the first division began a retreat. Out of deference to the feelings of volunteers, however, this retrograde movement must be regarded only in the light of a clever military manœuvre to "draw" the enemy. It was, however, accomplished rapidly and in good order, the Line of Court and London Rifles disputing beautifully to cover the movement. Suddenly the skirmishers were called in, while the first line, wheeling into sections of four, passed rapidly between the intervals of the advancing second division. The reason for this hasty withdrawal of the skirmishers was apparent. A cavalry attack was threatened, and, as the columns of the first division prepared to re-form, under cover of the second, the latter were instantly formed into a chain of massive bristling squares that stretched across the plain in a series of most formidable live redoubts. These squares were really impregnable forces, and with a rapidity that was astonishing. As the squadrons of the enemy were supposed to sweep down, each square paused in its victorious and imposing career, and, despite the chins of marksmen that formed their ranks, would have sufficed, had any enemy really been present, to have emptied the saddles of a whole division. The cavalry charge was, indeed, a dilatory affair. The enemy were there, but the difference only arose from some five rings from all four faces, while the others on the left of the line fired from two only. The fact was, the enemy was imagined on the extreme left to have been held in check by the guns and difficult nature of the ground, and therefore to have been unable to bring their cavalry to bear upon the second line on the right flank of the second division.

The cavalry made a desperate charge of front on the part of the whole second line, and this, in real action, most difficult and dangerous manœuvre, being unopposed at Wimbledon, was of course got through with safety, and, indeed, it may be said with a rather unnecessary flourish elicited the approbation of all officers on the ground. The steadiness of the Scots Fusilier Guards on the left centre was above all praise. The line was formed across the ground facing the grand stand, and exactly at the moment when the enemy's cavalry were within 200 yards, a deafening volley was given which rang and echoed through the whole plain with a crash that was instantly commenced with a sustained deafening roar that shook the ground tremendous, and seemed to shake the very air. From this the faithful arbiter and umpire changed to the heavy sounding and continuous roll of volleys, and some of these were given with such a solidity and singleness that I could not discover one instance the discharge of a single enormous piece of artillery than a simultaneous fire from 500 muskets.

These repeated volleys were at last supposed to have the desired effect upon the enemy, and the Scots Fusilier Guards were ordered to fix bayonets, the jingling rattle ran along the line, softening into a mere clink in the distance, as the order was passed from front to rear, the sergeants saluting, and the line swept grandly on, gradually getting into double time, as the words "Prepare to charge!" were passed along from rank to rank. In another minute the bayonets were lowered, and the charge was made, the whole mass passed over the plain with a rush so resistless, apparently, as the sweep of destiny. This last grand charge concluded the movements of the day.

VOLUNTEERS ON THE GROUND.

THE FIRST DIVISION.

Under command of Major-General Sir Richard Airey.

1st BRIGADE.—Lieutenant-Colonel Corry, C.B., Tower Hamlets, Brigade Major Victoria Rifles—6 companies, 350 men, under command of Major Elliott; 1st Middlesex—8 companies, 500 men, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Vincent Fenhill. Irish Corps—Line of Corry—6 companies, 400 men, under command of Major Sir David Baird; 19th Middlesex—8 companies, 500 men, under command of Major Sir David Baird; 19th Middlesex—8 companies, 500 men, under command of Major Sir David Baird. Total, 2900 men.

2nd BRIGADE.—Lieutenant-Colonel Hicks, London Rifles, Brigadier; Major Reilly, R.A., Brigade Major. London Rifle Brigade—12 companies, 760 men, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Clive; Queen's Westminster—London Irish—6 companies, 350 strong, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable Augustus Vernon Harcourt; 1st Middlesex—7 companies, 770, under command of Major Cochrane. St. George's—4 companies, 220 men, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Ranelagh. Civil Service—8 companies, —100 men, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Wood; battalioned with the Queen's Westminster. Victoria Rifles—8 companies, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Cooper. 49th Centre (London)—6 companies, 360 men. Total, 3,000 men. Total strength of the first division, 5,900 men.

3rd BRIGADE.—Lord Grosvenor, Brigadier; Captain Vigors, Brigade Major. Queen's Westminster—8 companies, 500 men, under command of Major Yeakes. 20th Middlesex—8 companies, 500 men, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Elcho. 1st Surrey—8 companies, 500 men, under command of Lord Henry. Artists' Corps—2 companies, 80 men, under command of Captain Wyatt. 1st Cumberland—8 companies, 500 men, under command of Major Russell and Lord Gerald Fitzgerald. Strength of the 3rd Brigade, 2400 men.

SECOND DIVISION.

Under command of Major-General Sir James Yorke Scarlett, K.C.B.

4th BRIGADE.—Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Ranelagh, Brigadier; Major Hon. Artillery Company, consisting of 4 batteries. Horse Artillery—4 guns, 150 men, under command of Captain Hon. Artillery Company, commanded by Major Robertson. 1st Middlesex Engineers—6 companies, 300 men, under command of Captain Fraser. 1st Middlesex Engineers—6 companies, 300 men, under command of Captain the Hon. T. G. Bruce. 7th Surrey—6 companies, 360 men, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Ranelagh. 1st Middlesex, 500 men, under command of Lieut-Colonel M'Donald. 9th Essex—2 companies, 150 men, under command of Captain Hon. T. G. Bruce.

5th BRIGADE.—Lord Rosslough, Brigadier. 1st Middlesex Artillery—8 companies, 500 men, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Rosslough. 1st Middlesex (Finsbury)—8 companies, 400 men, under command of Colonel Middlesex (Finsbury)—8 companies, 400 men, under command of Colonel Lord Rosslough. 1st Middlesex (Finsbury)—8 companies, 400 men, under command of Major Grey. 2nd City of London (Spottiswoode)—2 companies, 110 men. 2nd City of London (Spottiswoode)—2 companies, 110 men. 2nd Middlesex—4 companies, 150 men, under Major Wilkinson. 2nd and 4th Tower Hamlets—4 companies, 150 men, under Major Wilkinson. 2nd and 4th Tower Hamlets—4 companies, 150 men, under Major Wilkinson. Total, 2,900 men. Total Administrative Battalion (Horse, Scotch Lock, and Tottenham)—5 companies, 300 men. Total strength of the 2nd Division, 5,200 men. Aggregate strength of Brigade, 2500 men.

Total approximate number of volunteers on the ground, 12,000 men.

THE MARKERS AT THE BUTTS.

By an ingenious application of electricity a target has been constructed so that the result of successful shots may be recorded on a dial-plate, which will tell the marker not only the number of shots but the number of one shot. This kind of target was made use of at Wimbledon on the Queen's Jubilee Rally of pool Saturday. In the contests for the prizes the hits were indicated by markers, who, ensconced near the butts, in their low or stone strongholds (as depicted in our engraving of July 22), could see where the shots struck, and, by means of coloured flags, signal the intelligence to the marksman and the scorers. The target consisted of a circular disc, divided into 5 targets for volunteers, at 200 yards' range, with iron mantlets attached to each, protected in which are a series of small discs, one of which looks at the word of command, steps to the front, passes to the left, and then to the right, and finally returns to the centre. The ringing of the bullet is heard; a moment, half a moment—not more—yet how long it seems before the flag denotes what is to be scored. A red-and-white flag is used for the bull's-eye, and one where all the marker censored in perilous proximity to the fatal White bullet—with a corresponding number of counters—denotes a miss. Quick as thought, as half deploring the congratulations of those of his own regiment who form a little party about to watch the shots, the marker, peering his next shot. If a blue flag shoots forth, then he is conquered; if a white flag shows, he draws a long breath, and is pleased at having escaped the flag a second time. Forth, then, after a brief pause of a second, he nods sure that the marker has been vigilant and is not mistaken, he half shakes his head, steps to the rear, sometimes looks down the barrel of his rifle as if in remonstrative inquiry, or "comes to the order," and gives the butt-end a hard knock on the ground as if "somebody's head ought to be punched, and he should like to do it." The vast increase in the list of entries at Wimbledon this year was met by additions in the facilities for shooting. Several new butts were erected; and in particular may be mentioned a butt target, or pair of targets, made to change position after every shot, so that width one was presented to the marksmen the other was being plastered for another aim.

MR. W. BELL SCOTT'S PICTURES ILLUSTRATIVE OF ENGLISH BORDER LIFE.

We have already briefly noticed the series of eight pictures by Mr. W. Bell Scott illustrative of the history of the English border now on view at the French Gallery. We take the opportunity of giving Engravings of two of them to illustrate a little further on the subject.

The circumstances under which these pictures have been produced are highly creditable to the discrimination and spirit of the gentleman who commissioned their execution, and if we might hope for a like example followed, would hold out a cheering prospect for English historic art. We may add that, should such commissions, supposing them to be renewed, should be carried out with the ability and success displayed on the present occasion, our artists might fearlessly claim the very highest rank amongst the schools of Europe.

It was some years ago that Sir Walter Trevelyan, Bart., of Wallington, Northumberland, commissioned Mr. W. B. Scott to paint the series of historical subjects, derived from the history of the country at various periods, and particularly in reference to the incidents which had occurred on the border, in the lives of border chiefs. These pictures, which are intended to decorate the central hall or saloon of Sir Walter's mansion above mentioned, having been completed in the locality which they serve to illustrate, and, in some instances, on the very spots where the incidents occurred, naturally present a freshness and an originality which would perhaps have been attained by an artist less acquainted with the country and its by-gone history and manners. In our previous two-paged notice of these pictures, Mr. Scott will, we opine, by this performance invest the local art of Northumberland with a dignity and celebrity which have not been yet surpassed by any provincial artists of the age, and with a spirit of emulation between the North and the South—such as exists already in matters of horticulture and sporting—will be found to lead to results upon which, in the true interests of art, the country may one day have strong reasons to congratulate itself.

The series begins with "The Building of the Roman Wall, under Hadrian," to keep out the savage Scots. Next comes "St. Cuthbert in his Island Cell," which is followed by "The South of the Firth—Edinburgh;" "The Dotheid of the Dames" a local incident described in a poetical entitled "The Spur in the Head, or, Sir Ralph Delaval;" another illustration of savage border life: "Grace Darling" rescuing the crew and passengers of the Forfarshire steamer in 1842; and, lastly, a picture of Northumbrian industry, in the present century, under the combined influence of coal, iron, and telegraphy. We have selected for engraving the two pictures which we have named, as lying in the list.

In "The Descent of the Danes on the Coast of Northumberland" we see, through the mist of a summer's morning, the host of the single-sailed ships of the sea-rovers approaching the land, within view, from the point of Tynemouth, now, in our own days, surmounted by a monastic ruin and a white lighthouse. The ships "from the Naze" and "from Gronguna," as the Danish ships were called, are already running ashore, and with what fierce energy may be seen in the Scandinavian figures collecting for a resistance evidently hopeless. In the foreground a temporary fortification is being erected, up to which women with their children and valuables are hurrying. Among these appears a priest carrying his candles, books, and other altar furniture. This composition displays great power of grouping and much skill in the concentration of much and various material within so limited a surface. The contrast between the elevated foreground and the distant vista of the sea below, studded with the dark sails of the fleets of the Danes, is perfect, is admirably conceived and most successfully realised.

"The Dotheid of the Dames" is a picturesque form of border customs in the days of moss-troopers and strong-handed reivers, when the maxim was pretty well carried out—

> Let him take who has the power,
> And let him keep who can.

The scene is supposed to be laid in the peel house of the Charltons, of Hesleyside, on the Tarset Burn. At the head of the banquet is the wife of one of the retainers, sturdy and daring fellows, as seated at the board, and on the stairs behind her, they undoubtedly were when they sat to their usual substantial fare, when the lady of the house enters with the great dish—empty, however, except that it contains a spur, a sign that the last riders and dashers have been there, and that they are in readiness for a ride for further supplies. The men sitting on the elevated steps see what is in the dish, but the lady herself, carrying the dish in her hand, looks at his wife with an inquiring gaze, as if he absent husbandest something was wrong; whilst she, with much assurance for a female, points to the spur as the sufficient answer. It would be for a moment to place the change on the board before him till she observes how he is disposed to take the joke. The combination of this group is highly dramatic not the least important figure—supposing it to be the wife of the master—being the well-favoured cook on the right hand of the master, who, being on a pilgrimage, is a guest for the day, and is little disposed to be put off contentedly with short commons. The low roof of the hall, suspended to which, and glaring down upon the company, completes the drollery of the situation. It is some seconds before the wife of the host, through the passage on the left, an attendant damsel, with a knowing smile on her face, is advancing with a goodly mess of soup or porridge. The rude fare of the host's table is in keeping with rushes, the homely furniture, and the quaint but not unpicturesque costume of the admirable housewife, with her long hanging basket of keys suspended at her side, give an air of great realness to this truly capital performance.

Mr. B. Scott's style of handling is bold and vigorous, his colouring always clear and forcible. He fails a little, perhaps, in respect of aerial medium, and therefore in perspective, in the due subduing of colours; but these are faults which would be less observable in pictures intended for wall-decoration than for the qualified lights of peculiar situations, than in ordinary easel paintings.

CIVIL LIST PENSIONS.

A list of all pensions granted between the 20th day of June, 1860, and the 20th day of June, 1865, has been laid before Parliament (by command of Her, e. 2), published on Monday, shows a total of £1100, which has been distributed as follows:—

Mrs Barbara Bell—In consideration of the eminence of her late father, Professor of Law in the University of Edinburgh, as a writer on a few of the brilliant circumstances, £50.

Mr. John Bourne—In consideration of the services rendered by him to art as a line engraver and author, and his advanced age, £75.

Mrs. Elizabeth Bowring—In consideration of the talents and intelligence evinced by her husband, the late Mr. L. Bowring, as Vice-Consul at Naples, especially in obtaining the release of certain British subjects unjustly detained by the Neapolitan Government, £50.

Mr. Edward Bradley—In consideration of his literary merit, £75 (in addition to his former pension of £100).

Dame Harriet Burdett-Coutts—In consideration of the late Sir Jubilee Benton's meritorious and gallant services in her Majesty's Navy, £100.

The Rev. Charles F. L. Cox—In consideration of his scientific attainments, the merits of his work a neo entomology, and of the injury to his sight from his literary labours, £75.

Mr. Dudley Costello—In consideration of the many years devoted by him to the public service, and the high character of his services, £100.

Mr. John Donaldson—In acknowledgment of the services rendered by him to the cause of scientific agriculture, £50.

Miss H. E. Fourdrinier, Miss M. A. S. Fourdrinier—On account of the valuable inventions of their father, the late Mr. Henry Fourdrinier, and of the manufacture of paper, and the destitute circumstances in which they are placed, £100.

Miss Mary Haydn (in addition to her two former pensions of £35 each—In consideration of the literary merits of her father, the late Mr. Joseph Haydn, author of "Dictionary of Dates," "Book of Dignities," and other works, £35.

Miss Julia Hall—On account of the favourable representations of her father, the late Mr. Leigh Hunt, to English literature, £75.

Miss Mary Ann Jerrold—In consideration of the literary merit of her father, the late Mr. Douglas Jerrold, £70.

Mrs. Ann Jessop—On account of her long and successful services in the work of education, £35.

The Rev. William Barnes—On account of his eminence as a linguist and author, and his advanced age, £70.

Relics of the Past.

COMETS OF OLD.

Comets, importing change of times and states,
Brandish your crystal tresses in the sky.
"Henry VI.," 1st pt., act. i., s. 1.

THE inherent prescience of the human mind to connect celestial phenomena with terrestrial events is strikingly evident in the history of all nations. Even in the Bible the stars are spoken of as instruments and ministers for the execution of the will of God. Moses predicted to the people of Israel, that the sudden appearance of a star in distinctly alludes to the belief that the sudden appearance of a star in the vault of heaven reflected the influence upon the fortunes of men and nations:—"There shall come a star out of Jacob, and a sceptre shall rise out of Israel, and shall smite the corners of Moab, and destroy all the children of Sheth." In like manner the birth of Christ is foretold by Matthew:—"There came wise men from the East to Jerusalem, saying, 'Where is he that is born King of the Jews? for we have seen his star in the East, and are come to worship him.'" From Isaiah we learn that there were "stargazers," and "monthly prognosticators" at Babylon and among the Chaldeans; and other writers inform us that the prediction of events in a person's history from the relative position of the chief planets at his birth was very common among the Jews. The word *comet*, however, does not occur in the sacred writings. The ancient Hebrews apparently had no conception of the now prevalent classification of the heavenly bodies into fixed stars, planets, satellites, and comets. But in Jude we have mention of "wandering stars," which it is highly probable refers to the comets, or "wandering light-clouds," as they were designated by Xenophanes. Diodorus Siculus also observes that the Egyptians could foretell earthquakes inundations, and "the return of wandering stars or comets."

In former times the influence of comets on mundane matters was supposed to be exhibited mainly in two forms—namely, as prognosticating the birth or death of great men, and as pestilential, or sometimes accompanying calamitous events:—

Gloucester. Give me leave
To tell you once again, that at my birth
The front of heaven was full of fiery shapes.
Shakespeare's "Henry IV.," 1st pt., s. iii., s. 1.

And the same author, speaking of the signs which are said to have heralded the death of Julius Cæsar, makes Calphurnia remark:—

When beggars die there are no comets seen.
The heavens themselves blaze forth the death of princes.
"Julius Cæsar," act ii., s. 2.

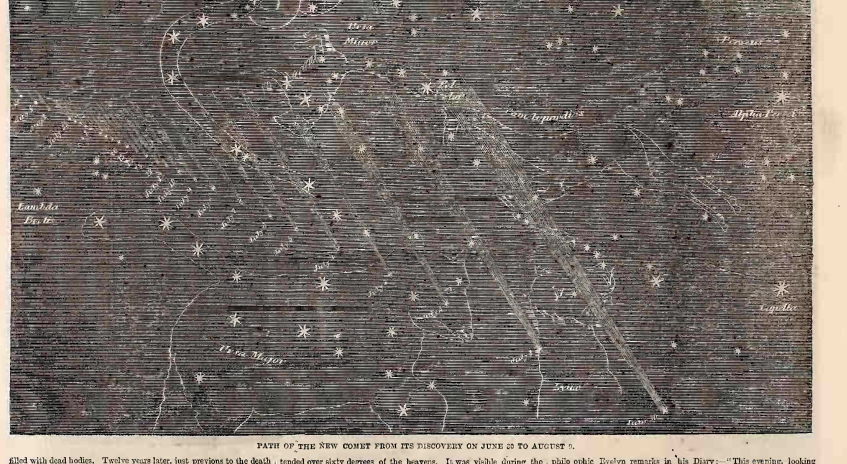
Among the evils ascribed to these ill-omened bodies were plagues and pestilence. Thus Hesiod—

Like the red star, that from his flaming hair
Shakes down diseases, pestilence, and war.
Pope's Translation ("Iliad," b. xix.)

So Milton, in "Paradise Lost":—

. . . . . and, like the comet, burns
In the arctic sky; and from his horrid hair
Shakes pestilence and war.

Such influence is attributed to them by many ancient writers. All historians record the occurrence of a terrific comet before the battle of Salamis, followed by a dreadful pestilence, which destroyed great part of the remaining army of Xerxes. The awful plague which desolated Athens in the second year of the Peloponnesian War, the symptoms of which are so admirably described by Thucydides, was likewise preceded by a comet. Such also is said to have been the case with the great plague of Rome, A.U.C. 353, when the Sibylline oracles were consulted, and, towards the close of the pestilential season, the festival of the Lectisternia was instituted to appease the wrath of Heaven. Other instances of plagues appearing in conjunction with comets are recorded by Livy, Justin, and Pliny. About thirty years B.C. Jerusalem was devastated by a pestilence which, according to Dion Cassius, followed the appearance of a comet. At the same time there was an overflowing of the Tiber, and an epidemic at Rome, following upon the severe winter and the phenomena of the heavens, to which Horace's well-known ode, beginning "Jam satis terris nivis," &c., alludes. The brilliant comet seen on the death of Julius Cæsar, and which popular superstition held to be the soul of the departed hero, appears by no less to have been the forerunner of a coming plague. Soon after the reign of Augustus a pestilence swept the Syrian provinces of Asia Minor, and during its prevalence an earthquake completed the destruction it began. The spirit of these calamities was supposed to have been a comet which visited the earth at that time, whose tail, it is reported, burnt down a dozen fine cities at one sweep. To this catastrophe Tacitus alludes in *Ann.*, ii., 47. Another still larger comet appeared A.D. 60 and on terrified Caligula that he fled in haste from Sicily. This comical wanderer was the precursor of an eruption of Mount Ætna, and of a famine and a pestilence which raged from Italy almost to India. The next great comet was seen A.D. 67, in the reign of Nero. Its appearance, according to Tacitus, was speedily succeeded by a frightful epidemic which carried off thirty thousand persons in so short a time that many of the houses were re



PATH OF THE NEW COMET FROM ITS DISCOVERY ON JUNE 30 TO AUGUST 9.

filled with dead bodies. Twelve years later, just previous to the death of Vespasian, another great comet, with an ominous length of tail, made its appearance, and was followed by the tremendous eruption of Vesuvius, which caused the destruction of Herculaneum and Pompeii.*

The spread of Christianity it may be thought must have diminished the belief in the portentous character of comets and "blazing stars." That such was not the effect the early Christian writers bear eloquent testimony. They tell us that in the year 590 a dreadful comet brought in its train a pestilence of which Pope Pelagius died, and that the half century following was signalized by innumerable comets, and all but universal plague. Eckhard asserts that St. Gregory at this time instituted a procession at Rome, and that, during its solemn march, upwards of eighty individuals composing it fell dead in the streets.

The more immediate token of a person being attacked by plague, according to Paulus Diaconus, was a fit of sneezing, and hence arose the custom of saying "God bless you!" to any one who sneezed. Gaping, also, was looked upon as a mortal sign, and it became a practice, which is still prevalent in Germany, for every person after gaping to cross himself.

About the period in question comets are frequently mentioned as inflicting dire disease on England. The one of 771 is said to have brought the plague to this country, of which in Chichester alone no less than thirty-four persons perished. That of 1097 is affirmed to have produced the earthquake of Syracuse and that disastrous inundation which formed the Goodwin Sands. A flaming meteor of 1101, we are taught, produced a "most destructive agueass of humanity," while one in 1264 was "fatal to the cats in Westphalia." The comet now so familiarly known as Halley's comet, and whose last re-appearance took place in 1835, was regarded with intense interest and apprehension when in 1305 it broke with unexampled splendour upon the world. This magnificent phenomenon paid a visit to our solar system in 14-6, when it is described as of unheard-of magnitude, and as having a tail which extended over sixty degrees of the heavens. It was visible during the month of June, and spread consternation throughout the whole of Europe. By the Christian world it was considered to presage the total success of the Turks under Mohammed II., who had just then taken Constantinople, and were advancing on Vienna. Pope Calixtus II., terrified for the fate of Christianity, directed the thunders of the Vatican against the baleful enemies of the Church, terrestrial and celestial; and in the same bull excommunicated both the Turks and the comet!† In order to perpetuate this solemn manifestation of the Church's power he, at the same time, ordained that its bells should be rung at noon, a custom still observed in most Roman Catholic countries. If we are to believe some Continental writers, it was to the comet on its visit in 1456 that we owe the devastating scourge called the "sweating sickness," or, *Sudor Anglicus!* The author of an old French treatise entitled "Traité de la peste" declares that this plague attacked in particular those who felt well and were in robust health, and that there did not occur a single instance of its killing a Scotchman, which he attributes to their "prudent way of feeding."

There is no doubt, however, that comets sometimes really did produce fatal effects. In June, 1402, one appeared in Italy which literally killed the famous John Galeas Visconti. The astrologers of the Prince had predicted that his death would be announced by a comet of extraordinary magnitude, and the celestial phenomenon had no sooner become visible than his illegitimate, proclaim from fright, sank to the ground and died. A fate somewhat similar befell Duke Sforza, of Milan on the appearance of the great comet of 1532. There are historians who have asserted that the Emperor Charles V. also died of fear upon the coming of the comet of 1556, but the statement has never been substantiated. It is probable, however, since these luminous apparitions were generally looked upon by Roman Catholics as warnings from Heaven against the dangers of Protestantism, that Charles V. was deeply stirred by their appearance. The Protestants of Germany, on the other hand, were equally alarmed from the belief that the comet of 1664 was directed against their faith. "So strongly was this felt, that to appease the anger of Heaven they had a medal struck bearing the representation of a comet and the words—'Ach, Herr, send uns nicht in deinem zorn!' (Oh, Lord, punish us not in thy wrath), on one side; and the inscription—'Dieser schreckliche Komstetern pusher ward den 16th Dec. 1664' (This fearful comet-star was seen Dec. 16, 1664), on the reverse. Some of these "comet-dollars" still exist in Germany, and are held of sovereign efficacy (when worn round the neck) against affections of the brain.

The belief in the supernatural influence of comets which formerly prevailed in this country was much the same as that of the ancients and of other modern nations in Europe. Under the date Dec. 12, 1680, the philosophic Evelyn remarks in his Diary:—"This evening, looking out of my window towards the west, I saw a meteor of an obscure bright colour, very much in shape like the blaze of a sword; the rest of the sky very serene and clear. What this may portend God only knows; but another phenomenon I remember to have seen in 1640, about the trial of the great Earl of Stratford, preceding our horrid rebellion. I pray God avert his judgments! We have had of late several comets, which though I believe appear from natural causes, and of themselves operate not, yet I cannot despise them. They may be warnings from God, as they commonly are forerunners of his animadversion." Nor is the present "enlightened age," exempt from the same superstitious apprehension of their influence. On the appearance of the comet of 1858, the Madrid journals announced that it had excited great alarm in that city, where it was considered a manifestation of Divine wrath, and a presage of war, pestilence, and affliction. In the New York correspondence of the *Sun*, alluding to the same comet, we read:—"The entire appearance is brilliant and dazzling, and, while it engrosses the attention and investigation of the scientific, it excites the alarm of the superstitious, who, as in ancient times, regard it as the concomitant of pestilence and the herald of war. Again, the Turkish correspondent of the *Morning Herald* wrote:—"The splendid comet now visible after sunset in the western horizon has attracted the attention of everybody. The public impression is that the celestial phenomenon is to be considered as a sign of war, and the astrologers, to whom appeal is made for an interpretation, make the most absurd declarations." Finally, the *Berlin Correspondent of the Times* informs us that the comet "served a priest not far from Warsaw with materials for a very curious sermon. After having summoned his congregation together, although it was neither Sunday nor festival, and shown them the comet, he told them that this was the same star that had appeared to the Magi at the birth of our Saviour, and that it was only visible now in the Russian empire. Its appearance on this occasion was to intimate to the Russian people that the time was come for it to spread over its wings and embrace all mankind in one orthodox and sanctifying Church. He showed them the star now standing immediately over Constantinople, and explained that the dull light of the nucleus indicated its sorrow at the delay of the Russian army in proceeding to its destination."

* The appearance of a comet was not, however, invariably believed to be the forerunner of evil. Seneca, "Nat. Quæst.," vii. 17 and 21, writes thus of the comet:—"Quem nec Neronis principatus letissimo valitudo ei qui comtes detexit infirmior."

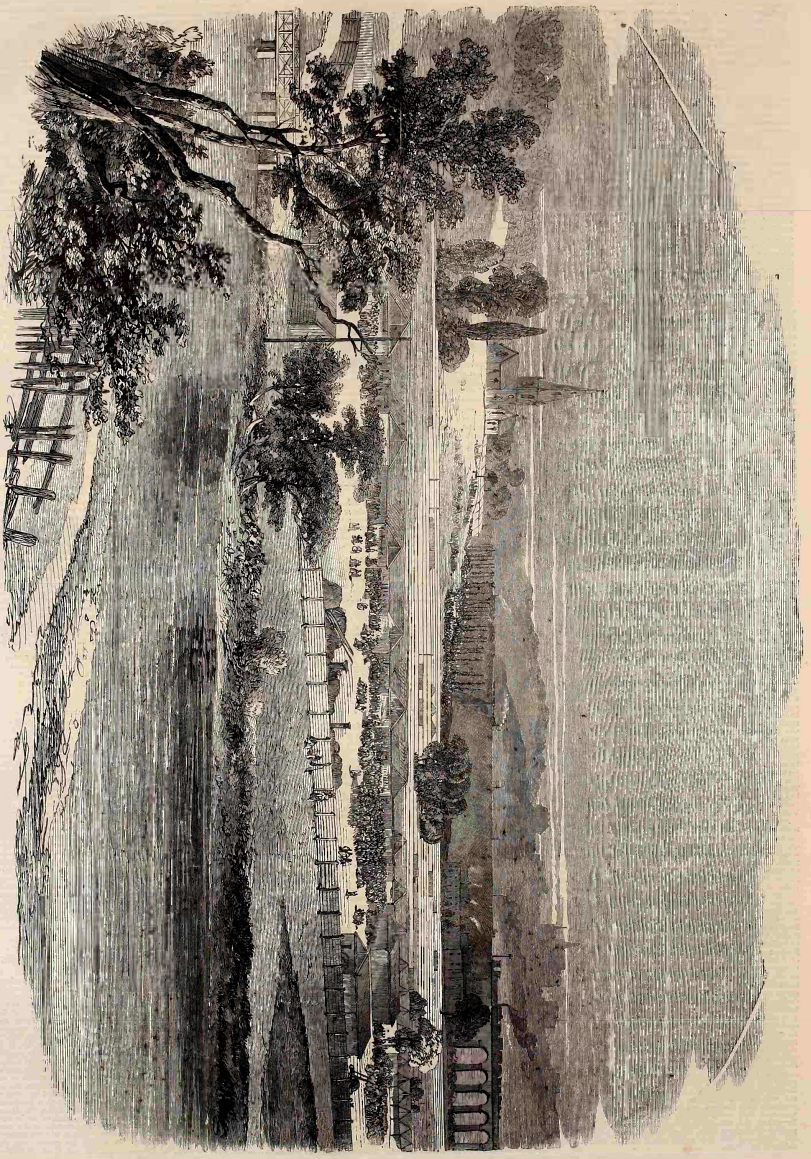
† So called from an erroneous belief that the period when it was first observed by Halley was its original and only well-attested appearance. This comet was the first that has been calculated solely from European observations: the earliest comets of whose orbits we have any knowledge were calculated from Chinese observations, which extend back more than five hundred years before the Christian era. See Arago, in the *Annuaire*, 1836, p. 204.

‡ The contemporary description of this luminary, as usual, ascribes to it a malignant influence:—"Cometa horrendo magnitudinis visus est circa finis paschatis, quem secuta est pestilentia maxima."

The degree of LL.D. has been conferred on President Lincoln by Columbia College.

Mr. J. O. Fitzgerald, barrister of the Temple, has been appointed Judge in British Kaffraria. Mr. T. J. Hadelston, formerly Consul at Fernando Po, has been appointed consul at Rosario in the River Plate.

THE REVIEW ON SATURDAY LAST AT WIMBLEDON COMMON: BRIGADIERS FORMING SQUARES TO RESIST CAVALRY.—SEE PAGE 64.



THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY AT LEEDS—THE CATTLE AND IMPLEMENTS SEEN AT WORK FOR AWARD.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE PAGE 68.

THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S MEETING AT LEEDS.

ENGLISH agriculture has just celebrated its twenty-third carnival; and, when we find that 43,938 was offered in prizes, that the implement catalogue occupied 400 closely-printed demy octavo pages, and that there were a mile and a quarter of cattle sheds, we may well look back with wonder to its opening day, when only twenty-six shorthorns were marshalled on the Oxford meadow, when Earl Spencer took up the College chorus of

Here's to the cow,
And the two-bushelled plough,
And here's to the farm and the fork;

and the tones of Daniel Webster re-echoed through the quadrangle of Queen's. There was, however, one remarkable coincidence between the meetings. Twenty-three years swept the Isis from 39, and there were a mile and a quarter of cattle sheds, we may well look back with wonder to its opening day, when only twenty-six shorthorns were marshalled on the Oxford meadow, when Earl Spencer took up the College chorus of

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and the tones of Daniel Webster re-echoed through the quadrangle of Queen's. There was, however, one remarkable coincidence between the meetings. Twenty-three years swept the Isis from 39, and the meetings. Twenty-three years swept the Isis from 39, and this week the Yorkshire Duchesses and the Oxfords had it all their own way. Mr. Booth had to bow to Mr. Douglas's herd in the former class, and Colonel Towneley, for reasons which were not concealed, declined to send any of his twelve entries. Upon 180 shorthorns came to their stalls; but, although the female formed a very memorable array, there was not one really striking animal among the bulls. Some of the decision-seen is always the case—were hastily cavilled at; but these who knew the judges felt sure that handling would be preferred to form, and gained the keenness of the decisions at once. Their task was so unique that when half-past one arrived two out of the seven classes remained unjudged, and the stewards were on the horns of a dilemma. Dinner—the first of the twenty-eight yearling heifers on parade before them, and watched every movement of hand and eye till the books came out. In the first of the twenty-eight yearling heifers on parade before them, and watched every movement of hand and eye till the books came out. In the first of the series were seen another long interesting trouble between the heifer calves, in which eight took part; while the Hereford men had a similar day of nervousness. No difficulty of any kind occurred to a cord and a policeman at each end of the row kept the judges from all intrusion; and we are glad to find that the experiment of placing the judges upon the course has gone far to allay the hobgoblin which has haunted them, and that the show on the first day may in future really receive itself into a great school of public criticism. The judges, who would gladly pay more, are anxious for it, because under the secret system they lose a chief of the interest; and judges are specially anxious because they hate to be misunderstood and "crabbed," as they always will be so long as the critics cannot see the cards "pulled out" and the scores in motion.

The aged shorthorn bulls numbered thirty-two; but Prince of Peascliffe, the second of last year, was absent, and Duke Airey and Lord Feversham's Skyrocket, who has never been at a great show before, followed in the footsteps of Sir Bibby, Fifth Duke of Oxford, Lancaster, and Knight of Kars among the reputed cracks. He has improved wonderfully since we saw him last August, and has rare quarters and handsome and great depth before; and, although he does not possess the grandeur of the Salisbury "big bull" John o' Groat, he quite overpowered the shortlegged Duke of York when they met in a direct class. The latter is one of the most beautiful heads we have ever met with, has one of the best backs we have seen, and is a fine handler; but his loin and back were not liked. The Duke of the Havens, was rewarded; and a brother of Prince of Prussia, who defeated the Royal winner, Field Marshal Duke of Cambridge, stepped to the front place. Mr. Jonas Webb's Earl of Hardwicke, who had been somewhat disfigured by an unavoidable operation, but who is a fine bull, and Mr. Hareus, and Mr. Cunningham's sons of Mr. Banks Stanhope, M.P., George I., earned the H. Cas; and among the six commendations were the wide-backed Scottish Grandeur, Prince Consort, Prince Arthur, and Prince Talegrand had no mention at all. Only two out of the forty yearling bulls were absent from the Bull Show-yard—Mr. Stratton's, which was beaten before the Duke of Oxford's, and Mr. Foster's, with Oxford's, and Mr. Foster's, with Oxford's, and with Oxford's, and with Oxford's, and

DEADLY AFFRAY IN NORTHUMBERLAND-STREET, STRAND.

An extraordinary affair, likely to end in the death of one person and shaking the life of another in prospect, startled the neighbourhood of Northumberland-street, Strand, yesterday week. The occurrence is as yet surrounded with much mystery which a judicial investigation will doubtless remove. The facts are so remarkable that we give them more in detail than is our wont in cases of violence.

About midday last Friday a man, bleeding from the neck and head, leapt from a first-floor window of No. 16, Northumberland-street, Strand, into a yard below, in which there are two privies. The man, who was but little hurt by his fall, thought himself not to risk his life, and flung to fetch a hackney coach. Before he brought him not to the police-station, he was charged with the murder of a woman in the room on the first floor of a house in the same yard. The woman was discovered still alive, but with her throat cut from ear to ear. The surgeon who was summoned, and attempted to secure him; but he broke away from them, and rushed into the passage of No. 15, from which he fled. He was overtaken, however, intent on capturing the supposed delinquent, passed into the passage of the house next door, and, coming out at the front door of No. 16, met him as he emerged from the entrance. They soon saw how severely he was wounded, and he very soon fainted from the effusion of blood. In a state of insensibility the wounded man—now known to be named Murray, to have been formerly a Major in the Army, and described as a discarded officer—was carried to Charing-cross Hospital, but the house was only one of ten directors, and that he could say nothing to a prescription from one of the surgeons. It was in this hall, at his request, that he gave him his name and address, he would take care to make his proposition known to his friends. The stranger however, remarked that the hackney coach was close at hand, and that, if Mr. Murray would accompany him thither, he would at once give him a decided answer. To this Mr. Murray readily assented, and Murray consented to accompany him, and was led by the stranger to a house not six doors off, known as Northumberland-chambers, Northumberland-street. According to the first floor, the stranger introduced Major Murray to the back room of some chambers in the occupation of Mr. Alfred Ubsdell, a young solicitor, appeared. Here he requested Major Murray to be seated. The Major seated himself on a sofa, and he opposite to him, and commenced writing on some papers. In a few moments he observed the stranger approaching him from behind, and he turned round, and discovered a stranger standing over him, a tall forward on the floor. His consciousness was not destroyed by the concussion, but he was powerless to prevent the stranger from cutting his throat. He kept silent. A lapse of time, brief though terrible, occurred at this juncture, and, before he could act, the fatal power of motion had been restored to his frame, and his consciousness of a severe blow upon his chestbone. At this juncture he made some exclamation, and the stranger, as if to stun him, struck him. The paralysed sensation caused by the first bullet, for such it was, that had struck the back of his neck and entered his throat, and the vertebral column passed off in a short time, and Major Murray, still lying on the floor, recovered sufficient strength to know that would prove his only chance of an instant when he perceived his assailant's back to be turned towards him, to rise hastily, and, springing to his feet, to fly at the fellow a blow on the back of his head which felled him to the ground. The struggle, as might be well imagined, was very severe, and ended in a long and fierce struggle for the possession of the tongs. Major Murray, badly wounded and bleeding profusely, was nearly a match for his powerful opponent, and at length, feeling his hold on the tongs relaxing, he caught up an empty decanter, which he struck with such unbridled as to invert a blow on the forehead as once more to fell him to the ground. Snatching the tongs from the prostrate man, Major Murray left the room, and, having first bolstered the wretched man with such force as effectually to render him powerless for further mischief, he had by unbolted and bleeding on the floor. Major Murray next endeavoured to effect his escape, but he found the door locked and withheld. He then made the sash of a window open, and, with the roar of the house and leaped into the yard below.

The *Morning Post* puts the following as the substance of a statement said to have been volunteered by Roberts. He admits that he had never before Friday last visited the Major's room, and adds that his conversation with that gentleman was commenced by himself in Hungerford Market, and that in fact, according to his account, the Major was the first company which he was anxious to engage on behalf of a client. He admits having invited Major Murray to his chambers, and stated that on his arrival there he (Roberts) shut himself in the back of the neck, and then attacked him with the tongs. On being asked whether the gentleman had given any provocation to Major Murray "shooting himself," Roberts says distinctly, "No." This is all that has been elicited from Roberts, for he has refused to sign the statement taken in connection with documents discovered in his chambers, no doubt to be said to be necessary for the police authorities to do so before the affair can has been ascertained.

Mr. Bodenger's chambers in Northumberland-street are on the first floor, and consist of a front and back drawing room, communicating by folding doors. A description of these rooms will read rather like a page from a French novel. The front room has originally been furnished in the most luxurious and costly style. On the walls are handsome drawings, and hanging on gilt cornices some brackets, supporting statuettes and copies from the antique. Round the room are ranged costly cabinets and inlaid tables, on which are all sorts of ornaments under large glass shades. It is not, however, until one has been in the room long enough to take stock of the furniture that the richness, for glasses, pictures, statuettes, and vases, even the very cabinets themselves, are discovered to be of the second-hand order. The gilding, the shades and ornaments are conveyed in this as if coated with a positive dye, and every highly polished figure which glitters on a copy of the Portland vase that stands on a sideboard in a corner are hardly distinguishable under the thick coat of dust that lies on the surface of the furniture, and the taste that has been bestowed upon its arrangement in the room. In a word, the room never been cleaned or dusted for years, since the things were first placed there many years ago. In the centre of the room is the table used by Mr. Bodenger's clerk to work, with his desk at the right hand, having an exceedingly handsome white marble marble-piece, which is marked with the dust. Almost immediately under the fireplace, and making a great mound that stretches out into the centre of the floor, are the waste papers piled up to the height of nearly two feet, and extending from the fire-rail, to accumulate uninterrupted. It appears to have been the habit of Mr. Roberts to allow the waste to enter his room, and there to accumulate with the dust and dirt have collected till the former half fill the front room and the the latter of which the room is full. Besides the waste papers, letters and papers scattered about, there is very little sign of a stranger in the room, and the only articles we can notice are a hat-brush and as dirty as the front. But the dust has here been beaten down and the glass and ornaments have been polished up. The mantelpiece is the centre—a centre where strong and angry men struggle to tear and beat each other from the room, and where they can solve the fatal question. The two wild beasts had been turned loose to kill each other in this apartment it could not be more marked traces of a struggle between two powerful men it does. The furniture is broken and overturned in hideous confusion; the walls, the glass shades, the vases, and dirty floor are all splashed with blood, and streaked and smeared with bloody fingers. One may almost trace where blows were struck and the blood splashed and spurted. Here and there all over the glass shades of the ornaments and doors of the cabinets it has fallen like rain, as if a bloody mop had been trundled round and round there.

General Schmaltzer, one of the defenders of Gaeta, has gained, at the late election in Basle, in Switzerland, one of the prizes of honour consisting of a magnificently-chased cup.

The *Austrian Gazette* says that the gold rose enriched with diamonds which the Pope offers to one of the Roman-born Empress in this year destined for the young Queen of Naples.

Letters Patent have been granted for the reversion of a great fire at Oxton, near the former post, on the 18th ult. One hundred and four houses and shops, seven chapels, one school, one Inn, the Governor's house, and the custom house, were destroyed.

THE MASSACRES IN SYRIA.—A letter from Damascus gives the following account of the Druse and Christian conflict on the 30th ult.:—"Proceeding down the street which was called 'Straight,' we turned into Dandelet's House, and, passing through the court-yard, we commenced running forth again into the same street, we continued a short distance on our way till we came to a house, which, standing isolated, appeared to open out passing into the Christian quarter. We, however, managed to get by him, and then a wide street, with a fine fountain in the centre, lay before us. And as the eye could reach it fell upon a heap of blackened ruins. We walked for a mile with charred skeletons of houses on each side of us; then, turning into side street, the same utter ruin met our gaze. We saw not a soul, except here and there a bag Arab driving his donkey before him, laden with the debris of the fallen houses. This is what the Turks call re-building a quarter! Through out the length and breadth of what has a year ago was for the handsomest part of the city not one single house is now standing. Greek, Latin, and Syriac churches and convents, European consulates, &c., were mingled in one common destruction. There were still remaining many traces of the former magnificence of the houses. Broken marble columns, and bits of sculptured pavements were thickly scattered about in the courtyards, and the walls in many places were richly inlaid with mother-of pearl and gold. Many houses still up buried under the ruins."

CHESS.

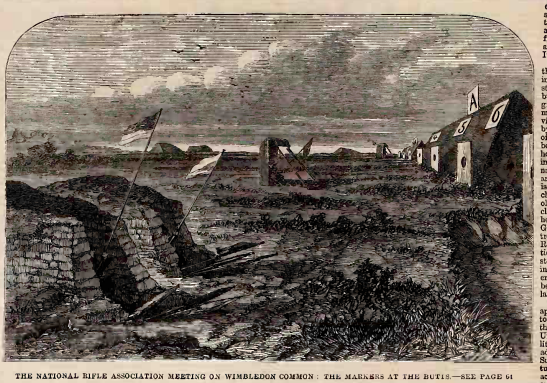
TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. V. of Brussels.—An unexampled competition! Before the Black Pawns could have reached the extreme they would have made them occupy they must have captured thirteen at least of the adversary's men; and, as White still retains eight men and Black only four, there would be a total of twenty-five men.

W. W.—Black to move. 1. Kt to B 3rd (ch) 2. Kt to K 5th (ch) 3. Kt to B 3rd (ch) 4. Kt to K 5th (ch) 5. Kt to B 3rd (ch) 6. Kt to K 5th (ch)

INAUGURATION OF CAVOUR'S MONUMENT AT PISA.

FUNERAL ceremonies and other such like modes of expressing the feelings of the people for the loss of the great Italian Statesman have been common, almost universal, in all parts of the peninsula. There is scarcely a little obscure townlet among the wood slopes of the Apennines—in those parts of Italy where Italians can so speak their thoughts—which has not sought to honour itself by some formal participation in the national honours paid to Cavour's memory. But nowhere has the feeling of the people shown itself in so picturesquely significant a form as in the time-honoured university city of Pisa. In no part of Italy, not even in his own Piedmont, has the departed Statesman been mourned with more true and genuinely popular sympathy than in Tuscany. That privileged and choice garden of Italy, the true heart and kernel of the country, and of strictly Italian feeling, has never been much trembled by the turbulence and mischievous theories and excitations of the red party. The superior cultivation and proverbial Tuscan good sense of that part of Italy has instinctively rejected them. But special circumstances have concurred to render the Pisan ceremonial especially remarkable. Pisa has an ancient university, with a large body of professors and teachers attached to it; it has, also, one of the finest cathedrals in Italy, and a Cardinal Archbishop; and lastly, though very far from least in importance on this occasion, Pisa possesses in her celebrated Campo Santo the most storied, the most remarkable, and the most beautiful burying-place in Europe. And all these peculiarities in different ways contributed to the remarkable character of the Pisan ceremony on the 21st of June.



THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION MEETING ON WIMBLEDON COMMON: THE MARKERS AT THE BUTTS.—SEE PAGE 61

When the university and city of Pisa manifested the intention of honouring the memory of Cavour by a public ceremonial the Archbishop declared that no function of any kind should be performed in the Cathedral, or in the next largest and most important church of the city. On remonstrance being made, and a reason demanded for a refusal to permit so ordinary a religious function as a mass for the soul of a person who had died with due administration of the sacraments of the Church, the Archbishop answered that, as he had reason to believe that Count Cavour had died a Christian, he would permit a mass to be celebrated in the little church of the Carmine. The theory on which a decision that a mass might, under such circumstances, be said in a small church and not in a big one can rest must be left to the learned in canon law. Such was the Archbishop's decree; coupled, however, with the condition that neither the university nor the municipality should attend the function in their corporate and public capacities. The two bodies in question declared their determination to act in defiance of this prohibition. In that case, responded the Prelate, the celebrating priests will have orders to abstain from pronouncing the blessing, with accompaniment of holy water, incense, &c., in the public manner usual on similar occasions. On further demand for the motives of this privation, the two corporations were told that, as being sabres and shedders of the doings which had deprived the Pope of his temporal dominions, they must be held to be excommunicated persons. With this decision the university and the municipality seem to have been quite contented. The funeral service was performed in the little church of the Carmine, the professorial body of the university in their black gowns, and the corporation in their scarlet gowns, with their respective beadles, and all other State appurtenances, did attend, and did retire at the end of the service unblessed, un-holy-watered, and unincensed.

But, if the Cardinal had it all his own way at church, the two unblessed corporations determined to have a far more striking and significant celebration of their own at the Campo Santo—a celebration which should be in no wise ecclesiastical but wholly civil in its nature.

Few persons have ever been in Italy without seeing the Campo Santo of Pisa; and, assuredly, not one who has ever seen it will have forgotten it. It is far too well known for it to be necessary that we should describe the unique building. This largest, most magnificent, and most beautiful of all the cloisters ever built was a place of special sanctity to mediæval Italy from the fact that the soil within its quadrangle was brought by the old Pisan galleys from the Holy Land that the citizens of the Republic might lay their bones in that hallowed earth. And to modern Italy the spot is hardly less venerable from the inestimable treasures of early art which adorn its walls, and from the presence there of the ashes and memorials of many of Italy's greatest men.

But henceforward, as long as those gloriously-painted walls and inimitably graceful arches shall stand, the most sacred spot in the building so wondrously filled with great memories of all sorts, the most frequently and most fondly visited by every son of Italy, and by every lover of his kind, be he of what clime or race he may, will be that bit of westward wall which holds the bust of Cavour, and is inscribed with the record of a nation's gratitude for his services and desolation at his loss. There is the place, well and significantly chosen, just underneath those huge old chains, which once served to close the Port of Pisa against her neighbouring enemies; which Genoa victoriously carried off as a trophy of her triumph over a sister Republic, and which, as an inscription testifies, were solemnly restored to Pisa by her former enemy, in token and celebration of the new era of Italian unity and friendship between all the children of the land.

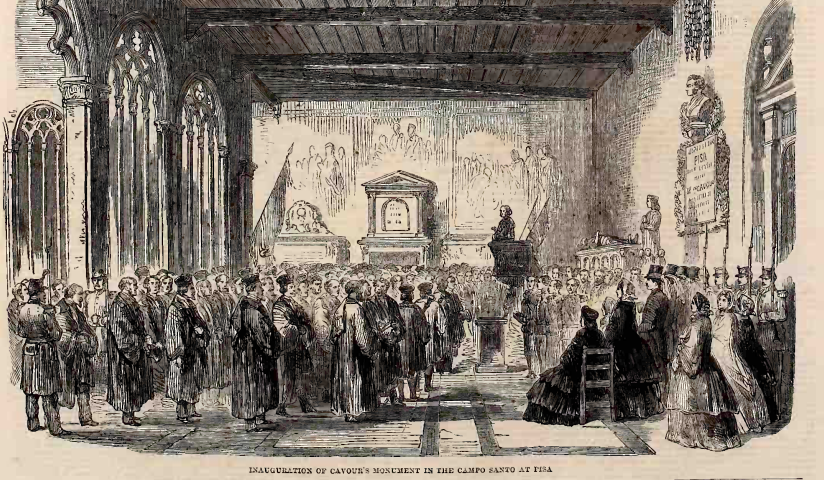
The task of pronouncing an appropriate oration was intrusted to Signor Villari, the Professor of the Philosophy of History in the University, and well known to the literary world of Europe by his admirable history of Savonarola. Such a man might be trusted to turn such an occasion to the best account. His oration was much applauded, but the passage which kindles from an ardinoe com-

drew forth the most enthusiastic

posed mainly, it is to be observed, of university professors and city magistrates, was that in which he spoke of the great statesman's efforts in favour of liberty of conscience.

That such an occasion, so celebrated in such a place, must have been in no ordinary degree striking and moving will be easily felt and understood. For the coup-d'œil as it presented itself to a looker-on we must refer our readers to the Engraving from the sketch taken on the spot by our artist. He has chosen the moment when the long procession of academical and civic dignitaries, passing up the centre of that matchless cloister, defiled, on turning into the western corridor, into the places prepared for them in front of the speaker's rostrum. On his left hand, as he stood facing eastward, is the newly-placed bust, with its inscription beneath it. Around, on the walls, or isolated on pavement, are the thickly-placed memorials, mortuary or other, of the every epoch of Italy's past life and past greatness in every department.

It must in truth have been an uninspiring speaker who should have failed in eloquence in such circumstances, and a dull and unimaginative audience which should not have been deeply moved by his words, and the associations of the time and place. But neither one nor the other marred the full significance of this truly unique ceremony, and few of those who had the good fortune to be present will ever forget the placing of Cavour's bust in the Campo Santo of Pisa.



INAUGURATION OF CAVOUR'S MONUMENT IN THE CAMPO SANTO AT PISA

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 1100.—VOL. XXXIX.] SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1861. [TWO SHEETS, FIVEPENCE

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

EUROPE is suffering from an overproduction of Presidents' Messages. Instead of the ordinary rate of one a year, the last seven months have brought us three Messages and one Inaugural Address, all on the same theme, and each one differing materially in its conclusions from all the rest. First, there was Mr. Buchanan's Message, declaring against the constitutional right of secession, but favouring the right of revolution, and elaborately proving that the Constitution gave no power to either President or Congress to "coerce" a State. Secondly, there was Mr. Lincoln's Inaugural, denying both the constitutional and revolutionary right of secession, affirming the right of using force to regain possession of the forts and arsenals, but disclaiming any intention of subjugating a State or transcending by a hair's breadth those limits which the Constitution imposed on the executive branch of Government. Third in order came Mr. Jefferson Davis's Message to his Congress, repudiating the idea that there was any revolution (much less rebellion) at all. According to him, Secession was a reserved right, and its exercise had been as legal and constitutional as any normal operation of Government. Latest of all, we have Mr. Lincoln's second manifesto, in which he admits having ventured upon measures which, "whether legal or not, were ventured upon under what appeared to be a popular demand and a public necessity, trusting then, as now, that Congress would readily ratify them." There is no longer any squeamishness about not invading or subjugating a State, and there is an entirely new view of the relations between the States and the Union—namely, that the latter created the former, and not the former the latter, as was the universal previous opinion. Nor is this all. On the 20th inst. the Confederate Congress met at Richmond, unless, indeed, the sanguine anticipations of the Northerners have been realised and Richmond was then in their hands. The reassembling of this Congress will have extracted another Message from Mr. Davis, who will hardly fail to improve the opportunity to demolish in the eyes of the world the novel constitutional theory of Mr. Lincoln. In the complicated and interminable suit of "Jarndyce v. Jarndyce" none of the advocates retained could speak for five minutes on the case without being irremediably at issue with every other advocate on every point of fact and law. It is the same in the complicated and costly suit of South v. North, only that in this there seems to be superadded an inability in any leading counsel to be consistent even with himself.

However much they may differ in their premises and conclusions, all these constitutional argumentations have a wonder-

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA: CAPTURE OF A UNITED STATES' DRAGOON BY GUERRILLA HORSEMEN OF VIRGINIA.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE PAGE

ful family likeness to each other. They are all evidently the offspring of the legal mind. They are all plentifully charged with splendid humour against the representatives of the other side. Their utterers seem willing to go over the same ground again and again, but the court of public opinion to which they appeal is fast settling down to the conviction that this part of the case has been dwelt on long enough.

The allusion of the President to the foreign relations of the country will be reassuring to the soberer portion of the Americans of the North, and is couched in terms not offensive to the nations most nearly connected with the United States. The inkling he gives of his future policy towards the Slave States is hardly definite enough to satisfy anybody. As it is, perhaps, the most important passage in his Message, we quote it entire:—

Lest there be some uneasiness in the minds of candid men as to what is to be the course of the Government toward the Southern States after the rebellion shall have been suppressed, the Executive deems it proper to say it will be his purpose then, as ever, to be guided by the Constitution and the laws, and that he probably will have no different understanding of the powers and duties of the Federal Government relatively to the rights of the States and the people under the Constitution than that expressed in the Inaugural Address.

That "probably" will appear ominous to the Southerners and their sympathisers in the neutral and Northern States. It looks as if Mr. Lincoln felt that another "popular demand and public necessity" might arise which would compel him to act differently towards the defeated rebels than his unbiased judgment would prompt, and he has lately received a lesson on the inexpedience of making unqualified pledges which the storm of popular passion and the march of events render him unable to abide by. Quite as significant as anything he says is his utter silence about slavery. The word does not occur from beginning to end. This silence harmonises with other symptoms of Northern public opinion, from which we gather that the war is not to have any anti-slavery tendency. The Republicans have made a tacit compromise with the Democrats. The latter will continue to support the war, provided it remain strictly one for the Union, for the flag, for territory, for empire; and, as a price of this indispensable support, the Republicans consent not to give an anti-slavery character to their policy. The disappointed parties will be those Abolitionists proper who grave countenance to the war, not because they wish to reduce the Union within narrower limits than they had always denounced, but because they indulged the hope that the war must inevitably terminate in the liberation of the enslaved race.

The departmental reports which accompany the President's Message are more than usually interesting. The Secretary of War states that there are 235,000 men in the field. For proper exultation with which he makes the following confession is no more than what is warranted by the facts of the last three months:—

At the present moment the Government presents the startling anomaly of being embarrassed by the generous outpouring of volunteers to support its action. Instead of labouring under the difficulty of remunerative inducements, the want of which has in former times in other countries rendered it necessary to resort to forced conscription, one of its main difficulties is to keep down the proportions of the force which it from swelling dimensions would make the force required.

There is manifestly not only no lack, but a superabundance, of men. But what as to money? For this we must consult the lucid report of the Secretary of the Treasury. He wants for the current fiscal year 320,000,000 dollars. Of this he proposes to raise by taxation only one-fourth; the other three-fourths are to be supplied by loans. This would be deemed an improvident way of beginning a war in Europe; but, considering that the National Debt of the United States is only 90,000,000 dollars, the Northerners are, perhaps, entitled to more latitude in the way of borrowing than could decently be claimed by any more prodigal nation whose ancestors had long since sown all the wild oats there were to sow. The Secretary of the Treasury of his own free will does not anticipate the necessity of a single new tax; but the Financial Secretary does not proclaim any plethora of cash. On the contrary, the multitude of shapes which he gives to his loan proposals, the desire to make them popular, the high rate of interest offered—amounting in the case of the "national loan" to seven and three-tenths per cent—show that he is far from confident in the strength of his position. Scrutinising the report more closely, we discover a confession that the capitalists have failed him. United States' Six per Cents are now selling at fifteen per cent discount, and the Secretary owns that he has been unable to get any bids for a new loan at par, and only very small quantities at rates varying from eighty-five to ninety. "It needs no further argument to work the conviction that, under the existing laws, little or nothing of the required sum can be realised." The moneyed men having failed him, he appeals to those of small means. He proposes a national bank on the European pattern, in Exchequer bills of the low figure of fifty dollars. He also hopes to draw upon the resources of British capitalists by offering to issue bonds in sterling money to bear seven per cent interest, payable in London. It must have gone hard with a patriotic Secretary before he could have brought himself to apply so high a rate; but it is another indication of the low estimate he places on the patriotism of the men who, with a larger amount of money in their banks wanting investment than was ever known before, demanded on a recent occasion twelve and even seventeen per cent from their Government at a moment of danger, and when it was at their mercy.

The present war is a people's war, and must be supported, if at all, by the people's money. Will it be so supported? This is the great question of the day. Will the popular loan be as successful in the United States as in France? It remains to be seen. But if it shall prove a failure the exhibition of northern patriotism will have been partial and incomplete. Severe critics will say myriads were eager to fight, but few were willing to pay. They will account for the multitude of recruits by pointing to the state of the American labour market. A very busy population suddenly found its ordinary employments stopped by a political crisis. That crisis, instead of coming to an end, only became more severe and widely extended. The working classes became moody, and began to suffer. Suddenly the Government called the unwillingly idle and suffering people to arms. What wonder that they rushed to this recruiting depôts? What other resource had they left? This is the construction cynical critics will put upon the popular uprising if the national loan fails; and even candid and friendly minds will be unable to distinguish to how great an extent the genuine patriotism which caused an army of 400,000 volunteers in three months was alloyed by less chivalric impulses.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* of Thursday publishes a decree appointing commanders for ten men-of-war.

The *Paris Monitor* contains a semi-official article refuting the assertions of the *Patrie*, in reference to the cession of Sardinia, which, it says, "has already been so many times denied." It concludes thus:—"The *Patrie* disseminates ideas which are altogether personal, and has not received, nor does receive, any communication from the Government."

The Duke de Broglie has dropped the action which he had commenced against the Prefect of Police, all the copies of his pamphlet seized by the police having been restored to him.

Mires has lodged an appeal against his sentence. It will be heard on the 12th of August.

The funeral of Prince Adam Czartoryski took place at noon on Monday in the midst of a large crowd of spectators.

SPAIN.

The Queen has arrived at Valladolid, and has been warmly received. The daughter of the Duke of Montpensier is ill at San Lucar.

PORTUGAL.

The Cortes have commenced the discussion of the Budget.

The Patriotic Society is still continuing to hold its meetings for the purpose of political agitation.

The Emperor has expressed his intention of being present at the coming exhibition at Oporto.

The recent rains and damp weather have done considerable damage to the grapes throughout Portugal.

ITALY.

King Victor Emmanuel gave an audience to Count Fleury on Thursday morning, when he had read the Pope's letter brought by the Count, the King is reported to have said, "I am happy to see that my august ally approves the line of policy which my Government has followed. The good will last year displayed by the Emperor in favour of Italy will joy." The Count has been decorated with the Grand Cordon, the municipality of Turin has ordered a procession and a torchlight procession in his honour, and a visit has been paid to him by the Premier, Baron Ricasoli.

General Cialdini is taking active measures with the bandits or insurgents in the Neapolitan provinces. He has ordered 15,000 volunteers from the National Guard to Naples. Cavalotti, the well-known several Garibaldian officers have accepted appointments. Thirty thousand rifles have been ordered to be distributed to the National Guard. The brigands concentrated at Montefalcone have been hunted.

The Pope held a Consistory on Tuesday, and delivered a short allocution, in which he complained of the conduct adopted by France for her maintenance of the army of occupation in Rome, but, at the same time, refused to declare which Power whom he alluded as "the enemies of order" will make of the course which France has pursued in recognising the kingdom of Italy. The despatch which contained this information does not say what is to the state of the Pope's health.

PRUSSIA.

Deputations are constantly arriving at Baden to congratulate the King on his escape, and some of the neighbouring German Courts have sent special missions, among which that of Prince Napoleon sent an autograph letter. A Te Deum has been ordered to be celebrated in all the churches in the kingdom. It still appears that Becker had no accomplice, and that a morbid wish for notoriety prompted the attempt. He does not want for intelligence: a short time since he was rewarded for his gallantry in the fire with a medal and administrative matters. The King's health continues good. He has given a sum of 5000 florins to the poor of Baden as a thank-offering, and it is said desires that Becker should not be executed.

AUSTRIA.

Count Moriz Esterhazy has been appointed Minister without portfolio.

The Emperor Francis Joseph's rescript in reply to the Hungarian Diet's address was read on Monday to both Houses at Pesth. In the Lower House, which was crowded with members, it was followed by with manifest impatience, and a resolution was passed ordering the rescript to be printed, by the Upper House only a few members were present, it was read amid profound silence.

The rescript commences by stating that the relation of Hungary to the whole monarchy is and for three centuries has been, *de facto*, a real union, as far as war, finance, and foreign affairs are concerned; and that when the Pragmatic Sanction was granted to the entire constitutional necessities of the whole monarchy were naturally taken into consideration. The independent internal administration of Hungary, he says, is not in the least endangered, but on the contrary, will be strengthened. The laws of 1848 cannot be re-established, because they are incompatible with the present institutions. The Emperor proposes to proceed to a revision of these laws; to send representatives to the Council of the Empire in time to take part in the financial discussions, which will occur in October; to come to an understanding with the Croatian Diet in reference to the relation of Croatia to Hungary; and finally, to grant to the Serbs and Wallachs the use of their national language and the development of the non-Hungarian inhabitants. The rescript declares the union of Hungary with Transylvania to be final. "At present impracticable," and says:—"The affairs of Servia shall be arranged on the basis of the resolutions of the Servian National Congress. I am willing to renew the act of succession to the Hungarian Ferdinand, because Hungary is comprised in Austria." In conclusion, the rescript announces the approaching the occasion of the coronation of Francis Joseph as King of Hungary.

An Imperial decree was published on Thursday dissolving the Diet of Hirza on account of its refusal to send representatives to the Council of the Empire, notwithstanding the repeated request of the Government. The same decree orders new elections for the Diet.

RUSSIA.

General Ouchakoff, in reviewing some of the regiments of Volhynia is reported to have addressed them in a speech of a singularly inflammatory and hostile character. He announced that "a revolution was at hand," reminded them that to do the will of the Sovereign is the soldier's duty, and threatened the punishment of the "seditious" papers, such as the *Kolokol*, the organ of Russian liberalism, published in London. The General alluded to the recent massacres in Warsaw as "merited chastisements."

The opening of the united sections of the new Polish Council of State has taken place at the Palace of Warsaw. General Sukhozanetzki introduced the proceedings by a discourse, in which he expressed a hope that "a new era of prosperity" is about to dawn upon the country.

The Russian Government exercise new celebrations in the churches of Warsaw in honour of the late Prince Adam Czartoryski, and the demonstration of popular feeling was intense and universal.

Great crowds of people assembled on Sunday before the residence of the English Consul at Warsaw, and deposited bouquets of flowers, amid shouts of "Long live Queen Victoria!"

CANADA.

The elections for the Canadian Parliament are nearly over. Parties are very equally balanced, but the Ministers so far have a slight majority.

The entire part of the province was visited by a sharp shock of earthquake on the 11th inst. It was felt severely at Ottawa city, chimneys being shaken down and walls split.

LATEST NEWS FROM ABROAD.

The following telegrams were received at Mr. Reuter's office yesterday (*Friday*):—

ITALY.—Naples, July 24.—A Bourbon committee, presided over by Monsignore Cicentampo, has been discovered at Pontlipo. Letter registers, containing the names of the confederates, and a large sum of money, have been seized. The Monsignore and five accomplices have been arrested. The Naples journals affirm that the news from Calabria is serious.

TURIN, July 25.—The article relative to the loan, which appeared yesterday in the *Opinione*, was not inspired by the Government. The news is confirmed that General Cialdini has ordered the troops to shoot only those insurgents who are taken with arms in their hands.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

By the arrival of the Bina at Queenstown, and the Nova Scotian at Londonderry, we have received news to the 13th inst.

BELLIGERENT OPERATIONS ON SEA AND LAND.

The Confederate ship-of-war Sumter ran the blockade off the port of Charleston, and escaped to sea. The privateer Jefferson Davis has captured five Northern vessels off Cape Hatteras, and sent them into unblockaded Southern ports. Six revenue-cutters have been dispatched from New York and Boston in pursuit of these marauders.

On land the fighting has been confined to General M'Lellan's division in Western Virginia, and General Lyon's in Missouri. The former division attacked the intrenched camp of the Confederates, numbering 3000 men, at Beth Monticatty, near Beverley. The Confederates were routed, and all their guns, camp equipage, and waggons were captured. Sixty Confederates and twenty Unionists were killed in the encounter. In Missouri a battle occurred at Carthage on the 5th inst., 2500 Federalists attacked 4000 State troops, and retired with a loss of eight men and forty-five wounded.

On the 12th Colonel Smith rested another body of State troops at Monroe, Missouri.

General Patterson is still at Martinsburg, where he has received large reinforcements. General Johnson, at the head of 16,000 Confederates, is stationed at Bunker's Hill, a place seven miles south of Martinsburg.

CONFEDERATE STATES.

No one is allowed to leave Richmond in any direction without a passport.

Colonel Taylor, who had been sent with despatches from Mr. Davis to Mr. Lincoln under the protection of a flag of truce, was sent back without an answer, his communication being of too frivolous a nature. It is supposed that it related to an exchange of prisoners.

WASHINGTON.

Congress reassembled on the 4th inst., Senator Johnson, of Tennessee, and five representatives from Western Virginia, were the only members present from any portion of the seceding States. The President's Message was received with cheers. We give this important State paper in full in the Supplement at page 96.

Both Houses of Congress are busy at work legislating everything the President did during the recess, and passing such measures as the necessities of what the Cabinet demanded. In pursuance of this policy Congress has determined to confine nothing at this Session but the naval and military appropriations, and the financial measures connected therewith.

A resolution passed the House of Representatives calling on the President for the correspondence which has taken place in consequence of the recent arrest of Messrs. Mason and Slidell, on board the steamer of San Domingo. The President replied that it was not advisable to produce the correspondence at present.

On the motion of Mr. Lovejoy, of Illinois, a man of Radical Anti-Slavery opinions, the House passed, by a vote of 92 against 58, the following resolution:—"That in the present contest it is not in fact in the part of the duty of the soldiers of the United States to capture or return fugitive slaves." 2. "That the Committee on the Judiciary be instituted to inquire into the expediency of repealing the law called the 'Fugitive Slave Law.'"

NEUTRAL STATES.

A State Convention of the people of Delaware, held at Dover, to consider the position of that State towards the contending Powers, passed resolutions favouring a recognition of the independence of the Confederate States as preferable to the continuance of civil war, and expressing a fear lest the decisions and measures of the war party should lead to the subversion of the State Governments, and the erection of a consolidated Government on the ruins of the Federal Constitution.

The Baltimoreans are awed into quiet by the military occupation of their city by General Butler's troops.

In St. Louis the printing material of a States-rights' journal has been seized by General Lyon, the Federal commander.

NORTHERN STATES.

The New York merchants have held a meeting to petition Congress to pass a bankrupt law.

The Connecticut Legislature has refused to ratify a constitutional amendment, passed by a previous Legislature, which conferred the right of suffrage on coloured citizens. The amendment is consequently lost.

The wife of Professor Longfellow, the poet, was burnt to death at Boston on the 10th.

At Madrid two warehouses at the Madrid Station of the Northern Railway were destroyed by a bombshell. The Royal trade and army carriages were burnt.

The Second Chamber of Holland, in its sitting of Tuesday, unanimously agreed to the bill authorising the Government to pay to Hanover the sum of 840,000 German thalers for the claims of that State.

The French exploring expedition, which left Panama in April to cross the Isthmus of Darien from the Pacific side, to make investigation as to opening a ship canal, has returned to Panama on Juan Diaz, unsuccessful in its object, owing to heavy rains.

A magnificent sword, value £300, brought by the Pera as a gift from the inhabitants of Melbourne, Australia, to Garibaldi, was forwarded by the last Italy steamer to Sir James Hudson, at Turin, to be sent to Caprera.

A Parliamentary return gives the estimate of the sum required to be voted in the year ending March 31, 1862, for the military operations on the late naval and military operations in China, beyond the ordinary grants for navy and army services, at £1,000,000.

A fire broke out yesterday week in the property-rooms of the Grand Opera, Paris, and destroyed property the value of which is estimated at one million of francs. Several persons received slight injuries or lost clothes. The performances of the season will not, however, be interrupted, as all the scenery required for the performances has been conveyed to the Théâtre Royal Italien.

The Argenta, of Carlill, bound from the Cape to Matilla, foundered at sea on Lady Day, from a leak. Just as she was making the Straits of Sunda, Captain Hunter, knowing that the vessel must sink off the coast of Sumatra, got his boats ready, and landed them all safe the following day. The sum of £610 was specially subscribed for the captain to purchase a schooner and medals, so as to present the latter with a gold chronometer.

The Great National Brass Band Contest was held on Tuesday and Thursday at the Crystal Palace. On the former days there were more than twelve thousand persons present, and on Thursday there were upwards of seven thousand from all parts of the country. After playing separately from seven o'clock in the morning until two in the afternoon, the bands were, under the leadership of Mr. Enderby Jackson, performed the Hallelujah Chorus, the Anvil Chorus, and the National Anthem. The prizes awarded were as follows:—The 1st prize to the 3rd West York Volunteers; the 2nd to the Leicestershire Volunteers; the 3rd to Mr. Harrison's band; the 4th to the 15th Durham Volunteers (the corset-playing of which was exceedingly good); and the 5th to the Stanhope band.

COMPENSATION FOR ACCIDENTS ON RAILWAYS.—On Tuesday there was a meeting of the representatives of the principal railway companies, to consider what steps shall be taken for accidents on railways. The Earl of Carnarvon, chairman of the Great Western Railway Company, was in the chair. After some discussion a resolution was passed appointing a committee of twenty-one of the principal shareholders of railway companies, three to be a quorum, to consider the whole subject, to prepare a bill for the amendment of the law of compensation for accidents, with a view to the amendment of the law next session, and to report thereon at a future meeting.

THE COURT.

The Queen received their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess de Montpensier on a visit at Osborne at the close of last week.

The Crown Princess of Prussia has returned from Baden-Baden, whither he had gone to visit his father on the evening of the 18th inst.

On Saturday the Queen drove out, accompanied by Princess Helena, Princess Louise, and Prince Leopold, and attended by Lord de Ros and Prince Arthur rode on horseback. The Prince Consort, the Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia, and Princess Alice visited the Royal Military Hospital at Netley.

On Sunday Divine service was performed at Osborne by the Rev. C. Prothero, before her Majesty, the Prince Consort, the Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia, Princess Alice, Helena, and Louise, Prince Arthur, and Prince Leopold.

On Monday the Queen and the Royal family walked in the grounds of Osborne.

On Tuesday the Queen, accompanied by the Crown Princess of Prussia and Princess Helena, drove to Ryde. The Prince Consort, the Crown Prince, and Prince Arthur came over from Cowes in the Royal yacht Fairy, and went over the Gosport lines.

On Wednesday the Queen, the Prince Consort, the Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia, and Princess Alice drove over to Newport.

On Thursday the Queen held a Privy Council. There were present Her Prince Consort, Earl Granville, Viscount Palmerston, Sir G. Lewis, Sir G. Grey, the Right Hon. E. Cardwell, Earl St. Germans, Viscount Sydney, and Earl Spencer. At the Council Sir Robert Peel, Bart., was sworn in a Privy Councillor, and took his seat at the Board. Viscount Palmerston had an audience of her Majesty. Sir George Cornewall Lewis had an audience, and received from the Queen the Seals of the War Department, which he delivered up to her Majesty the Seals of the Home Department. Sir George Grey had an audience of her Majesty, and received from the hands of the Queen the Lancaster Sir George was sworn in Secretary of State, and received the seals of office. The Right Hon. Edward Cardwell had an audience, and received from the hands of the Queen the Seals of the Colonial Office. Earl Granville had an audience of her Majesty. After the Council the Ministers, accompanied by Lord Clarendon, left Osborne on the same afternoon, returned by special train on the South-Western Railway to town.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary have arrived at Baden-Baden. The Duchess of Hamilton has placed her children at the Duchess of Cambridge's disposal during her Royal Highness's sojourn at that watering place.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, the General Commanding-in-Chief, held a levée on Monday afternoon at Horse Guards.

The Baroness Brunnow gave an elegant ball on the 19th inst. at Chesham House, in the noble apartments of which, furnished with Imperial magnificence, the Baroness received the Corps Diplomatique and a large number of the aristocracy of the metropolis.

The Duke of Buckingham is in a precarious state of health. The last accounts received gave a most favourable view of his Grace's illness, but only the night previous he was considered in his recovery.

The Earl of Wilton leaves town on Monday next for Cowes, Isle of Wight, for yachting season.

Viscountess Palmerston will have an assembly this evening (Saturday) at Cambridge House.

The Duke gave his annual dinner to the principal clerks and officers of the Board of Commissioners.

The marriage of Lady Katharine Grey Egerton and the Hon. Henry Glyn, eldest son of the Earl of Egerton, was solemnised on Monday at St. George's, Hanover-square. The marriage of Miss Fitzroy, eldest daughter of Sir John and Lady Elizabeth Fitzroy, to Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton, of the Royal Artillery, to Major the Hon. Robert Baillie-Hamilton, second son of the Earl and Countess of Haddington, took place on the 18th inst. at St. George's Church.

Approaching marriages are announced between Miss Vavasseur, eldest daughter of Mr. William Vavasseur, M.P. for Windsor, and Mr. George Augustus Sala, of Langham-place, Regent-street; and between Miss Turton, C.B., R.N., lately in command of the Argonaut, and Miss Dundas, daughter of the late Admiral Dundas and Miss Dee Vernon, daughter of the late Lady Cecilia Dee Vernon, and Major Slade, son of the late Sir J. Slade, Bart.

Lord Lyttelton will go to the House of Lords as Earl Russell; the second title will be Lord Ampthill.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

A Miss Cooper was killed in Eaton-square, last Saturday, by her horse running away with her. On turning the corner of Belgrave-place the animal reared upon some area spikes, was so terribly injured that she died in a few minutes.

The Bishop of London, upon the application of the Rev. A. Sweatman, B.A., has consented to preside over the Islington Youths' Institute, which has for its object the moral and social improvement of young men and apprentices.

The new and spacious ragged schools which have been erected in Lant-street, Southwark-bridge-road, were inaugurated on Monday evening by a numerous and public meeting held in the school-room, which was presided over by the Earl of Shaftesbury.

The Association for the Repeal of the Taxes on Knowledge having triumphantly accomplished its objects, it was dissolved on Thursday. Votes of thanks were passed, and a new association appointed to wait upon Mr. M. Gibson and Mr. Ewart, to specially convey the thanks of the meeting for the services they have rendered to the cause.

A fancy fair in aid of the funds of the Dramatic College took place at the Crystal Palace on Saturday. Many of our best-known actors and actresses presided at stalls, towards the amusements of the day. The several of our most popular actresses presided at the stalls. The fête, which was very successful in its pecuniary results, was kept open all day.

The births of 1819 children (905 boys and 914 girls) were registered last week in London, being ten corresponding weeks of the years 1851-60 the average number was 1274, being 455 below the number registered last week to 1121. The average number of deaths, during the same period of correspondent weeks in which ten years, 1851-60, and corrected for increase of population, is 1165.

THE FIRE AT LONDON BRIDGE.—On Tuesday morning the fire again broke out in the premises which had been previously destroyed, and was soon seen to be a serious conflagration. The whole of the warehouses on the ground, and filled with oils and tallow. The arch of one of the bridges had fallen in, and carried with it the cotton bales and dripping which had been stored, and, becoming saturated with oil, hung, owing to the intense heat, in large masses, which, as they fell, blazed with fierce fury on the piers and timbers below. During the previous night some persons had worked their way into the premises, and carried away several of Messrs. Price's candles, and, no doubt, others owned in stealing a ton of tallow and a quantity of pickled pork and lard.

The Derby week was again brought up at Bow-street yesterday, when a number of persons were apprehended associated and had been in the habit of frequenting the Derby week for the purpose of plundering. The magistrate remanded, and Mr. Pollock withdrew from the prosecution, placed at the bar. The six remaining defendants, one of whom is a boy, with whom placed in the witness-box on examination, and gave a long account of the manner in which he had been induced to join the gang by a man named Thomas Hall, of Twickenham who had come to London on the 23rd inst. for the purpose of robbing the public on the spot immediately after the races. After the testimony formerly adduced. The magistrate then committed the prisoners to Newgate for trial.

THE REPRESENTATION OF LONDON.—Lord John Russell took his farewell of the electors of London. There was a great crowd in Guildhall, including many of the most influential of his London supporters. Lord John Russell was received with great cheering on his appearance the cheering was renewed with great vigour. In the accompanying supplement, at page 89, his Lordship delivered address to his constituents is given in full. The letters by the honourable gentleman read by Lord John Russell to one of the great interest and importance. Mr. Kinnear, Mr. Hutchinson, brother of Vice-Chancellor Sir Page Wood, in the Liberal candidates, and Lord Mayor Cubitt came forward and spoke in the Conservative interest. The nomination will take place on Monday next.

LAW AND POLICE.—In Clarke v. Mitchell, an appeal which was heard by the House of Lords last week, the question in dispute was the signification to be given to the word "unmarried," the appellants contending that it meant "without having been married at all," and the respondents that it signified "without having a husband or wife living at the time of death." The Court below decided in favour of the respondents, when the present appeal was brought. Their Lordships being equally divided the decision of the Court below was affirmed, and the appeal dismissed with costs.

In a suit case in Vice-Chancellor Stuart's Court yesterday week, Buchanan v. Harrison, twenty-four counsel appeared for the parties interested.

THE FATAL AFFRAY IN NORTHUMBERLAND-STREET.—An inquest on the body of Thomas Rourke was opened on Monday. The son of the deceased identified the body, and said his father was a hall-porter. He was forty-five years of age. A surgical description of the various frightful wounds inflicted upon him completed the greater part of the day. The medical witnesses were of opinion that two weapons were used—they might have been a pair of tongs and a broken bottle. The witness, who lives in the same house with the deceased. He was Major Murray after the occurrence, and he ran down to the street. He saw deceased and prisoner in the basement which has been published. This witness also said that he saw Roberts strike deceased with a poker. The Tuesday after the occurrence he was very much agitated. A policeman, who broke into the room where Roberts was, stated that he found deceased lying on the floor, bleeding from the head. He produced the papers found had been examined, but there was no correspondence between deceased and Major Murray. He would not give up his father's effects to Major Murray, which has already been published: Roberts also spoke to him about it, saying that Major Murray was a bad man. Mr. Lewis, the solicitor, who had charge of this affair, became the witness's solicitor. Major Murray to him in the Strand some months ago, that he had seen him in a room next to his father's office. He went to his father's office door, and knew him before the occurrence took place. Two witnesses were called on behalf of Roberts, who stated that Major Murray had been in the habit of visiting deceased's wife. Deceased had declared he did not know him, and had threatened to kick him out of the house. Major Murray, it was stated, gave up the habit of constantly calling at his father's office, and that the ex was frequent correspondence between deceased and Major Murray. Roberts was then committed for trial, and the deceased had been seen with Mrs. Murray at the Crystal Palace and other places. Roberts, it was stated, was in the habit of writing anonymous letters, which seems to point to a predetermination of Roberts to do some mischief to Major Murray. Mr. Payne, solicitor for Major Murray, stated that on the night before the encounter, with a shilling, to the police. On the following day Roberts was removed, when Mr. Lamb, of 16, Northumberland-street, Dr. Cumming, Mr. Mountford, Mr. Hawkins, and Mr. Wade (Inspector) were examined. The principal witnesses, however, were Anna Maria Moody (known as Mrs. Murray), Major Murray, and Roberts, who had known Major Murray and the deceased together. Major Murray's wife had left him about three and four years, and had since resided with Major Murray and the deceased together. Mr. Roberts knew the Major and deceased together. Mr. Roberts knew the Major and deceased together. Mr. Roberts knew the Major and

MR. JOHN LAIRD, AND THE BIRKENHEAD IRONWORKS AND DOCKS.

MR. LAIRD has been connected with steam navigation since 1821, his father having been one of the originators of the St. George's Steam Packet Company, and the Dublin Steam Navigation Company, formed at that time. The Birkenhead Ironworks were commenced in 1824 by his father, the late Mr. William Laird, and the first iron vessel built at these works was in 1829. Great difficulties were experienced in persuading shipowners and the public to adopt iron vessels, and iron shipbuilding made but slow progress until 1839, when the Admiralty ordered the first iron steam-vessel for her Majesty's service from Mr. Laird. This vessel has been at work twenty years, has required very small repairs, and is now in most efficient condition.

At the Birkenhead Ironworks the first vessels for the United States of America, for the River Indus, for the Nile, Euphrates, Tigris, and other important rivers of the East, were built. The first steam-frigate ever constructed for the Admiralty was also built here—the Birkenhead, of 1400 tons and 560 horse-power. From 1829 up to this time nearly three hundred vessels, of a total gross tonnage of upwards of 100,000 tons, have been constructed at the above establishment. There are now from two to three thousand men employed there, a large number of vessels being in course of construction in addition to the Galway vessels, the Hibernia and Columbia, which are undergoing very heavy repairs.

A portion of the works is now set apart for engine and boiler making, and a large number of marine engines of various sizes, from 80 to 450 horse-power, are now being constructed.

Mr. Laird's brother, the late Mr. Macgregor Laird, was the first to take an iron vessel a sea voyage, the Ethelka, a vessel built by him, forming one of the African expedition vessels, with which he ascended the Niger in 1831. From that time it is well known that gentleman took a most lively interest in all that concerned the welfare of Africa, and originated the African Steam-ship Company, which is now working so successfully from Liverpool to the coast of Africa every month. He also planned and carried out, at his own cost and risk, with the assistance only of a very small subsidy from Government, the African Inland Navigation and Trading Company, in which he continued to take great interest until his death, which happened a few months ago.

The Birkenhead Docks were first projected by the late Mr. William Laird, father of Mr. John Laird, in 1827; but, the Corporation of Liverpool having purchased all the property to prevent his plans being carried out, no progress was made until 1844, when the commissioners of Birkenhead brought a bill into Parliament for constructing docks at Wallasey Pool. Many difficulties attended carrying out this scheme, but in 1857 Parliament decided to amalgamate the docks on both sides of the river in one trust, called the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board, giving power to the Government to nominate four members of that board. Mr. J. Laird was the first appointed by Government, and has continued in office since the Act came into force. The first Act for forming a local body for managing the affairs of Birkenhead was passed in 1833, Mr. J. Laird being one of the first commissioners named under that Act, and he has continued in office as a commissioner, with the exception of a very short time, since then. He was chairman of the commissioners repeatedly before, but he has occupied that post continuously for the last six years, and was an unanimously re-elected for the seventh time in succession a few weeks ago.

The commissioners are the owners of the ferry and ferry rights, of the gas and water works, the market, a great public park of 180 acres, a cemetery, a large quantity of land and other property in the township; and no doubt all these properties will be greatly enhanced in value in a few years, the receipts of the ferry alone last year being upwards of £30,000. The township rates received in 1851 amounted to £8300 per annum, and in 1861 to more than £17,000, showing an increase of upwards of 100 per cent in ten years.

For the last thirty-five years Mr. Laird has taken a most active part in all matters connected with the interests of Birkenhead, both as regards the docks and the township, and has by means of his shipbuilding and other works caused an enormous expenditure of money among the working classes during that period. Mr. Laird is a Deputy Lieutenant and magistrate for the county of Chester, a member of the council of the National Rifle Association, and Deputy Chairman of the County of Cheshire Rifle Association. He has taken an active part in the volunteer movement since its start in 1859, and has three artillery companies formed among his workmen, consisting of 70 men in each company, or 210 in all—his eldest son and partner, Mr. William Laird, being Captain Commandant.

In 1857 a presentation of plate of the value of £600 was made to him by subscription among all classes in the township, in testimony of the general approbation of the service he had rendered the township and neighbourhood.

Birkenhead, which had a population of only 200 in 1824, only 2563 in 1831, and of only 8223 in 1841, now numbers 36,000 inhabitants, and it is one of the proposed new boroughs. Mr. Laird is a candidate for its representation.

Our Portrait of Mr. Laird is from a photograph by Messrs. John and Charles Watkins.

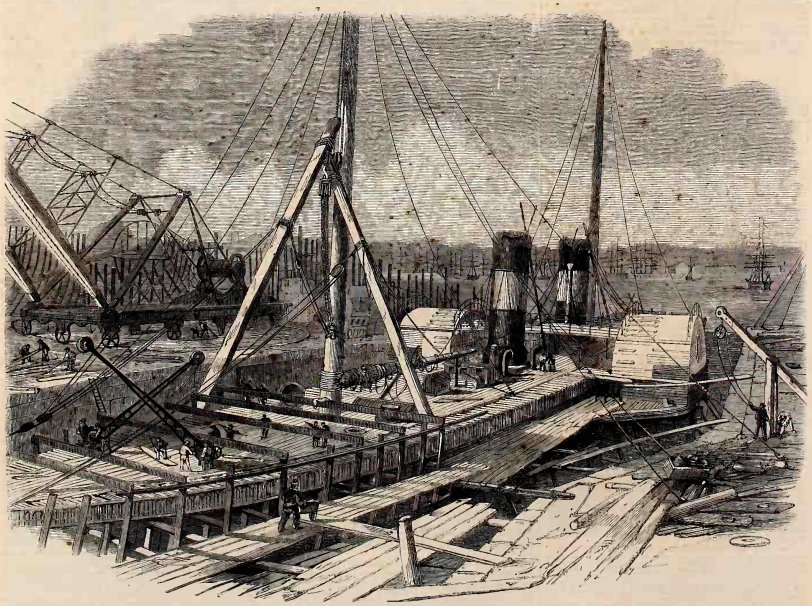
MR. JOHN LAIRD, OF BIRKENHEAD.

CHINESE GUNS.

THROUGH the kindness of Colonel Sir Henry James, R.E., F.R.S., Director of the Topographical Branch of the War Department, we are enabled to present our subscribers with an Engraving of a gun that was captured during the operations in China in August last. A consignment of between 200 and 300 of them arrived recently at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, in the transport Chesapeake. Many of these are highly interesting specimens of workmanship, as showing the progress made by the Celestials in the construction of heavy ordnance. The one which forms the subject of our illustration is a very large and heavy bronze gun, mounted on an imposing-looking siege-carriage. Its principal dimensions are as follow:—Length from muzzle to base ring, 10 ft.; ditto, extreme, 11 ft. 6 in.; diameter at breech, 20 in. Its calibre is 8·3 in., or as nearly as possible the same as one of our own 68-pounders; and it weighs not less than 5 tons 19 cwt. The construction of this gun is peculiar, as it has been cast upon a tube of wrought iron about 2 inches thick; and this latter now forms the interior of the bore.

The carriage upon which the gun is mounted is of teak; its construction is rough but substantial; and the wheels are decorated with a profusion of iron nails with large rounded heads. At the extremity of the trail there are small iron trucks, to enable the gun to be moved with greater ease.

Twenty-three of the guns are very similar in size and weight, though no two of them are exactly alike in pattern; and the metal of which



LAIRD'S GRAVING DOCKS AT BIRKENHEAD: THE HIBERNIA UNDER REPAIR.

they are made also varies, being, in some instances, almost pure copper.

One of the pieces affords a marked testimony to the accuracy of the practice of our own Armstrongs, as it shows traces of no less than seven shells having struck it, the graze produced by the first shock of the projectile being succeeded, at a distance of a few inches, by several sharp cuneiform indentations resulting from the segments of the shell.

There are about fifty small and very neatly-made brass pieces, each weighing about 30 lb. The remainder of the guns are of iron, and are very various in size and pattern, some of them being fastened in to wrought wooden beds. One of them is a rather remarkable specimen of a breech-loader; but the rest of the apparatus belonging to it is wanting. Another is furnished with two rings. A bamboo passed through each of these enables the gun to be easily carried by four men. The whole of these iron guns were found in the forts; but none of them appear to have been used in any of the late actions.

It is worthy of remark that among the guns captured were several British naval pieces which fell into the hands of the Chinese after the Peiho affair of June, 1859. These, it appears, were all mounted in the north Taku Fort, and took part in the defence.

THE ROYAL DAIRY.

THE new Royal dairy at Frogmore, near Windsor, just completed, is a perfect gem of taste and art. It is erected a short distance from the model farm. We are enabled, through the gracious permission of her Majesty the Queen, to present our readers with a view of the interior. It is 37 feet 7 inches long, 29 feet wide, and about 23 feet high to the centre of the roof, or rather ceiling, the side walls to the spring of the roof being 15 feet. The length is divided into a centre and two sides, formed by six octangular columns, having highly-enriched capitals, harmoniously coloured; the shafts are also delicately pencilled. Between these pillars, and around the sides of the walls, are arranged tables of white marble, supported by marble shafts, inlaid with English and Belgian marbles. Beneath them are reservoirs, composed of encaustic tiles, which are supplied by a clear running stream of cold water. The floor is of the same material, of rich red and yellow colours, but having a sunken pattern, and surrounded by a beautiful border. There are ten windows of richly-stained glass, composed of may-blossoms, primroses, daisies, and buttercups. Opposite the windows on one side are recesses, embellished to correspond, and fitted with elegant stands, to receive antique china. In the centre, between these recesses, is a fountain, composed of a niche in majolica, and an elegant figure of a nymph in white marble, holding a vase, from which flows a stream of water. The walls of the dairy are covered with encaustic tiles of a delicate colour and pattern, with borders round the windows of pale green, buff, and red. Between the windows and recesses are fourteen bas-reliefs in majolica, representing the Four Seasons, and various agricultural subjects. Above these is an elaborate frieze, in the Cinque Cento style, bearing medallions of her Majesty, the Prince Consort, and all the Royal family — including Prince and Princess Frederick William of Prussia. This frieze is further enriched by monograms in shields. Besides the fountains already described are two others, each formed by groups of flag-leaved plants; and a heron, with wings expanded, supporting a shell, within which is a Triton, bearing a smaller shell, from which issues the jet of water: both of these fountains are in majolica ware. The whole was designed by Mr. John Thomas, of Alpha-road, London, and ably carried out under the superintendance of Mr. Turnbull, of Windsor Castle. The majolica ware and encaustic tiles were manufactured expressly for this work by Messrs. Minton. This classic little work affords another proof of the delicate taste and refined judgment of the Queen and her Royal consort.

THE ROYAL DAIRY AT FROGMORE, NEAR WINDSOR.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, July 24.—Ninth Sunday after Trinity. {7h. 51m. p.m.
MONDAY, 28.—Prince of Canino died, 1857. Mason's last quarter.
TUESDAY, 30.—London Bankers' Strike, 1849.
WEDNESDAY, 31.—Earl of Minto died, 1859.
THURSDAY, Aug. 1.—Lammas Day. Doggett's Coat and Badge.]
FRIDAY, 2.—Eugene Sue died, 1857.
SATURDAY, 3.—Bank of England established, 1732.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 3, 1851.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.
5 56	6 30	7 5	7 41	8 19	8 59	9 42
6 26	7 0	7 37	8 13	8 51	9 31	10 14

NEW BOOKS RECEIVED.

A Guide to Engineers in the Art of Dismissing Social Life and Manners in Australia. By a Resident. Longman and Co.
A Guide to the Art of Dancing. By Mr. Bird, Soho-square.
A Collection of Paper Sketches. By T. C. Hosmer Hosking and Marshall.
A Popular History of England. Part LV. By Charles Knight and E. P. Hingston.
A Week at the Lizard. By J. T. Pilgrim. Longman and Co.
Aunt Agnes; or the Wife and the Wounded of Life. By a Clergyman's Daughter.
Autobiography of Mrs. Trollope. Bentley.
Lady Compulsion to the Princess Charlotte of Wales. By Mrs. Gore.
Bishop Heber, Laureate of the Cross: Lectures on the Hymns illustrated by V. H. Durnford. Hamilton and Adams.
Botany Bay, and other Poems. By J. Gordon.
Bread, Cheese, and Kisses.
Bring us Cash. By A. J. Patterson. Smith and Elder.
Bring nothing Salmon and Beer. By J. Cumming. Simpkin and Co.
Cabinet Maker's Guide. Capt. Dunn. Law and Co.
Cathedral in Sicily, and other Poems. By R. C. Gillespie.
Handbook of Alphabets and Ornaments. By Mr. Shaw. Smith and Elder.
Handbook for Invalid Visitors and Readers. By T. Towler. Bernard.
Hints on Horsemanship. By Mason.
Hints on Housekeeping. By H. Leaton. Bell and Co.
Historical Sketches. By C. Lucas. Ward. With Illustrations. Smith and Elder.
How to Spend a Month in Ireland, and What it will Cost. By C. P. Bodey. Smith and Elder.
Instructions, and Specimens of Writing. Specimens of Office Flows, Compiled in a Practical Comprehension in the Art of Rapid Reading. Bell and Co.
Lectures on Education. By Rt. Rights Hon. Lord Lyttelton. Bentley.
Lives of the Bachelor Kings of England, By Agnes Strickland. Bentley and Marshall.
Nest and his Breeding Pets. By J. Hinton. Partridge and Co.
Manual of Illuminated and Missal Painting. By F. Delamotte. Weale.
Map of Australia. By Arrowsmith.
Mr. Saline and its Cousins. By A. Austin Micklewright.
Our Social Bore; or, Hints of Town and Country Life. By W. Wyatt. Hodgson.
Questions for a Book of Fate. By S. S. Hodge. Chapman and Hall.
Pictures for the Nursery. By F. Davis. Hamilton and Wright.
Remedies. By Dr. D. Long. Simpkin and Co.
Supersition for Rationalists. By W. E. Hickson. Bentley.
Sermons for all Seasons. New Edition. By the Author of "Proverbial Philosophy."
Sketches of Life in the New Colonies. By H. Gunn. Reid.
Tabletmaker, A Poem. By N. Temple and E. Tennent. Chapman and Hall.
The Ballad Book. Ed. by R. H. D. Miles. Parker, West Strand.
The Book of Good Counsels. From the Sanscrit of the "Hitopadesa." By Dr. Arnold. Smith and Elder.
The Cabinet of Poetry. With other Poems. By D. J. Marshall. Mullen.
The Church of Rothesay. By the Author of "Proverbial Philosophy." Hall and Virtue.
The Coast of England, from the Thames to the Tweed. Illustrated. By Sir Alexander Gordon. Historical, Archæological, and Legendary. By R. C. Smith, Sandwich.
The Legendary and Romantic Ballads of Scotland. By Mrs. Macleod. Bentley.
The Poetic Year, and New Year's Eve. Illustrated Edition. Day and Son.
The Past and Present Life of the Globe. By Dr. Pye Smith. Hamilton.
The Poetic Sphere, and other Poems. By J. E. Carpenter. Longman and Co.
The Popular Guide to London. Ward and Lock.
The Prospect: no Account of the Origin and Phenomena of Wind. By C. T. Anthoen. Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.
Tithing Rent-par, Pleasures in the Life of an Unbeneficed Man. By the Author of "Digby Grand." Chapman and Hall.
Tom Cringle's Log. New Edition. With Sketches from Nature. Blackwood and Sons.
Uphill Work. By Mrs. Bathan. Houlston and Wright.
Vocal Melodies. By T. C. Whitehead. Chappell and Sons.
Waste Ground and Stubble at Home. Hall and Virtue.
What to Observe; or the Traveller's Companion. By Dr. Dick. Ward and Lock.
Wood and Field Flowers. By Mrs. Hall. Houlston and Wright.
Wyatt's Staff Guide. A Guide to the Waterloo-shoes of Subject, Sectional, and Intricate Rank. Hall.
Yachting Life. By Captain Chamier. Bentley.
Young Sailor. Two volumes. Smith and Elder.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Great success of the new Comedy, MY LORD AND MY LADY.—Monday, July 28, and every following Evening, MY LORD AND MY LADY. After which, at Quarter to Eight, the Comedy of MY LORD AND MY LADY. Mr. Buckstone, Mr. Compton, Mr. Charles Mathews, Mr. Rowe, Mr. Buckstone, Mr. D. Mathews, Mrs. Wilkins, and Mrs. Stirling. For full particulars see Bills. Commencing with TURNING THE TABLES.—Mr. Compton.

THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—On Monday and during the Week, the Grand Ballet of CYCLISLES.—Mr. Charles Hallam as Cyclisles. To conclude with THE PRETTY HOUSEMAIDEN.—Messrs. J. R. Jones, T. Ballard, Hughes, and A. Thorne. Commences at Seven.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED, with Mr. JOHN PARRY, will give their entirely new and Original Entertainment, OUR CARD-BASKET and THE WAG OF THE REGIMENT, every Evening (except Saturday) at Eight, and Saturday Afternoon at Three, at the ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. Stalls, 3s.; Private Boxes, 21s.; Admission, 1s.; can be secured in advance, at the Gallery, Cramer, Beale, and Co.'s, 201, Regent-street.

MR. W. S. WOODIN'S new Entertainment, THE CABINET OF CURIOSITIES—POLYGRAPHIC HALL, King William-street, Charing-cross. Every Evening (except Saturday) at Eight. Private Boxes, £1 1s.; Stalls, 3s.; Admission, 2s.; and every Evening (except Saturday) at Eight. Private Boxes, £1 1s.; Stalls and Box Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Amphitheatre, 1s. A Plan of the Stalls may be seen and seats secured (without extra charge) at the Box-office from 10 till 4.

CROMWELL REFUSING THE CROWN OF ENGLAND, by Sir Godfrey Kneller, R.A., 1687, considerably improved, and highly valuable, recently discovered, painted by Murillo the property of Frank Dundas, Esq., M.P., and now on view, previous to its sale on the premises, 16, Grosvenor-square, on Tuesday, July 29, at 11 o'clock precisely, by Mr. Christie, 8, King-street, St. James's-square. Admission by invitation or printed address cards.

OUR CONTINENTAL SUBSCRIBERS.—To suit the convenience of residents in Germany, Russia, and the eastern portion of Europe, we have appointed Mr. Ludwig Denicke, of Leipsic, Special Agent for this Journal.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1851.

THE appointment to Ministerial offices in this country seems for many years to have been regulated by as circular a law as that of storms. Out of a certain orbit there is no moving, and the consequence is that a personal accident commonly causes the collapse of a Government. This was notably the case when the accession of Lord Althorp to the House of Peers upset the Whig Ministry of the day. Just now the Administration is passing—to use hardly be said to have passed—through a crisis originating in a cognate cause. The enforced retirement of Lord Herbert from the War Office, though long expected, appears to have found Lord Palmerston unprepared for the exigency which would arise, aggravated as it has been by the determination of Lord John Russell to assert his claim to a precedency. The moves which have induced a statesman who has been so long identified with the House of Commons to seek what might have been supposed to be an uncongenial retirement into the Upper House are not very difficult to fathom. At sixty-eight Lord John, probably, considers himself a young statesman, as compared with Lord Palmerston at seventy-six, and calculates that in the course of nature he may yet be called on to succeed to the Premiership. This being so, there is little doubt that he has improved his chances in that respect by taking a peerage, for it is not to be disputed that the time has gone by when Lord John could lead a House of Commons, as Houses of Commons are now constituted, and which tax to the utmost the capabilities of Lord Palmerston, supreme as he is in that tact and in the possession of those purely personal qualities to which Lord John never had the slightest pretension. Taking the lead in the Lords, as of course, he will after a little while, he will fulfil exactly those requirements for a Premier which many persons have indicated as peculiarly attaching to a grave and reverend seignior in the Upper House, while, in such a case, the fever and turmoil and the free fighting of the Commons may be left to be encountered by Mr. Gladstone.

But leaving speculation on eventualities, and considering the actual situation, one is forcibly struck by the singular reluctance to enlarge the area of official responsibility which has been displayed. It would seem that when Lord Palmerston consented to admit Mr. Cobden and Mr. Milner Gibson to the Cabinet he had expended the measure of his trust in new blood, and now he merely goes through the process of the conjuror who shifts the relative position of pigeons and rabbits, causing the one to appear in the box of the other. Sir George Cornewall Lewis, at the head of the War Department, was and is treated as an anomaly. An able, painstaking, willing-to-learn man, there is probably no office for which he might not tolerably adapt himself except this very one for which he has been chosen. In these days the War Minister is expected to originate as well as to administer, and this necessarily implies previous study, if not previous experience, of military affairs, to neither of which can Sir George Lewis lay claim. Looking to past practice, and considering that he would have had a council of naval officers to assist him, it would have been better to have given him the place of First Lord of the Admiralty, and to have placed the Duke of Somerset, who has had a great deal to do with the consideration of reforms in our military administration, at the head of the War Department. The most significant sign of the inappropriateness of the present appointment is that there is said to be rejoicing at the War Office and the Horse Guards at the fact that Sir George Lewis is a Minister who is not likely to be able to meddle, as it is called, and therefore may be expected to allow the permanent officials to fall into their old courses.

Admitting the exigency which demanded the keeping of the existing number of Secretaries of State in the Commons as the necessary appointment of Minister for War, what is to be said of the selection of Sir George Grey for the Home Office? No one denies his qualifications, based as they are on long experience, for that office; but he declined it two years ago on the score of health, and, it is believed, of age. Is there any appearance in his case of anything like an acceptance of the post now? There may have been good reasons for Mr. Cardwell leaving the office of Irish Secretary, but why should he be relegated to the sinecure office of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, which was appropriately filled by a veteran statesman like Sir George Grey; and why not Mr. Cardwell, a working man of the first order, an educated lawyer, and an experienced official and member of Parliament no claim to the Home Department, on which the experience of this Session shows that the time unwilling to infuse new blood into his Ministry. He has, it is said, appointed Sir Robert Peel Secretary for Ireland. This is new blood; but it is also very hot blood, and has that the object is to silence a somewhat troublesome interrogator on foreign affairs in the House it is difficult to understand what is to be gained, except a certain quantity of caustic eccentricity, by this appointment. To be sure Mr. Horsman says the Irish Secretary has nothing to do; but in his time there were the two law officers, able and efficient men, in Parliament, who gladly did all the work, whereas at this moment neither the Attorney- nor Solicitor-General has a seat in the House.

On the whole it seems that, while nothing whatever has been gained in efficiency by the changes which have been made, a great deal of personal discontent and dissatisfaction will probably be generated among the comparatively minor occupants of office in the Ministry. It is not to be supposed that Lord Granville will consent to any other position in the Lords than that of Leader. He will thus at once displace Earl Granville from that post, while his presence will put an end to the prominent position which Lord Wodehouse has hitherto held as Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs. Without overlooking of the claims of Lord Elgin, who gave up a Cabinet office to go to China, will probably add to the list of unavowed malcontents in the Lords. There can be no doubt that the changes which have occurred have placed Mr. Cardwell in a lower position in the political scale than he has hitherto occupied; while Sir George Lewis will put Mr. Baring, who, as Under-Secretary, has managed the War-Department in the Commons all this year, into decided eclipse. It is not very likely that the country will look with the most favourable eyes on the new arrangements; and this, added to the internal dissatisfaction which must ensue, can lead to but one exposition, and that is a collapse of the Government before very long, or at least about March next.

THE bright political star, John Russell, finally set in the lower hemisphere of legislation about seven o'clock on Thursday night, to rise, perhaps, in a short interval, in the upper hemisphere, under Corona, and henceforth to be known as Earl Russell. In other words, Lord John Russell took an informal leave of the Commons on the evening mentioned, and so ended a connection which began in 1813, when his Lordship was returned for Tavistock. On Wednesday it was announced that he had accepted one of the nominal offices of profit under the Crown, and we now wait to see whether the seat for the City thus vacated will be filled by the excellent Lord Mayor, Mr. Cubitt, whose politics are Liberal-Conservative, or by Mr. Wood, who is a Liberal. Mr. Gladstone declines to leave Oxford. Of the various Ministerial rearrangements mention has already been made.

Sardinia is a word of which we have not heard the last. The manly declaration of the Foreign Minister that England would not permit any further cession of Mediterranean territory to France has produced, as might have been expected, a great deal of comment in the French papers. It would not be easy for them, in presence of the solemn assurance by the diplomatic representatives of the Emperor and of the King of Italy to the contrary, to contend that the scheme was at all favoured by either Potentate; but there is a good deal of side-wind argument put forth touching the right of England to make any observations on the subject, touching the absurdity of making much about a mere island, touching the wishes of its inhabitants, and so forth. But Lord John has spoken with a distinctness that will make all equivocation very difficult work, and this may be one of the cases in which the abundance of such outspeaking is plainly demonstrated. One of the French journals ventures to declare that so small a matter as Sardinia is not worth contending for, but that France is certainly in a position to demand a large augmentation of territory "in another direction." From Italy itself we have little or no news this question, but much talk of the brigandage which is disturbing Naples. The ex-King and the Pope are pouring money and arms into the district and enlisting all that is dangerous and ruffianly; and the work which is cut out for Cialdini is by no means of a trifling kind, but he is the man to do it thoroughly, and he will make some severe examples as soon as he has organised what is really a police movement. Another protest from Cardinal Antonelli against the financial operations of the King's Government has been issued, but will not much perturb Baron Ricasoli.

Towards Hungary all must now look with increasing anxiety. The Emperor has returned the expected answer, and will not submit to the dismemberment of the empire, but urges the Hungarians to be satisfied with free internal administration, and to come into the National Council. There is so much to be said in defence both of the Hungarian and of the Imperial attitude, that the question, as it assumes more formidable proportions, continues to present itself as one which can never be settled by violence. And yet the Hungarian party on one hand, and the Imperial ascendancy party on the other, are drawing more and more distinctly apart and offering hostile demonstrations, and it is impossible to see the end or solution of this most important European difficulty. If ever there was a case in which the friendly mediation of other Powers should be invoked, it is this one, not only on account of the gravity of the question itself, but because a Hungarian uprising must inevitably precipitate other complications with Russia.

Much interest is felt all over Scotland, and in all English circles where topics connected with Church government are discussed, regarding the decision which a Scotch tribunal of law has given upon the claims of a Scotch tribunal of religion. The celebrated Gardner case has been decided by the Court before which he appealed to the law of the country against the despotism of the Free Kirk authorities has obtained a victory. The Scotch Judges refuse to recognise the right of the Free Kirk to insist that a compact shall preclude a citizen from the enforcement of his own rights. A difficulty question it, no doubt, is involved, and this is not the place for its discussion. But if the Kirk appeals to the House of Lords it will be hard for a non-polemical intellect to comprehend the principles on which Churchmen apply to a lay tribunal to assert the doctrine that lay tribunals have no claim to interfere. And suppose that the Lords, in 1861, decide that they will have no *imperia in imperio*, and that a minister shall be as free as any other man to call in question the deeds of his superiors, what course can the Kirk adopt? In presence of such a decision the irresponsibility of the Kirk tribunal cannot be again asserted, and yet to surrender it involves an abnegation of the most important doctrine on which the Scotch Church was split in twain. An English Bishop is unluckily placed at present, for if he does his duty and punishes a bad priest his Lordship has to bear the heavy expenses of putting the legal machine into action. But no point of principle is involved in the Scottish difficulty in the same one, and this Gardner decision will perplex and disturb thousands of consciences men.

Our railway interest is awakening to something like action upon a subject which it was foreseen must sooner or later come up. The enormous, yet we are not prepared to say the excessive, damages which juries are so prompt to award in cases of loss of life or of injury by railway travelling will begin to tell upon dividends, and the companies are growing restless at being made the constant mark for actions by which they are almost always heavy losers. They are talking of a committee to protect themselves against this system of wholesale fine, and they do not feel at all inclined to accept the amiable suggestion that when a jury gives a family £10,000 it is only as a compensation to the bereaved, not as a punishment to the company. They urge that the public demands a terrible, and in many cases a needless, penalty, which makes travelling more dangerous, and that it is unfit to fine the railway for accidents caused through the impatience of the people. There is much to be said, of course, on this view. It certainly is not necessary that a crowd of excursionists should be hurried away into some distant region at a rate of thirty miles an hour, in order that half a dozen hours in the middle of the day may be spent a hundred and fifty miles from town instead of at twenty miles distance. On the other hand, the mercantile and other interests of the country demand that in our high-pressure times all the resources of science should be brought in aid of locomotion; and, though the telegraph is a wonderful aid to business, it cannot do all that is required. It may be a fair question whether there may not be an arrangement for two kinds of travelling—one slow and cheap, under which system the present method of compensating those who suffer should unquestionably be maintained; the other rapid and more expensive, which those only will adopt who are obliged, or think themselves obliged, to travel at meteor-speed; and here, except in extraordinary cases, the liability of the company to punishment might be limited.

The Right Hon. T. Sotheron-Estcourt, M.P., has consented to preside at the next annual meeting of the Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society, which is to be held at Shaftesbury on the 7th of August and following days.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

The members of the Essex Church Schools nature' Association have been entertained at Danbury Palace by the Bishop of Rochester.

The Dean and Chapter of Durham have contributed £131 to the restoration of the parish church of Holy Island.

The parish church of Cheadle, Cheshire, has been enriched by the erection of a fine east window, in harmony with the rest of the church.

Bishop Temple, formerly for the Bishop of Exeter, consecrated the parish church of St. Mary, Stoke, near Torquay, on Tuesday.

Mentham Church, near Reigate, was reopened by the Bishop of Winchester on the 17th inst., after having undergone a complete restoration. Open benches are substituted for the original pews.

Dowlish Wake is now closed for repairs. The Dean (Dr. Woodward) and Chapter are endeavouring to restore this venerable edifice, which is perhaps the finest remnant of Gothic architecture existing in Britain.

On Saturday last the memorial window of an old vicar was put up in the hall at Mathwick, Sisley, near Sudbridge, by Mr. John Harrison. The church will be restored throughout during the summer, and the style will be decorated, and will be dedicated to St. James.

The interesting old Church of Chale, near Black Gang Chine, Isle of Wight, which has stood the hostility of gales for centuries, has recently been restored through the exertions of the family of the Rector, and of the Rev. J. M. Nixon, the Curate, the congregation and friends generally having responded readily and very liberally to the proposal to restore the church.

An application has been formally made for promoting freedom of public worship in the Church of England by abolition of the pew system, and revival of the early discipline. The Hon. Colin Lindsay is president, and among the vice-presidents are the Earl of Dunraven, Lord Talbot de Malahide, Sir Benjamin B. Clyma, Bart., the Rector of Liverpool, Mr. W. Ewart, M.P., and Mr. Gilbert Greenall, M.P.

The following characteristic circular has been sent by Dr. Wolff to his friends and acquaintances:—"My dear friend,—Many years ago, at Isle Bewaer is now completed, and it will be consecrated on the 2nd of August next, by the Lord Bishop of Sodor and Man. How fast time flies! I now feed among you sixteen years. You have been very kind to me indeed, and I have not forgotten it. Many memories in all manner possible, have, therefore, reduce the heart of an Israelite of the seed of Abraham of the tribe of Levi by birth and of the Christian religion by faith, to erect a church which may be built by his exertions for the good of his parishioners at Isle Bewaer, and for the glory of God and of Jesus Christ, our God and Saviour. I am, my dear friend, yours, &c. Christ, Joseph Wolff, Vicar of Isle Bewaer, near Ramsey, an Israelite of the seed of Abraham."

CONVOCATION OF YORK.—The members of Convocation, governors of the College and Hall of Ripon, met in the Chapter House of York Cathedral on Wednesday. The President (the Archbishop of York) and the Vice-President were the only members of the Upper House present. In the Lower House there was a numerous attendance of the Archdeacons, with the prolocutor, president, in addition, that the Upper House be desired to agree to an address to Her Majesty, thanking her for the foundation of the See of Manchester, and expressing the earnest desire of the Convocation that a similar boon may be conferred upon the second populous district, which, it was resolved, also that pews in parish churches are a serious impediment to the efficient working of the Church system, and that the following be constituted of the Lower House, accompanied by the Bishop of Manchester, to consider and formally present to the Upper House the Act of Governor needs:—

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. J. Mee, Secretary of the British and Foreign Bible Society, to be Dean of Cape Town. Capel of Bath, Rector of Lyng, Somerset. The Rev. Lord Arthur Hervey, to Ripon Cathedral. *Rectories*: Rev. W.S. Baker to Hereford, Rock; Rev. H. W. Blackford to Ryton; Hall, Rev. Rev. H. Dawson to Letherington, Rev. Norfolk; Rev. R. G. Doughty to Martlesham, Suffolk; Rev. F. J. Leigh to Nympfield, Gloucestershire; Rev. J. Lowe to Hanwell, Oxfordshire; Rev. W. Mayor to Richmond, Yorkshire; Rev. J. M. Spurgeon to Twyford, Norfolk; *Vicarages*: Rev. W. Armstrong to Hedon, Rev. Rev. Bernard Lucas to Wildcombe-in-the-Moor, Devon; Rev. W. H. Sewell to Yaxley, Rev. Suffolk; Rev. W. Wilson to Sandbach, Cheshire; *Perpetual Curacies*: Rev. R. Jones to Llanfihangel, Trawsfynydd, Merionethshire; Rev. J. O. Sodgson, B.A., to Stonethwaite, Rev. Rev. J. Lloyd to Llanfyllin; Rev. Alfred Hope, Bolton, Somerset. We are requested to state that the Rev. C. Puller is not appointed Vicar of Hartlebury, but of Barley, and not of Barley, but of Vicar.]—*Guardian*.

UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—Oxford: Messrs. W. H. Maddick and D. B. Parsonage have been admitted actual Fellows of St. John's. The election to a Fellowship at Magdalen for which there were eight candidates, has been unanimously given to Mr. Wade, B.A.

Cambridge: An election of minor scholars will take place in Downing College in November next. The examination will be in Classics and Mathematics, but some weight will be given to proficiency in modern languages.

The Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, has appointed the Rev. H. M. Ingram, late Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College, to be Under-Master of Westminster School, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. T. W. Weare.

The annual meeting of Rossall School will be held on the 25th inst. at which will be the distribution of the medals (the gift of her Majesty to the school) and of the prizes won in the various sciences and arts, and also the presence of a large assemblage of ladies, old Wykehamists, friends of the boys, and others. The Archbishop of Canterbury has visited the school on the 8th and returns. The gold medal for the Latin Essay was awarded by A. O. Prickard (now at Balliol) and the Rev. J. Y. Sprankling, who had also gained prizes for a Latin Speech to T. O. Marshall, and for an English speech to R. C. Moberly; a Latin Translation Prize for Greek Iambics to W. Peel, and for an English composition to Wordsworth, and for Latin verse to W. Moore. On the same day the bailiffs of Preston, by the gift of Lord Derby, held their annual luncheon. Here the Warden and Fellows entertained a large and distinguished circle of friends present at the college hall. The Warden was not celebrated for his zeal on account of the death of the late much-regretted Warden of Winchester. The Rev. Dr. Barnard, late head master of the Royal School, Bruton, and late Members of Rye and Winchester Colleges has recommended that the Rev. Nicholson Calkett, the present head master of the school, be appointed to the vacant condition, should he retain after the original design, and that, if the Governors of the school should not be inclined to do so, Messrs. Rowe and Co. be asked to take up and carry out the giving vigorous utterance in the old holiday song of "Dulce Domum."

The Rev. Arthur Hall, of Merton College, has been appointed to the Second Mastership of St. John's Foundation School, Clapham.

The Government Inspector of Railways has stated that the rate of speed on railways should not exceed forty miles an hour.

Mr. Edwin James, Q.C., was on Thursday week disbarred by the benchers of the Inner Temple, but was ordered not to be summarily treated to all the Judges of Law and Equity and the other three Inns of Court. Mr. James intends to appeal to the Judges against the order made by the benchers.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—COMMITTEE FOR PRIVILEGES.—On Tuesday the Committee for Privileges had before them the claim of Sir Robert Bruce, of Ireland, in right of the barony of Clive, conferred on his illustrious great-grandfather, Robert, first Lord Clive, of Plassey. Mr. Bovill, Q.C., appeared Baron appearing as counsel for the claimant. The claim of Robert Bruce, Esq., of Kennet, in the county of Clackmannan, to the title of Lord Bruce, of Stirley, and Lord Kilfinning, in the peerage of Scotland, was next heard; the Lord Advocate (Right Hon. Gordon Hunter), Mr. Bell, Q.C., and Mr. Forbes, Q.C., being the counsel engaged.—The peerage claim of Lord Dundonald has been revived, and the petition signed by the present Earl of Dundonald and Lady Dundonald, who is at Bologna, unable to be removed.

PONTOPPIDAN'S MEMOIRS.—Mr. Woodin is indefatigable in his exertions to please his patrons, and on occasions subjects his entertainment to alteration, as the case may require, or circumstances dictate. It was thus that while Mr. Hoare was the rage he gave an excellent imitation of the peculiar mannerisms of that favourite of the stage on Monday he performed for M. Fechter, and selected for the purpose the soliloquy in the "Merchant of Venice," "Hamlet," "Lear," and "Othello" being as well in the credit of Mr. Woodin that he imitates it matters little which, as he acts or sings them in a familiar style that enlivens and delights the actor's every look. Mr. Woodin has announced that on the night of August 3 his season will close.

After an uninterrupted season of six months Christy's Minstrels bring their St. James' season to a close this evening.

A letter from Salonica states that M. Heuzey, who has been charged by the Perpetual Secretary with a scientific mission to Macedonia, has discovered the site of the tombs of Philip, and made important excavations there. The town of Pydna was an ancient colony, and in the year 317 B.C., Olympias, wife of Philip II. of Macedon, and mother of Alexander the Great, marched in siege there against Cassander, son of Antipater. The latter, in spite of the engagement he had entered into to save the life of Olympias, caused, it is said among the relations of those persons whose massacre she had ordered, and she was murdered. In 168 Paulus Æmilius completely defeated Perseus there, and in 167 Quintus Metellus defeated Andriscus as well as Alexander, and after those victories Macedonia was reduced to a Roman province.

LITERATURE AND ART.

The British Museum and the National Gallery! The National Gallery and the British Museum! Whenever are we to hear the last of the squabbles about the artistic and scientific institutions just mentioned? This year we have had a quarrel about the Royal Dublin Society and the Botanic Gardens at Glasnevin added, by way of order, to the Gallery and the Museum disputes, and the result is a series of terrible scenes of town-talking and St. Stephen's turmoil, in which, of course, Lord Palmerston and Mr. Coningham, Mr. Layard and Mr. Tite, Lord H. Lennox and Lord Elcho, have all added their part to the general distraction.

We may summarise alphabetically the scope of the latest wrangle. A wants the national history collections at the Museum removed to South Kensington. B wants an upper floor added on to the building in Great Russell-street—as though it were not gloomy enough and grand enough already—for the display, we presume, of the stores of antiquity which at present are hidden in the cellars. C is for taking in Montague-place, and, for aught we know, the area of Bedford, Russell, and Bloomsbury squares, and adding them to the Museum. D wants the whole of the present edifice to be given up to the library and reading-room, and zoology, botany, and all the other "ologies" to shift for themselves. Finally, E would very much like the British Museum to be lit up with gas, and opened at night, *à la mode de* Brompton. Meanwhile, the proposition to tack on to that as additional story to the Great Russell-street palace would give it the same enormous and top-heavy appearance so much complained of in the façade of the Mansion House. Surely we have no right to enrail Mr. Smirke among the colleagues of those pedants of perpetuity, who might be applied the epitaph on the architect of Blenheim, Sir John Vanbrugh:—

> Lie heavy on him, earth, for he
> Laid many heavy loads on thee.

And, again, as to E's suggestion for gaslight and evening visiting, we should wish it to be remembered that the late Mr. Braidwood, a very short time before his death, strongly reported, when consulted by the trustees, upon the danger of lighting the Museum with gas.

With regard to that unhappy gallery in Trafalgar-square, the less said about it the better. Everybody, except Lord Palmerston, is shaving his nose every day, bridging over the old hall, and in the construction of which, with a supply of common sense and a few more bullfferent rooms, some £15,000 have been spent. There is a cry, too, of "Turn them out!" shouted against the Royal Academicians, who are themselves clamouring for the possession of the present gallery, and, or build, or borrow a new building for themselves at Burlington House. To do the Parliament justice, it has not yet sanctioned the latter, but where the pulled upon; only they do not go. Does not this general expression of readiness to quit resemble the system of tactics adopted by some people's household servants, who are always about to give warning, and who leave the house to-morrow morning, but, somehow, do not budge an inch from it for months and months to come?

How strangely the old historic names turn up by times, and what a thrill there was in the air when Lord Elcho burst suddenly in our world-day life! We see a Mr. Hubert de Burgh at the head of the Irish and straightway fall to thinking about wicked King John and poor Prince Arthur. We see a Lord Balfour of Burleigh appear, and we think of the wise Sir Geoffrey Hudson, of Clarebonse's Life Guards, and who died at the age of thirty, after having been with the King William's Dutch dragoons? Fancy the grim hero of "Old Mortality" making an appearance in the carved and gilt chamber of English peers!

The Royal Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 have purchased (£8300) for the work deemed most highly representative of French art, Meissonier's picture, which has so often awarded to M. Adolphe Thiers, historian of the French Revolution, of the Consulate, and of the Empire. But the eloquent little hermit of the Rue St. Georges has not yet finished his work, for he has since followed up his success and begged the Academy to apply it to some other purpose of literary distinction. The Academy proposed to borrow the manuscript temporarily on some other author or authoress. The chances oscillate between M. Jules Simon and Mdme. George Sand. Our suffrages—were they called for—would be for the latter.

Sir Benjamin Brodie, it is said, intends to retire from the presidency of the Royal Society, which he has so long filled for so many years, full with honour and distinction. Ill health more than old age has led the distinguished chemist to this decision. Who is to be his successor? General Sabine was talked of, a short time ago, as the probable successor of the P.R.S.s, when a whisper arose that Lord Brougham would accept the position. The Society, at the forthcoming meeting of its seventy-eighth year, but he is still hale and festive; his frame is still vigorous, and his brain is as active as it was in the days of his youth. The new spectacle is this of an almost nonagenarian still working, toiling, we may say, in the pursuit of knowledge and the advancement of wisdom—for such, surely, is the legitimate end and object of the Royal Society's motto! Years since Lord Brougham is said to have had inscribed over the gate of his chateau at Cannes the words—

> Invenit Portum. Spes et fortuna valete:
> Sat me lusistis; ludite nunc alios.

But he has taken, it would seem, a new lease of energy. His mental and bodily exertions since the famous Grantham oration have been enormous; and he has now on his hands, in addition to the presidency of the Royal Society, the functioning meeting of the Social Science Association to attend to. The celebration of the Social Scientists for 1861 is to take place at Dublin.

The case of the unpensioned "poet" Close has again been opened in the House of Commons, and Mr. Stirling made poor Mr. Close a peg on which to hang a long speech, in which he dwelt heavily on the bestowal of literary pensions. As to the general issue we agree with Mr. Stirling that it is a very important one, and we have no sympathy for complaint in this year's distribution of the twelve hundred pounds. Some of the pensioners, as his reputation in very good part, and promised that such a blunder as the Farnborough meeting of the Social Science Association to attend to. The celebration of the Social Scientists for 1861 is to take place at Dublin.

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The dead body of a policeman named Lawler, a member of the constabulary force, and lately stationed at Blundell, six miles distant from Dalkey, was found on the railway line near the Dalkey station, a little from his station. The poor fellow had been shot through the heart. A coroner's inquest for the district, on the 17th inst., at which Lawler had some person shooting with unlicensed arms, and that on his attempting to make an arrest the gun was turned with fatal effect against himself. An inquest has been held and a verdict of "Wilful murder" returned against some person or persons unknown.

Two Liverpool boys, about fourteen years of age, named Roberts and Pitchinnicus, were playing at highway robbers, when the latter stabbed his companion in the chest, and he was conveyed to the hospital without hope of recovery. The magistrates, bearing in mind that in his deposition the dying boy had forgiven Pitchinnicus, saying, "I am quite sure he did not intend to injure me; he was not in earnest," decided that there was no ill-feeling evinced against Roberts by Pitchinnicus, and he was discharged.

MUSIC.

GRISI made her last appearance on our opera stage on Wednesday evening. The performance consisted of the first act of "Norma," and the first and third acts of the "Huguenots." As might be expected, there was an overflowing house. She was greeted on her entrance with loud and prolonged applause; and when the curtain fell on the first act of the latter opera, at the close of which the audience, there was a scene of extraordinary excitement. The house rang with acclamations; bouquets were showered upon the stage; and the ladies, as well as gentlemen, stood up and waved their hats and handkerchiefs. These demonstrations brought her three times before the curtain, and when she retired for the last time, she seemed quite overcome with emotion. She has, however, not yet taken her final leave of the public. It is announced that on Wednesday next there is to be a grand "Farewell Festival" at the Crystal Palace, when the musical performance will be under the direction of the full Royal Italian Opera, and the Crystal Palace Garden will give their Italian Opera and the Crystal Palace, and the chorus of the Royal Italian Opera, strengthened by a great number of additional voices, the whole forming a choral and instrumental orchestra three hundred strong. Several of the principal scenes of Rossini, Auber, and Meyerbeer will be performed; and Grisi will sing some of her most favourite pieces. Moreover, in the course of the autumn she is to make a tour through the provinces, on the occasion of which she will visit every principal city and town of the United Kingdom. London everywhere. This will then positively be her "Farewell to England," and the termination of her professional career.

The annual choral meeting at the Crystal Palace, of the Tonic Sol-fa Association took place on Wednesday week. The choir consisted of 3000 children, and 1000 tenors and basses, under the direction of Mr. John Hullah and Mr. J. L. Young. They sang an excellent selection of choruses, hymns, part-songs, glees, unaccompanied melodies, and other pieces, sacred and secular, and acquitted themselves in a manner which was highly creditable to the large musical assemblage of visitors. From an address to the public, printed in the back of the programme, we observe that the Tonic Sol-fa Association has a flourishing condition. There are at present not less than 700 teachers, with 100,000 pupils, who have adopted the method; and the *Tonic Sol-fa Reporter*—a cheap but well-printed periodical published by the association, containing music in the sol-fa notation and literary matter connected with the art—circulates among the 14,000 members. The efficacy of the Tonic Sol-fa method of notation and instruction in elementary and advanced knowledge of music is now, after an experience of ten years, placed beyond dispute; and the great effects will probably be as permanent as they have been rapid, provided that it is used only as an auxiliary, and without any attempt to supersede the established notation, which has been the growth of centuries, which is a marvel of ingenuity and adaptability to every purpose, and which cannot be shaken by any ill-judged antagonism.

We have received a communication of much interest to the musical public. It is a copy of a circular letter which has been addressed by several eminent individuals connected with music to a number of the principal nobility and gentry, and which invites them to express their wish that a national concert-room should be built. They are of opinion that the Royal Italian Opera is not to be supported by the musical public, as it ought not to be allowed to bring before the public such performances as "Lucrezia Borgia," while every new and attractive will be isolated in the continuance of the present system. The want of a proper musical performances, and also in the preparation of the concerts, and they think that it would be a great benefit to the art if a concert-room, in the character of a theatre, is contemplated that the concerts shall take place between the hours of four and seven in the afternoon. The proprietorship of the building is to be vested in the constitutional and English choral and orchestral societies, which will co-operate. The profits realised by the performances will be devoted to the furtherance of music. The building will be of sufficient dimensions to receive an audience of 3000 persons, and the orchestra 600 performers; and, if necessary, on certain occasions of great festivals, a much greater number of performers can be accommodated. The necessary capital will be raised by means of a guarantee fund, each guarantor to receive a certain rate of interest for the money advanced, and the leading features of the scheme, and, so we are promising the programme of the concerts will be drawn up, would feel obliged if you would kindly favour us with your opinion respecting the same, also whether we are disposed to support our proposed society in case it is carried out. Any future performances, subject to such conditions as may hereafter be agreed on.

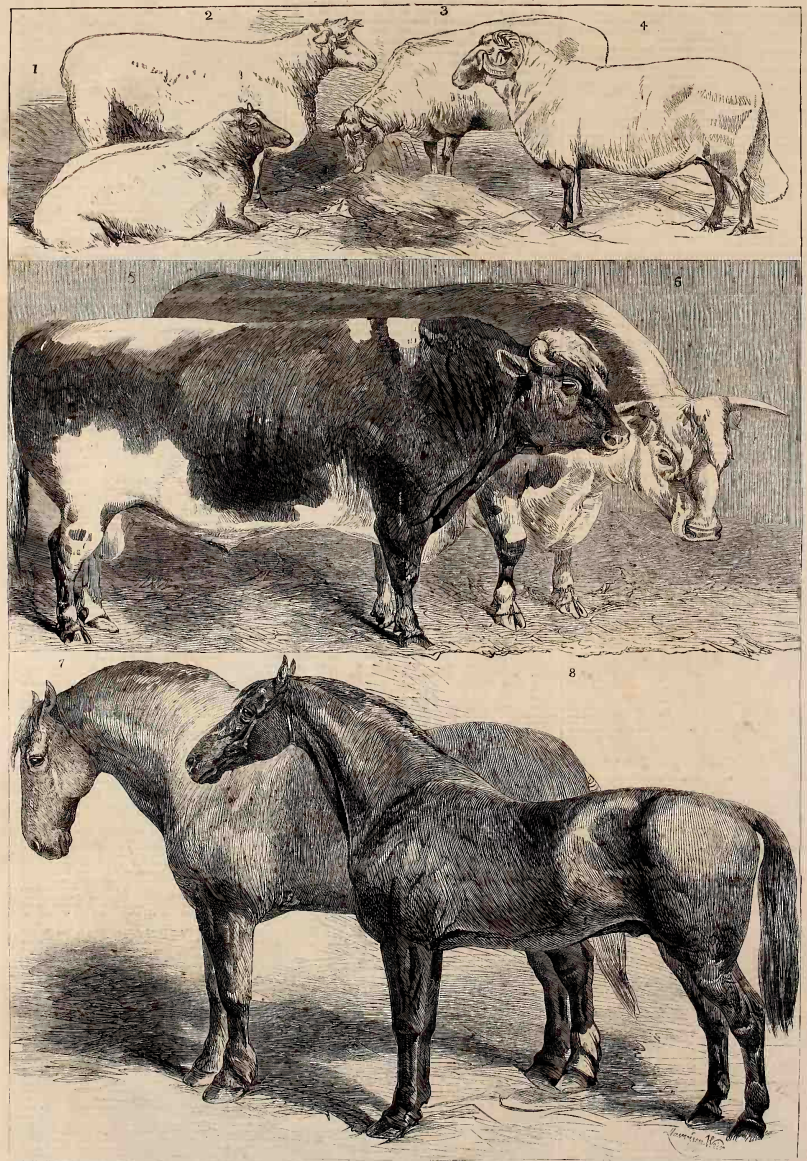
We are further informed that the subject is now under the consideration of the bodies to whom the above communication has been made, and that, in the meantime, an application has been made to her Majesty's Commissioners of Woods and Forests for the use of the back of the conservatory of the Royal Horticultural Society's Gardens, and that plans of the proposed International Concert-room have also been submitted. Such a hall would seat about 3000 persons. Upon the further proceedings of the projectors of the plan must depend on the success of the scheme. We shall be glad to hear that it is successful, as we hope to be able to give a favourable report, with the names of the gentlemen engaged in the accomplishment of a most desirable object.

THE THEATRES.

STANDARD.—The engagement of Mr. Creswick at this theatre is, it appears, proceeding prosperously. His greatest success has been in the character of Orange, in "The Flower Girl," which is now in the 23rd week of its performance at the Surrey. As Creswick's leading part becomes an impersonation of singular cleverness and effectiveness. He has not, however, been idle in other characters, as his "Hamlet" is good humour, and such a straightforward determination to carry his object, but he wins the sympathies of his audience. The play, in fact, has been immensely attractive, and affords a good opportunity for Mr. Marriott to exhibit some of the best qualities of her style of acting in the very interesting part of Ophelia. Altogether, Creswick is placed on the stage in a complete and picturesque manner, and reflects credit on Mr. Edgar's management. The scenes are first acquired to popularity at the Surrey Theatre, though it had been previously and long known with profit. Its success has led to the reproduction of another transpontine drama, "The Miller and his Men," which gives promise of a run. Display not only of the talents of Mr. Creswick and Miss Marriott, but of Mr. Edgar's.

GRECIAN.—Under the title of "The Home in the Heart," the new drama produced under that of "The Prestigiator" at the Adelphi, has, we understand, been favourably received at the close of the stage of this theatre. The modifications effected have very much facilitated the successful performance, by greatly relieving the incidents of a weight that originally pressed too heavily on the patience of the audience. In its present shape the piece is likely to prove very attractive, and to become ultimately popular.

ST. JAMES'S.—The reputation acquired by M. Fechter in the Shakspearean character of Hamlet has naturally excited emulation among Continental artists. Accordingly, Mdme. Rachel Felix and M. Rodrieux's arrival among us, as a competitor for the impersonation of the Danish prince, was announced as a fact quite settled, both of conceiving and acting the part is directly the opposite of M. Fechter's. M. Rouvière is from the Porte St. Martin, and we had reason therefore to expect a display of the "robust" style of acting in the dramatic vehemence in his delineation. We confess that he has exceeded our expectations. He is not the vassal and the slave to gesture and much of violence in gesture and delivery. M. Rouvière, however, had the advantage of speaking the character in his own language; the translation of the great tragedy by M. Alexandre Dumas and Paul Meurice being the version adopted. The performance was divided into acts and tableaux—five of the former and nine of the latter—which to an English mind lost an air of novelty to the elsewhere scenes. The company exerted themselves to give completeness to the representation. Ophelia was well played by Mlle. Anna Miller, and Mdlle. Camille Ernebois assumed much dignity in the Queen. Yet, on the whole, the result was unsatisfactory. There was, somehow, a want of harmony between the players and the parts, notwithstanding the utmost pains were evidently taken to secure efficiency.



1. Mr. Holland's first prize Shropshire ram.
2. Mr. W. Lund's first prize longwool ram.
3. Mr. Sunday's first prize Leicester ram.
4. Mr. Peel's prize Leek ram, Mountain King.
5. Lord Feversham's first prize shorthorn bull, Skyrocket.
6. Mr. Rea's first prize Hereford bull, Sir Richard.
7. Mr. James Webb's first prize agricultural cart sire, Rising Star.
8. Mr. H. Rickatson's first prize Cleveland sire, Golden Hero.

PRIZE ANIMALS AT THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S SHOW AT LEEDS.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 88.

THE IMPLEMENT-YARD AT THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S SHOW AT LEEDS.

THE adjustment of the feud which raged last year between the implement-makers and the council rester[illegible] this part of the show to its pristine state at Leeds; and, judging from the numerous [illegible] of the exhibitors, it was never in such force before. The trial-ground was more than usually attractive, as the steam-cultivators were at last put to a thorough test, and the judges devoted no less than twelve days to their Search after Truth. Their verdict was unanimously in favour of Fowler's, and he received £175, while the Messrs. Howard had £25 for their steam-cultivator, to be worked by a common portable engine. "It is in ploughing and digging," says a well-known authority, "that Mr. Fowler is so pre-eminent. With his Cotgreave mould-boards he throws over the soil as completely as if it was done with spade husbandry." Many an order for his £900 engine and big tackle was booked by him in the course of the fortnight; and, in fact, there was hardly a stall on the ground which did not drive a brisk trade. They had everything to show, from the four-ton steam-mole down to the poppy-extirpator, and horse-hoe with revolving brushes to astonish "the nigger caterpillar." Tuxford's new steam-road locomotive on three wheels, the third being a propelling roller, driven by spur gear from the engine crank-shaft and the other two wheels for steering, was one of the most remarkable new inventions in the yard, and likely to come into general use for drawing combined machines from field to field. Seven miscellaneous medals were also awarded, and, amongst others, to Wilkinson, Wright, and Co. for a straw-elevator, and to R. and J. Reeves for a potent thistle-destroyer. There was no prize gate this year; and so we conclude that invention in this line is for the present exhausted.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

On Wednesday, at six o'clock, just before the adjournment of one of the dreariest of day sittings, a brief ceremonial, performed much as a crier proclaims silence in any gathering of her Majesty's liege, intimated the departure from the House of Commons of a statesman who for forty-seven years had contrived in some way or the other always to keep himself prominently before that assembly—that is to say, a new writ was moved for the election of a member for the city of London, in the room of John Russell, now retired, preparatory to his passage into the House of Peers. Some expectation had been formed that Lord Palmerston would move the writ himself and pronounce a Parliamentary eulogy on the occasion. Nothing of the sort took place. It seemed as if the moment was chosen when not three of the dozen members who had formed the previous audience were left, and not the smallest demonstration was made, even if anyone was inclined to make it. On the evening before Lord John came into the House early, and, as Lord Palmerston was absent, he had the opportunity, on the 5th of June, of addressing a few words to the House. Soon after the business of the evening commenced he quietly shook hands with the Speaker, with Mr. Walpole, Mr. Henley, and one or two others of the Opposition, but with no one on his own side, and then disappeared through the door behind the Chair, and that secret portal closed on his right ever again to stand on the floor, or to occupy a bench within the Commons' House of Parliament. Thus quietly and unostentatiously was passed from the scene he had for so long loved so well, but in which during the last few years he has had many more attendants to encounter, and his absence ever which it should dwindle down to the zero of personal respect—a condition ill-according with his aspirations, and so he has gone to what is technically called another place, about the exact nature of which perhaps there still exists a doubt.

In truth, Lord John made his farewell speech on the last evening which found a House strong enough to be pronounced as usual. The "Arcadians you," Mr. Kinglake and Sir Robert Peel, appeared in their places with that portentous aspect, that sort of unusual calm, which they mean to assume when they have a duel to convoke Europe—with ironical laughter. Who can describe the rage of Hedgehog when he stands up folded arms and delivers a speech of attitude was appropriate to the defence of a Napoleon, and fifteen out his forelock behind his ears? Is he worth anything to know what Lord Derby thinks of the exhibition, for he happened to look in at the Commons that night when Mr. Kinglake was speaking. He gazed, put up his glass for a few moments, mused gloomily, and then walked out with a rapidity which augured the giving way to the brist of savage satire in the lobby which awaited the appearance within the House. The squire of the Knight of the fearful countenance, his friend Sancho, was hardly himself that night. Her Majesty's English was not turned sufficiently to play all sorts of conversational tricks with a speech of an hour, but there was a positive touch of reticence and even a tone of modesty in the address of Sir Robert Peel for which it is now easy to account. Already the shadow of official restraint was falling upon him; and the fact—not to say the fit—of the Lord Palmerston was preparing for a new state of existence. Foreign affairs, of which he will now take the management in the Lower House, were his delight at work. From this time he will have no Parliamentary liberty Sir Robert will sit silently on the Treasury bench during—I should say—the time he can point of sneering at—the foreign affairs meanderings of his old friend, and perhaps make a remote back bench. It would not be very surprising if, before next Session, Mr. Osborne and Mr. Kinglake, for a time, will be left to consider Europe—with ironical laughter. Who can describe the rage of Hedgehog when he stands up folded arms and delivers a speech of an hour, but there was a positive touch of reticence and even a tone of modesty in the address of Sir Robert Peel for which it is now easy to account. Already the shadow of official restraint was falling upon him; and the fact—not to say the fit—of the Lord Palmerston was preparing for a new state of existence. Foreign affairs, of which he will now take the management in the Lower House, were his delight at work. From this time he will have no Parliamentary liberty Sir Robert will sit silently on the Treasury bench during—I should say—the time he can point of sneering at—the foreign affairs meanderings of his old friend, and perhaps make a remote back bench. It would not be very surprising if, before next Session, Mr. Osborne and Mr. Kinglake, for a time, will be left to consider Europe—with ironical laughter.

Generally speaking, the state of things Parliamentary has not been so dull as might have been expected. The efforts to be amusing are galvanic, but there have been some things not unworthy of note. During June, in fact, people began to think of the first appearance of the law officers of the Crown—one in a new place and the other in his first session. It was perfectly right and proper that the then Solicitor-General should be promoted to the Attorney-Generalship when it became vacant on the change in the Chancellorship. The only thing to be seen was how the Solicitor-Generalship would fall into the hands of him who now has become of right Attorney-General. This question has been more than once, but, on the night when the Bankruptcy Bill came on, the surprise which was expressed by the old proverb which ends in "dans cette galère" culminated. In charity, all are to be said that no one grudged Lord Romilly his official well-earned elevation, and desired his return for an hour or two to that country which he has left. But the only lawyer since Follett who has gained the ear or held captive the understanding of the House at once, and indeed probable, however, that Mr. Roundell Palmer will do much to alter the opinion which he inspired in the course of that observation. The new Solicitor-General is a man of great ability and ripe scholarship as an accomplished lawyer, and gifted with no little eloquence, which is of the Gladstonian school. On this occasion he was not at his best in the debate, and thus he showed manliness and good disposition under which he was suffering, and this, perhaps, helped to make his success the greater as it was the more easily attained, although there were marks of nervousness that were not altogether physical, that he spoke argumentatively, illustratively, and in copious language, but that he was not, which is quite the reverse of, an able former Parliamentary addresses. He was listened to with evident attention by the House, and with much interest by the Treasury bench. It is not a little curious, however, that Mr. Gladstone, who had exhibited sympathy with him in the opening of his speech, when the middle of it dropped into a profound slumber. Gathering from this, too, as a man of the world who knows the value of time, had judiciously slept soundly all through the remainder of the speech in the early part of the evening, but who had paid Mr. Roundell Palmer the compliment of listening attentively to the first twenty minutes, also went off into that happy land of dreams which he can at all times place at the command of his will in the House. On the Opposition side Mr. Mallins, who had been a vigorous opponent of his brother when he began, also passed into a state of the deepest somnolency; and next most, if not quite, to the Premier, Mr. Kinglake was seen with hearing and was well said. Before leaving this subject of lawyers in Parliament it may be observed that the new Lord Chancellor delivered his first speech in the House of Lords on the same night as Mr. Roundell Palmer, and that he has retained office for exactly the same period as Mr. Roundell Palmer has retained office for exactly the same period as Mr. Roundell Palmer has retained office for exactly the same period as Mr. Roundell Palmer

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The absorption of the Yorkshire Show by the Royal has depleted us of one of the greatest horse feasts of the year; and the Cleveland Show has also allowed its 4100-premium idea to be filched from it this August by Lincoln, and intends to take its stand on forehand, fox-terrier, and horse-shoeing contests. As regards the arrangements for the blood horses at Leeds, they presented a very sorry contrast to those at Middlethorpe. In the one case the horses were located in comfortable wood-covered boxes, with the light beautifully thrown on them from the top of the passage along which the spectators were admitted to view them, when they were not in the ring; whereas at the Royal they were merely under canvas sheds, open to the wind on both sides, and barely rainproof. Few men who have really good horses will send them to encounter such a fearful risk, and one of them had to be removed last week from the Leeds Show-yard to a loose box at home there. These bad arrangements have for many years past confirmed the Yorkshire aristocracy in the very large share they have had in the array at Leeds would have been far stronger if their owners had not foreseen that there was no improvement on the cards. But it is unwarrantable in a magnificent society to deceive themselves, with their command of funds, be hesitant on this point by a mere county one. The showing of the horses in the ring was a great step in advance; and as Mr. Gibbs and the stewards of the yard have now felt their way, and found how easily such matters can be managed, not a plea for arrant judging remains. Not granting it really becomes tantamount to an insinuation that the spectators (many of them members of the council and the society) would intentionally connive at, or be a party to, what would object to it. The experience of the Yorkshire and all the northern society proves precisely the contrary. The public are not accustomed and like to do their work in public, as their reasons are made pretty patent at once, and many a heartburning and subsequent altercation will doubtless be prevented; and, if the public object to the exercise as much last another year in selecting judges as it has done this, it will be easy to show them to the public in the ring. Independently of the instruction which young men derive from watching the operations of their betters, who have been chosen for this post, publicity has a wonderful effect in weeding on the ranks, as exhibitors learn to keep their second and third rates at home when they have one or more of the preferred to stand side by side for the first prize. Four good-sized rings (they have three in Yorkshire, where Davons and Hereford cattle are also well represented) and the Cleveland system, which was forced on the stewards this year by being obliged to judge the shorthorn yearling heifers and heifer calves in public proved that a card and a pencil in the hands of the yeomen will do as well as pig and sheep judges perfectly unmolested. Publicity is now the order of the day. It is remarkable that constituents can now watch members if they stay in the gallery during a division has died out; and, although the Speaker is still bound to say "Strangers, withdraw," the usher in the corridor immediately after is not to be found in the land. It is high time that the rings at the Royal should furnish what they have not done elsewhere—pleasant spectacles to be got at with a public school of instruction as well.

Although the scales are dubious, and some chalk and a little board still does duty for the telegraph, Stamford had a nice meeting, and every one was delighted to see Markwell with the starter's flag, after the strange accident which he sustained last October by a fall from the top of the Jockey Club. The Lawyer, one of the very few Lords bred by Sir Stephen Glynne, and by Lapdog—Legacy mare, was the first to win; and Optimist, the first favourite for the Goodwood Cup, made slow running for nearly the whole of the three miles in the Cup, and fairly stalked the field. Only three of the Duke of Rutland's yearlings were sold; the highest price (600 gs.) was given by Lord Stamford for Antecedent, a son of Newminster and his Excellency the Turkish Empire, a couple more of the Ambroses—to wit, Arnaut (600 gs.), and Acomite (500 gs). Chandler, Windhouse, Saunterer, and Dundee are all advertised for sale at the Hôtel de Ville Maline to-day (July 27), Arnaut and his cat have completed their sittings at Sir Edwin Landseer's studio, and are destined for Aske; and these three superb specimens, and Sun Day, the celebrated ex-jockey, who has half the charge of some of the best of our hygeia exacks, has announced his wish to resume training operations.

Goodwood empties from Tuesday to Friday, and strong efforts have been made to secure the Wednesday's sport, which was so successful last year, by the shifting of the Findon Stakes which has a capital prize (300 sovs.) to that day. It is to be hoped the Committee of Cellarius in the Bentinck Memorial; and the Cup will possess rather more than its usual interest, owing to an anxiety to see The Wizard perform over the course. The large-priced Goodwood lots were not satisfied this year that the work is not likely to add much saleney to the St. Leger.

The glorious uncertainties of cricket were never displayed more strikingly than in the Surrey v. The North match. Surrey was left 108 behind on the first innings; but then the tide of luck so turned, and 239 of which Caffyn scored 98, Lockyer (not out) 60, Mr. Miller 30, and Griffith 28, against the bowlers of Tinley, Hayward, Daft, Parr, and Anderson lost their wickets for thirteen runs in all; and the howling of Mr. Miller, Stowell, and Mallett was so fatal to the Northern batting that they made but 131. The batting of The North in the first innings was very grand, and Carpenter, Daft, and Hayward made 53, 52, and 50 respectively. After the "drawn battle day" Surrey proceeded to Sheffield to meet Yorkshire, who won the toss, and went in first. The batting of Hodgson and Greenwood was very splendid; and the two Surrey innings, in which Griffith showed as steadily as ever, and Caffyn was twice caught by Anderson from Atkinson's bowling, as he was also caught by Greenwood on each 213. Anderson (59) was the most troublesome to Surrey in the first innings of Yorkshire, who were caught all out for 223. Surrey, in the but a most splendid running catch of thirty yards by Mr. Miller disposed of Daft early in the second. After some fluctuations in the play—the odds being at one time 10 to 8 on against Yorkshire—the match was won by the Yorkshiremen with two wickets to fall. Middlesex commenced a one day match with Sussex on Monday last, when they met the M.C.C. and Ground, and disposed of them in one innings, with 30 to spare. They were in for five hours and a half, and averaged seventy-six runs per hour! Surrey v. England, at the Oval; and the M.C.C. and Ground v. Hampshire, at Lord's, are the fixtures for to-day and to-morrow. The match Surrey v. Kent, at Maidstone; and the All England v. Twenty-Two of the Caledonian Club, at Glasgow.

SOUTHAMPTON RACES.—TUESDAY.

Trial Stakes.—Ashmore, 1; Lord, 2; Gaylad, 3.
Southampton Nursery Plate.—Ethel, 1; Miss Woolsey, 2, 3.
South Hampshire Stakes.—Shepherdess, 1; Fife Anna, 2.
Stewards' Plate.—Ethel, 1; Dioscon, 2.
Hand Plate.—Gaylad, 1; Ashmore, 2.
South-Western Stakes.—Gaylad, 1; British Grenadier, 2.

ASCOT RACES.—WEDNESDAY.

Trial Stakes.—Ashmore and 4, 1; Wizard, 2; Julia, 3.
Plate of 100 sovs.—Invitation, 1; Beaufoment, 2.
Handicap Plate of 200 sovs.—Sir Richard, 1; Woman in Red, 2, 3.
Plate of 50 sovs.—Lancelot, 1; Dactimor, 2.
Ascot Stakes.—Lambert, 1; Dundee, 2.
Welter Plate.—Redpoll, 1; Misty Morn, 2.

THURSDAY.

Handicap Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Prince Plausible, 1. Fortune, 2.
£100 Handicap Stakes.—Ethel, 1; Dioscon, 2.
Railway Plate.—Prairie Hen, 1; Dioscon, 2.
Forest Stakes.—Redpoll, 1; Rifle Pigeon, 2.
£50 Plate.—Cannstein, 1; Chilper, 2.
Queen's Stakes.—Prince Plausible, 1; British Princess, 2.
£10 Plate.—Gaylad, 1; Brown Stout, 2.

AQUATICS.—At a general meeting of the members of the Royal Yacht Squadron held at the Castle, Cowes, a few days ago, for general business, the following candidates were balloted for and elected members of the squadron:—Lord Aberdour, Merlin, schooner, 61 tons; James Edward Bradshaw, Bailey, schooner, 114 tons; W. J. Pascoe, Zoraide, schooner, 151 tons; and the following Captains of the Royal Navy, Thomas Symmons and James H. Cockburn, as honorary members. It was also ordered that an annual subscription of £10 be in future paid by the Royal Yacht Squadron to the National Life-boat Institution, instead of £5 as heretofore. Lord Henry Grosvenor, as a member of the committee of its management, and other gentlemen bearing their testimony at the same time to the great national importance of the operations of the Life-boat Institution. Four yachts were wrecked on our coasts last year. The Earl of Rosse and Lord Willoughby d'Eresby, who respectively subscribe £5 a year to the Life-boat Society, have, with other yacht-owners, recently supplied their yachts' crews with excellent cork jackets, similar to those worn by the crews of the life-boats of the institution.—The annual meeting of this club takes place on the Solent on the 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th of August. On the 6th will be contested for the Prince Consort's Cup; on the 7th for Her Majesty's Cup; and on a day to be appointed, during the week, for the Queen's Cup. The Royal Victoria Yacht Club, at Ryde, has also fixed for the yachts to pass over with no considerably circumscribed in its dimensions.

The Royal Victoria Yacht Club (Metropolitan yachting season was on Thursday week brought to a close by the usual match for the Commodore's prize, which, however, was not decided by a great accession of members. The race was from Erith to the Chapman Sand and the following started, according to—

Yachts.	Tons.	Owners.	Yachts.	Tons.	Owners.
Wizard	40	Mr. R. Nicholls.	Sylvia	40	Mr. Gordon.
Sea Nymph	35	Lord de Ros.	Harmonet	37	Mr. P. Parker.
Sea Serf	40	Mr. C. H. Gray.	Rosalie	37	Mr. J. Bell Irving.

The Ocean steamer accompanied the race for the conveyance of members of the club and friends. The start was a capital one, and the yachts were well provided for by Captain Wheeler, her skipper. The Rosalie and Wiz Nee were now neck and neck, followed by the Sylvia, Sea Nymph, Harmonet, and the Enterprise had decorously acquired much fame. The prizes were a silver cup and a purse of £10 for the first, £5 for the second, and £3 for the third boat, and a silver cup for the second. The start took place at 10.30m.30s., the wind blowing very fresh from W.S.W. The race finished as follows:—

	h. m. s.
The Rosalie, winner of the first prize	6 0 53
Wizard, winner of the second prize	6 2 15

A great attraction to the yachting season in the Thames is the Regatta and Illuminations at Putney, and, as usual, the Commodore's barge, which was gaily decorated with Chinese lanterns, was the centre of attraction. The race was from Hammersmith Bridge to the Star and Garter, Richmond, and was rowed by the following crews:—

Thames Club	1	Mr. Hall	2
Argonaut Club	2	Mr. Hall	1
Thames Club	3	Mr. Hall	3

The Thames Club crew were the winners, and received the prize, a handsome silver cup, value 10 guineas, from the hands of Mrs. Hall, the wife of the Commodore. The Argonaut Club crew were second, and received a prize of £3 10s. The Thames Club crew were third, and received £2 10s. The Argonaut Club crew were fourth, and received £1 10s. The Thames Club crew were fifth, and received £1. The Argonaut Club crew were sixth, and received 10s. The Thames Club crew were seventh, and received 10s. The Argonaut Club crew were eighth, and received 10s. The Thames Club crew were ninth, and received 10s. The Argonaut Club crew were tenth, and received 10s. The Thames Club crew were eleventh, and received 10s. The Argonaut Club crew were twelfth, and received 10s. The Thames Club crew were thirteenth, and received 10s. The Argonaut Club crew were fourteenth, and received 10s. The Thames Club crew were fifteenth, and received 10s. The Argonaut Club crew were sixteenth, and received 10s. The Thames Club crew were seventeenth, and received 10s. The Argonaut Club crew were eighteenth, and received 10s. The Thames Club crew were nineteenth, and received 10s. The Argonaut Club crew were twentieth, and received 10s. The Thames Club crew were twenty-first, and received 10s. The Argonaut Club crew were twenty-second, and received 10s. The Thames Club crew were twenty-third, and received 10s. The Argonaut Club crew were twenty-fourth, and received 10s. The Thames Club crew were twenty-fifth, and received 10s. The Argonaut Club crew were twenty-sixth, and received 10s. The Thames Club crew were twenty-seventh, and received 10s. The Argonaut Club crew were twenty-eighth, and received 10s. The Thames Club crew were twenty-ninth, and received 10s. The Argonaut Club crew were thirtieth, and received 10s. The Thames Club crew were thirty-first, and received 10s. The Argonaut Club crew were thirty-second, and received 10s. The Thames Club crew were thirty-third, and received 10s. 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The Argonaut Club crew were hundredth, and received 10s.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY AT THE ROYAL ARTILLERY INSTITUTION.

Lat. 51° 29′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 45″ W.; Height above sea 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF						THERMOMETRICAL.		WIND.		RAIN fell in hour.
	Barometer reduced to 32° Fah.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Ozone.	Maximum of Solar Radiation.	Minimum of Terrestrial Radiation.	Greatest Diurnal Range.	Mean Temperature.	Greatest Diurnal Direction.	Mean Velocity.	
	Inches										Inches
June 17	29·777	49·1	80·0	7·1	0·0	44·7	6·8	WSW. 3 P.M.		11·1	0·010
18	29·719	48·9	83·8	7·6	0	50·5	5·7	SW. 8 P.		4·3	0·000
19	29·722	49·0	84·0	7·6	0	49·2	6·3	SW. 8 P.		4·3	0·000
20	29·728	51·7	69·1	7·0	7	49·1	12·5	SW. WSW.		10·1	0·031
21	[illegible]				0	47·1	7·1				
22	29·773	50·4	82·9	7·3	7	50·5	6·9	SSW. SW.		3·1	0·000
23	29·726	51·1	79·1	7·2	0	47·6	6·4	SW. WSW.		3·0	0·000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m.:—

	17th.	18th.	19th.	20th.	21st.	22nd.	23rd.
Barometer corrected	29·777	29·719	29·722	29·728	[illegible]	29·773	29·726
Temperature of Air	63·0°	65·5°	66·0°	66·0°	61·0°	61·0°	62·0°
Temperature of Evaporation	57·0°	58·0°	58·0°	58·0°	57·0°	57·0°	57·0°
Direction of Wind	W.	W.S.W.	S.W.	S.W.	S.W.	S.W.	S.W.

A PLAN FOR PURIFYING THE THAMES (as an adjunct to Sir Joseph Paxton's embankment plan) has been forwarded to us by an old subscriber, which is to the effect that the sewage matter which the sewers of London has been carried beyond low-water mark through filtered culverts, a dam or wall should be constructed, commencing at Battersea Bridge and so dredged at intervals, and surface culverts on each side of the river to carry off the sewage matter. The dredging machinery should be worked by steam, the plan of London-bridge, if able to bear the pressure, with overflow-pipes, which would be found sufficient to carry off the water from the land, at which time they should be opened to admit vessels for inland navigation. The sewage matter thus dredged up would be found to be valuable as a well-forced beautiful, wholesome, and useful. Colonel Parkinson informs us that a similar plan has been carried out at Bombay, Jamaica, Manchester, who certainly is practical and facile in an engineering point of view.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

In having been officially intimated that it will be necessary to raise fresh loans for the service of the year, the Chancellor of the Exchequer has given a fresh impetus to the activity in the market for Eastern Securities, and the amount of business, which has been transacted in them during the week, has been unprecedentedly large, confined on a very moderate scale, but without tending to any important variation in the quotations.

At the Bank of England the applications for accommodation have fallen off to a trifling extent only, whereas the supply of bullion has increased to such an extent that the best commercial bills are readily taken at the following quotations:—

Three months'	3½ to 3¾
Four months'	3¾ to 4
Six months'	4 to 4½

The rates on the Continent have undergone little variety. At one period they were as low as from 2 to 2½ per cent; but some loans have been effected at higher rates, and the quotations are now:—

Paris	3 per cent.
Hamburg	3 per cent.
Frankfort	3 per cent.
Berlin	3 per cent.
Vienna	4 per cent.
Trieste	4 per cent.

The exchange at New York comes firm, at 102 for bankers' bills. At this port the supply of gold has been moderate, and 77s 9½d is the highest price that has been offered for sovereigns—the amount taken out by the last two packets having been £1,000,000 sterling. The gold coin and bullion in the Bank of England now amounts to £19,000,000 sterling. The great success of this loan has been the subject of much discussion here within the last few days.

At the Stock Exchange the business transacted has been very extensive, and the rate of 3 per cent per annum was declared. The gross profits during the past half-year have been £1,000,000 sterling.

On Monday Home Stocks were very flat, at about stationary prices:—Consols for Money were 92¼ to ¾, and for the Account 92¾ to ⅞; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 92¾ ¼; Exchequer Bills, March issue, 10s. to 8s. dis.; Ditto, June, 5s. to 3s. dis.; Ditto, July, 3s. to 2s. dis.; Bank Stock, 214 to 216; India Stock, 214 to 216; and the Five per Cent Loan, 99¾ ¼. The dealings on the following day were nothing—Consols for Money were 92¾ ⅞, and for the Account 92¾; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 92¾ ¼; Long Annuities, 18⅛; Exchequer Bills, March issue, 10s. to 8s. dis.; Ditto, June, 5s. to 3s. dis.; Ditto, July, 3s. to 2s. dis.; Bank Stock, 214 to 216; India Stock, 214 to 216; and the Five per Cent was 99¾ ¼. India Bonds sold at 2s. to 3s. dis. Wednesday was dull, and the closing prices of the quotations:—Consols for Money were 92¾ to 93; Ditto for Account, 93 to 93¼; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 92¾ ¼; Bank Stock, 214 to 216; Exchequer Bonds, 94¾; Ditto Five-and-a-Half per Cents, 100¾; India Debentures, 99¾; India Stock, 214 to 216; Exchequer Bills, 10s. to par; Ditto, June, 5s. to 3s. dis.; and Bank Stock, 229 to 231. On Thursday the market opened steadily, as felt that the Government would not require any loan at present, and the closing quotations for Consols being 93¼ to ⅜; and 93¾ to 94 for the Account; the Reduced and New Three per Cents, 92¾ ¼; and Exchequer Bills, 10s. to par.

The Irish Stock has continued in good demand, and, on the whole, prices have ruled firm. In other Foreign Bonds a fair business has been transacted, but without any important change in their value:—Buenos Ayres Six per Cents, Present Issue, 1868, have marked 87½; Buenos Ayres Six per Cents, 81; Ditto, Deferred, 56¾; Chilian Six per Cents, 1861; Chilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 81½; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 63¾; Equador New Consolidated, 12½; Granadian Five per Cents, 63; Mexican Three per Cents, 21½; New Granada Active Three-and-a-Half per Cents, 14½; Ditto, Deferred, 5½; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 86½; Ditto, Debentures, 83½ ex div.; Portuguese Three per Cents, 44½ ex div.; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 91; Russian Five per Cents, 103; Sardinian Five per Cents, 78¾; Spanish Three per Cents, 48½; Turkish Old Six per Cents, 79¾; Ditto, New, 61; Ditto, £100 Bonds, 84¾; Turkish Four per Cents, 19½; Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 91; and Venezuela One-and-a-Half per Cent, Deferred, 9.

In Joint-stock Bank Shares only a moderate number of transactions have taken place:—Australasia have realised 61¾; British North American, 42¾; Chartered of India, Australia, and China, 20; Chartered Mercantile of India, London, and China, 28¾; City, 74½; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 16½; London Chartered of Australia, 23½; Ditto, New, 12½; London and Westminster, 6¾; National Provincial of England, 19½; Ditto, New, 9½; Oriental, 59; Ottoman, 19½; Union of Australia, 37 ex div.; and Union of London, 29¼ ex div.

The leading quotations for shares in new undertakings are as follow:—Ocean Steam Navigation, 4 to 4¼ pms.; Thames and Mersey Marine, 15 to 15-16 pms.; Universal Marine Insurance, 2 to 3 dis.; London and Provincial Marine, 2 to 3 dis.; China and Japan, par to 1 pm.; Brunswick Copper, 5-16 to par; Natal Land, par to 1 pm.; National Boat-building, 1 to 1½ pms.; Contractors', 1-16 to 1-8 pm.; Ditto, Deferred, 1-16 to 1-8 pm.; and Crystal Palace, 1 to 1½ pms.

The Home and Colonial Government Securities have been tolerably firmly held:—Canada Six per Cents, 1877-9, have sold at 107½; Ditto, 1889-91, 104½; Ditto Five per Cents, 1860, 101½; Ditto, 1877-9, 101½; Ditto, 1889-91, 99½; Ditto Five per Cents, 1860, 101; Ditto Five per Cents, 1888, and upwards, 97½; and Miscellaneous shares have ruled inactive. Crystal Palace, Preference, have been done at 99½; Australasian Investment, 1½ to 2 pms.; Natal, 1½; Atlantic Telegraph, 3-16 to 5-16 pms.; British and Australian Copper, 3½; Great Shih Sewerage, 1½; Hudson's Bay, 1½; Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation, 1½; Electric Telegraph, 48 ex div.; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 70 ex div.; Ditto, New, 40.

There has been a moderate, but by no means active, demand for railway shares, and generally speaking, prices have been well supported. The following are the week's official closing quotations:—

BIRMINGHAM, Wolverhampton, Stour Valley, and Dudley, 92½; East Anglian, 17½; Great Northern, 103; Great Western, 80; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 111½; London and Blackwall, 39½; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 111½; London and North Western, 94½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 47½; Midland, 102½; North British, 72½; North Eastern—Berwick, 91; York, 91½; North Staffordshire, 12½; North and South-Western Junction, 19½; Scottish Central and Caledonian, 97½; South Devon, 8½; Eastern, 8½; Victoria Lambeth and Pimlico, 11½; West Midland—Oxford, 46½.

The Foreign and Colonial Railways have been dealt in to a fair extent.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 74½; London, Chatham, and Dover, 19½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 98½.

DEBENTURE DESCRIPTIONS.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 94½; Eastern Bengal, 19½; Great Indian Peninsula, 95½; Madras, 104½; Scinde, 103½; Great Western, 101½; Great Indian Peninsula, 95½; Madras, Five per Cent, 103½; Scinde, 103½.

FOREIGN.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 11; Namur and Liege, Preference, 19 ex div.; Recife and Sao Francisco, 11½.

The returns of the Bank of England for the week ending July 24 shows the following results, as compared with the previous week:—

Amount of circulation	Increase	£338,900	Amount of other securities	Decrease	£57,567
Amount of deposits	Increase	1,000,000	Amount of gold coin and bullion	Increase	1,281,400
Amount of the Rest	Increase	1,000,000	Amount of notes unemployed	Increase	1,281,400
An increase of Government Securities			An increase of reserve of notes		42,100
Low all		27 ½			27 ½

The total circulation is now £20,769,291; public deposits amount to £4,123,650, and private deposits to £11,984,277. Securities are £18,924,1 and the stock of bullion is £11,720,090.

Friday Afternoon.

There is a decided improvement to notice in the Market for Home Securities to-day, and prices have generally ruled firm. Consols for Money have marked 93¼ to 93; for the Account, 93 to 93¼; the Reduced and the New Threes 92¾ to ¼; and Exchequer Bills 10s. to 8s. dis. To-day's price of the new India Loan is quoted at par to ½ prem. In the Foreign House Turkish stock has improved. The Six per Cent Loan is quoted at 78¾ to ¾; and the new Ditto, 61¾ to ⅝. Railway Shares rule inactive.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—To-day's market was scantily supplied with English wheat, the demand for which ruled firm, and prices were well supported. The show of foreign wheat was tolerably extensive, and the demand for it was steady, but prices were unchanged, at quite previous quotations. Flouring cargoes of grain moved off steadily, at full prices. Barley was in good request, and the quotations were fully 1s. per qr. higher. Malt was steady, at late prices. Beans and peas were firm, at a shade of money. Oats 6d. per quarter. Other kinds were in slow demand, yet prices ruled firm. Linseed cakes were in fair request, at £11 10s. per ton. Rapecake was in fair demand, at £7 5s. per ton. Cotton cake was in fair business was doing, at full quotations.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 36s. to 40s.; ditto, white, 38s. to 42s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 34s. to 38s.; ditto, white, 36s. to 40s.; Yorkshire red, 34s. to 38s.; ditto, white, 36s. to 40s.; Lincoln and Norfolk, 34s. to 38s.; Scotch and Northumberland, 32s. to 37s.; Rye, 24s. to 26s.; Barley, grinding, 22s. to 24s.; ditto, malting, 26s. to 28s.; Malt, pale, 52s. to 56s.; ditto, brown, 48s. to 52s.; Beans, mazagan, 30s. to 32s.; ditto, Tick, 30s. to 32s.; Harrow, 30s. to 32s.; Peas, white, 32s. to 34s.; ditto, grey, 32s. to 34s.; Oats, Yorkshire and Lincoln, 20s. to 22s.; ditto, Scotch, 20s. to 22s.; ditto, Irish, 20s. to 22s.; Flour, per sack, 40s. to 44s.; country marks, 36s. to 38s. per 280lbs. American, 18s. to 20s. per barrel. French, 40s. to 44s.

Seeds.—There was no change to notice in the value of seed, and the demand, generally, is wholly confined to the wants of the trade. Linseed, English, 52s. to 54s. per quarter; Baltic, 50s. to 52s. per qr.; Black, 48s. to 50s. per qr.; Mediterranean, 48s. to 50s. per qr.; Hempseed, 40s. to 42s. per qr.; Canary, 60s. to 64s. per qr.; Coriander, 18s. to 20s. per cwt.; Rapeseed, 42s. to 44s. per last; Carraway, 24s. to 26s. per cwt.; Coarse, 18s. to 20s. per cwt.; Fine, 22s. to 24s. per cwt.; Trefoil, 20s. to 24s. per cwt.; Red Clover, 24s. to 28s. per cwt.; White, 30s. to 36s. per cwt.; Mustard, English, 4s. to 5s. per 8lb.; White, 3s. to 4s. per 8lb.; Brown, 3s. to 4s. per 8lb.; Tares, old, 4s. to 5s. per bushel; new, 3s. to 4s. per bushel.

Potatoes.—Supplies are large, and the demand is heavy, at a decline in the quotations of from 10s. to 20s. per ton. Yorkshire Regents, 80s. to 90s. per ton; Scotch Regents, 80s. to 90s. per ton; Kent and Essex Regents, 70s. to 80s. per ton; Scotch Cups, 60s. to 70s. per ton; Yorkshire Cups, 60s. to 70s. per ton; Jersey Regents, 90s. to 100s. per ton; Jersey Cups, 80s. to 90s. per ton; Guernsey Regents, 90s. to 100s. per ton; Guernsey Cups, 80s. to 90s. per ton; Cork Reds, 60s. to 70s. per ton; Cork Whites, 60s. to 70s. per ton; Belgian Reds, 60s. to 70s. per ton; Belgian Whites, 60s. to 70s. per ton; French Reds, 60s. to 70s. per ton; French Whites, 60s. to 70s. per ton.

Provisions.—The finest bacon moves off steadily, at full quotations; but inferior kinds are dull to-day. Those singed sides, 56s. to 58s. per cwt.; middles, 52s. to 54s.; other provisions move off steadily, at previous rates.

Butter.—Best Friesland, 112s. to 116s. per cwt. on the spot, and 4s. to 4d. for the last three months. Supply of inferiorities, 10s. to 20s. per cwt., with a slow sale.

Cheese.—Best Cheshire, 60s. to 64s. per cwt.; Derby, 56s. to 60s.; and skim-milk more off steadily, at 20s. to 30s. per cwt.

Spirits.—Rum moves off steadily, at 1s. 9d. to 1s. 10d. for proof Leewards, and 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d. for Jamaica. Brandy, 10s. 6d. to 11s. 6d. per gal. Geneva, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 7d. Proof, 9d. to 1s. 0d. English ditto, 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 4d.; and English gin, for export, 2s. 1½d. to 2s. 3d.

Sugar and Coffee.—Of both articles the demand is steady, at full prices. Sugar is 6d. to 9d. dear, 42s. to 44s., and refined, 47s. 6d. to 48 per cwt.

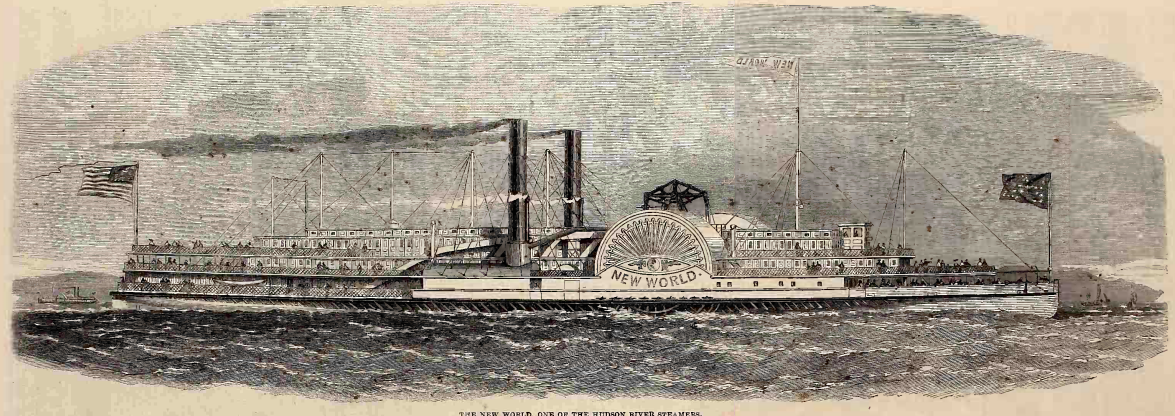
Tea.—Common Congou, 1s. 10d. per lb. Fine ditto, 2s. 2d. per lb. Good Congou, 2s. 3d. per lb. Fine ditto, 2s. 4d. per lb. Strong Congou, 2s. 5d. per lb. Fine ditto, 2s. 6d. per lb. Common Souchong, 2s. 7d. per lb. Fine ditto, 2s. 8d. per lb. Good Souchong, 2s. 9d. per lb. Fine ditto, 2s. 10d. per lb. Common Pekoe, 2s. 11d. per lb. Fine ditto, 3s. 0d. per lb. Good Pekoe, 3s. 1d. per lb. Fine ditto, 3s. 2d. per lb. Finest ditto, 3s. 3d. per lb.

Wool.—Supplies are tolerably large, and the demand is heavy, at a decline in the quotations of from 1d. to 2d. per lb. Privately, the demand is very limited.

Coals.—Tyne, Wear, and Tees, 14s. 6d. to 15s. 6d. per ton. Hetton, 15s. 6d. to 16s. 6d. Lambton, 15s. 6d. to 16s. 6d. Stewart's, 15s. 6d. to 16s. 6d. Hartley, 15s. 6d. to 16s. 6d. Wallsend, 15s. 6d. to 16s. 6d. Other sorts, 13s. 6d. to 14s. 6d.

Coal Freights.—Moderate supplies of coal vessels are on sale. Those engaged for the Thames are in fair request, at 2s. 6d. to 2s. 9d. per ton. Tyne, Wear, and Tees, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 9d. per ton. Hartlepool, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 9d. per ton. Stockton, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 9d. per ton. Sunderland, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 9d. per ton. Hetton, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 9d. per ton. Lambton, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 9d. per ton. Stewart's, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 9d. per ton. Hartley, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 9d. per ton. Wallsend, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 9d. per ton. Other sorts, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 9d. per ton.

Newspaper and Periodical Printing.—Numerous supplies of wood continue on sale. The demand for all kinds of timber is steady, at full prices. Teak, per load, 3l. 10s. to 4l. 10s. Mahogany, Honduras, per foot, 1s. 0d. to 1s. 6d. Ditto, Cuba, 1s. 0d. to 1s. 6d. Ditto, Tobasco, 1s. 0d. to 1s. 6d. Ditto, Mexican, 1s. 0d. to 1s. 6d. Ditto, Bay, 1s. 0d. to 1s. 6d. Pine, Quebec, per load, 3l. 10s. to 4l. 10s. Ditto, Memel, 3l. 10s. to 4l. 10s. Ditto, Riga, 3l. 10s. to 4l. 10s. Ditto, Archangel, 3l. 10s. to 4l. 10s. Ditto, Gothenburg, 3l. 10s. to 4l. 10s. Ditto, Christiania, 3l. 10s. to 4l. 10s. Ditto, Swedish, 3l. 10s. to 4l. 10s. Ditto, Finland, 3l. 10s. to 4l. 10s. Ditto, Dantzic, 3l. 10s. to 4l. 10s. Ditto, Stettin, 3l. 10s. to 4l. 10s. Ditto, Pomeranian, 3l. 10s. to 4l. 10s. Ditto, Prussian, 3l. 10s. to 4l. 10s. Ditto, Petersburg, 3l. 10s. to 4l. 10s. Ditto, Lisbon, 3l. 10s. to 4l. 10s. Ditto, Oporto, 3l. 10s. to 4l. 10s. Ditto, Gibraltar, 3l. 10s. to 4l. 10s. Ditto, Quebec, 3l. 10s. to 4l. 10s. Ditto, New Brunswick, 3l. 10s. to 4l. 10s. Ditto, Nova Scotia, 3l. 10s. to 4l. 10s. Ditto, Canada, 3l. 10s. to 4l. 10s. Ditto, Red Pine, 3l. 10s. to 4l. 10s. Ditto, Yellow, 3l. 10s. to 4l. 10s. Ditto, Spruce, 3l. 10s. to 4l. 10s. Ditto, Deals, per 120, 11l. 10s. to 12l. 10s. Ditto, Battens, 8l. 10s. to 9l. 10s. Ditto, Flooring Boards, 1st, 12l. 10s. to 13l. 10s. Ditto, 2



THE NEW WORLD, ONE OF THE HUDSON RIVER STEAMERS.

AMERICAN STEAMERS.

THE HUDSON RIVER STEAMER THE NEW WORLD.

Before the introduction of railways, facility of communication, upon which the prosperity of America depended, rendered the perfection of lake and river steamers a matter of such vital importance that all the natural mechanical ingenuity peculiar to the Anglo-Saxon race became taxed to the utmost to construct the most perfect class of steam-vessel adapted to the peculiar traffic of the locality they were to be employed in. High speed, sleeping and feeding accommodation for the passengers, and shallow draught of water—qualities common to nearly all American vessels—have given the present form and character to the steamers used throughout the United States and the British provinces.

An examination of the construction of these vessels, and the innumerable details and contrivances necessary in them, give one a very high idea of the mechanical skill and inventive powers of the American people: from the colossal beam-engine, which propels her down to the minutest fittings-up of the hot-cabins, the barber's shop, or the lavatories, everything that ingenuity can devise for making things perfect has been done. We cannot say that we have observed the same attention to those details upon which the comforts of the passengers so much depend on board English ships. It arises from this cause—that in America the building and fitting of the cabins is done by a class of people who devote themselves entirely to such work and study to attain perfection at it. In England the shipbuilder who designs the ship applies his whole ability to perfecting the hull, rigging, and fittings of the deck, and doubtless builds a vessel better adapted to bear the rude handling of stormy, winter seas than is produced in any other part of the world; but cabin comforts he despises, and thinks lubbers only require them, so leaves it pretty much to ship-joiners and inferior people, who do them all after one plan, whether the vessel be intended to navigate the Baltic in winter or the Red Sea and Indian Ocean in summer.

There is also another reason why a difference should exist in the general characteristics of American and English steamers. The latter vessels are nearly always running long passages on an even keel and in comparatively smooth water, their rivers, lakes, and great sounds and estuaries being of that character; while in England we have scarcely any long journeys to make by water unless we cross either of the Channels or the North Sea, in which case the vessel, though she start from London-bridge, must be in every respect such a sufficient sea-boat that she could cross the great Atlantic itself, for none can tell but that, in her little voyage to Boulogne, Calais, Rotterdam, or Hull, she may have to encounter weather as bad as, if not worse than, any she might fall in with in a passage to New York.

Steam navigation in America commenced upon the Hudson. It is about fifty years since that Fulton placed his first steamer, the Clermont, upon that river; and only one little steam-vessel was then running in England—that was the Charlotte Dundas Symington's boat—upon the Forth of Clyde Canal. Now all the seas, rivers, and great lakes in the world are navigated by steamers. In the important point of speed the Hudson River boats have always maintained the lead. The fastest steam-vessel in the world is now running there, the Daniel Drew. This vessel has attained the extraordinary speed of twenty-five miles an hour without assistance from either wind or tide.

Our Illustration of American river-steamers, the New World, is chosen as showing in the fullest manner the peculiarities of this class of craft, the immense stack of sleeping-cabins, the projecting sponsons, or guards, the remarkable manner in which the rigidity of the hull is maintained by trussing with wooden beams, braces, iron tie-rods, &c., without which the vibration of the mass would be terrific, while with it the whole is so steady that a passenger cannot feel in the slightest degree either the beat of the engine or the revolution of the paddles.

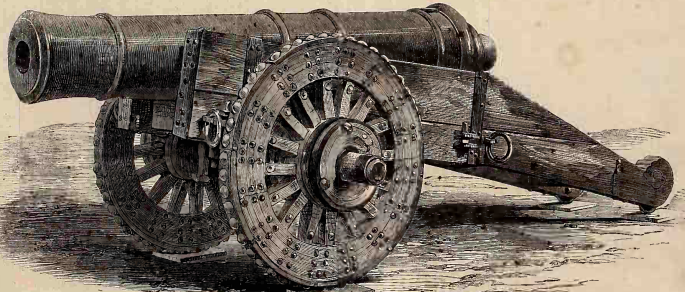
The boilers of this vessel are placed outside on the guards, a singular position for such great weights, but tending much to keep the vessel cool, as well as adding to her safety. This class of vessel, with more or less of top hamper in the way of cabins, is used on all the waters of the northern and eastern States. They navigate, also, Long Island Sound and the Bay of Fundy; but they must not be confounded with the class of high-pressure boats that navigate the rivers of the southern and western States. It is these latter that have earned such notoriety for exploding and getting in collision, although some terrible accidents have happened in the northern States and on the lakes, the most recent on Lake Michigan. The Lady Elgin was a vessel of precisely the class we have been describing.

Between Boston and New York are lines of magnificent steamers. They run in connection with the railway at Allan Point, their course being about 146 miles by the East River and Long Island Sound. This distance they generally accomplish in about seven hours and a half, including the delay in calling at New London to discharge and take in both passengers and cargo. They regularly maintain this high speed; and it is a fine sight to witness the departure of quite a fleet of these vessels every evening from their docks at New York.

The dimensions of the Hudson River steamer the New World are as follow:—

Length over all	..	..	..	..	380 ft.
Breadth over all	..	..	..	..	85 ft.
Breadth of beam	..	..	..	..	50 ft.
Diameter of cylinder	..	..	..	..	76 in.
Length of stroke	..	..	..	..	15 ft.
Diameter of paddle-wheel	..	..	..	..	40 ft.

It has 347 state rooms or cabins, and 600 berths.



BRONZE GUN CAPTURED FROM THE CHINESE DURING THE OPERATIONS IN AUGUST LAST.—SEE PAGE 74.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA: "CONTRABAND OF WAR."—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

UNDER the head of "Contraband of War" our Special Artist has forwarded to us a characteristic sketch (herewith engraved) of a party of slaves seeking protection in the Federal camp. It appears that the slaves from the different plantations in Virginia are continually going through the pickets of the Federal army, as fugitives from their masters, and when it is proved that their owners are fighting in the Secessionist ranks the slaves are treated as contraband of war.

The incident depicted on the first page—the Capture of a United States' Dragoon while on Picket by Guerrilla Horsemen of Virginia—happened near our Special Artist's camping-ground at Cloud's Mill, in the Federal Camp. The man, while dismounted, was suddenly set upon by seven or eight of the Confederate cavalry; and, though he made a gallant defence, was carried off.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR AUGUST.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 93.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each Announcement.*

BIRTHS.

On the 29th ult., at Carlisle, the wife of William Tomkyns, Esq., of Bale Isle, Windermere, of a son.

On Thursday, the 18th inst., the wife of William R. Claxton, of Liverpool, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 18th inst., at St. Mark's Church, Regent's Park, by the Rev. J. E. Bode, M.A., assisted by the Rev. W. Bramley, M.A., incumbent, Thomas William B. Grulowsy, M.A., the son of Joseph Boord, Esq., of Upper Boord, Cork, and grandson of Major-General D'Amaine, eldest Hyde Park-gardens, to Mary Mackinlay, Esq., of Regent's daughter of Lieutenant-George Mackinlay, Esq., of Regent's Park-gardens.

On the 19th inst., at St. James's Church, Piccadilly, by the Rev. Thomas Dale, M.A., Charles L. Mountain, of the Rev. Thomas to Elizabeth Agnes, eldest daughter of Birmingham, and of Sudehill-street, Piccadilly, and William Brown, Esq., of Sidmouth, by the Rev. R. A. P. Barrett, uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. E. J. Barrett, uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. E. J. Hatch, the Vicarage, Cheshunt, brother of the Rev. Matthew Dowell, to Julia Caroline, daughter of the Rev. C. D. Maitland, and grandaughter of the Rev. C. D. Maitland, of Brighton.

On the 20th May, at Savannalamar, Jamaica, by the Rev. Dr. Fellor, M.A., Rector of Westmoreland, assisted by the Rev. D. E. Fellor, M.A., William, eldest son of the Rev. Beckingham Vardon, of Belleisle and Pantonlich, to Helen Anne, third daughter of the late Walter Sterling Combe, Esq., of the Island of Jamaica.

DEATHS.

On the 22nd inst., at Markam House, Brighton, Maud, the dearly-loved and youngest child of Mrs. Alfred Weirich.

In Wimpole-street, on the 21st of July inst., Miss Louisa Hatfield Tooke, aged 75, Parish Hall, Leicestershire, in the 67th year of her age.

On the 19th inst., at Guernsey, Isabella, wife of John M. Milner, Esq., and youngest sister of Gen. Robert Dighton, C.B., and of Alexander Lodge, Wimbledon Park, Staffordshire, and late George Stephenson, Esq., civil Engineer.

On Monday, the 24th inst., after a few days' illness, Lieutenant-Colonel William Williams, Esq., a magistrate for the county of Carnarvon, and late a Lieutenant in the Royal Marine Artillery, eldest son of Humphry Williams, Esq., of Carnarton, in the same county, aged 58.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Arrangements for the Week.

Saturday (Special Season), August 5.

Monday: ILLUMINATION AT FIVE O'CLOCK over the Fountains. London Caledonian Society Excursion. Admission, One Shilling.

Tuesday: ANNUAL GRAND ARCHERY MEETING—First Day. Display of the Gold Fountains. Band of the Royal Artillery. Admission One Shilling.

Wednesday: GRAND FAREWELL CONCERT. Admission, Half-a-Crown.

Thursday: THIRD ANNUAL GRAND ARCHERY MEETING—Last Day. Band of the Royal Artillery. Admission One Shilling.

Friday: Half-a-Crown.

Saturday: Half-a-Crown.

Open on Monday at Nine, other days at Ten.

Orchestral Performances of Mendelssohn's Music, and of Procession daily. No library in motion, Picture Gallery, and all the Fountains daily.

The Great Fountains, Colonnades, Females, Event Narcissus, and Rose in the Rosary and on the ornamental beds of the Crystal Palace, on Wednesday, the 26th March Vases, filled with Geraniums, are in the last order, the whole presenting a magnificent appearance.

Special trains, each 1s. 6d. to and from Victoria-street, Pimlico, and Kensington.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—GREAT ARCHERY MEETING.—The Grand Annual Meeting of the Archers of United Kingdom will take place in the Grounds on TUESDAY and THURSDAY next, August 1 and 3.

The Band of the Royal Artillery will be in attendance.

Immediate application to Mr. N. Morrison, Crystal Palace, Sydenham, or to Mr. Thomas Parr, the Secretary, at the Palace, will procure information in reference to the meeting.

Shooting will commence each day at Ten o'Clock by the Gardeners, and at Twelve by the Archers.

Display of the Great Fountains and Entire Series of Waterworks on Tuesday, at Five o'Clock.

Open at Ten. Admission each day One Shilling.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—BLONDIN will make an ASCENT from the CENTRAL FOUNTAIN on SATURDAY next, August 5, at Six o'Clock precisely. To exhibit his wonderful and daring feats on the tight rope, which have excited the Queen, over which has been erected, at a considerable increased elevation, and Metropolitan. For the safety of the public, and to facilitate this purpose, about 500 Reserved Seats will be placed in the Transept, at the disposal of the Directors, at the period of the performance. During the performance the Gold Fountains, and Water will be in full repose of, except the two broad Terrace Walls and the Upper Slope.

The Band of the Caledonian Guards will attend. All other attractions to cease.

Admission to the Building free, to afford the opportunity for all classes to witness this extraordinary performance. Reserved Seats, 2s. 6d. each; Transepts, 1s. each; Tickets for the Reserved Seats will be issued by the North and South-open Corridors, at Half-a-Crown each; for the Queen's Gallery, at Five Shillings each; or for the Upper Centre Corridor, at Half-a-Guinea each.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

THE GRAND FAREWELL FESTIVAL.

The Directors of the Crystal Palace have the pleasure to announce that they have made arrangements to give

A GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL,

IN HONOUR OF

THE FAREWELL APPEARANCE OF MADAME GRISI.

This Festival will take place on WEDNESDAY NEXT, July 26.

It has been the endeavour of the Directors to make every selection for the public favour to secure a Performance of the highest character, and certainly the list of Vocalists and Instrumentalists engaged for this day's Festival will be more than usually interesting.

Madame Grisi, who has not only won the highest classic, but who has been the most frequent exhibitor at this Palace, will on this occasion, for the last time, delight the public with her unrivalled powers, and will sing one of her great parts in all the forms of music of this country.

In compliance with this, the Farewell Appearance, arrangements have been made to impart to it the character of a Reception, and to afford the opportunity to the public of testifying the high estimation in which they hold the talents of Madame Grisi, the price of admission to the public in general is placed at such a moderate sum as will, it is hoped, ensure an immense attendance, and thus afford to the great prima donna

The Programme for the occasion will appear on this occasion—

Miss Dolby, Miss Banks, Miss Lascelles, Miss Theodosia Thirlwall, Signor Mario, Signor Giuglini, Signor Gardoni, Signor Santley, Signor Patti, Signor Tamberlik, and Mdme. Grisi,

who will sing some of her most popular music.

Conductor—Mr. Costa.

What is not widely known at present, and on this occasion, The Orchestra will be augmented by the Bands of the Italian Opera and that of the Crystal Palace Company, the chorus of the Royal Italian Opera, the additional chorus specially engaged in Sacred Harmonic Society's Festival selection of Choral Anthems from the Sacred Harmonic Society's Festival selection of Choral Anthems from the Sacred Harmonic Society's Festival selection of Choral Anthems from the

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Sons and Relatives of the following distinguished personages have been prepared at this Establishment for entry into the Royal Navy:—
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THE CLOSE OF THE EXHIBITIONS.

TO-DAY the exhibition season closes. The three thousand and odd specimens of the graphic art which during three months and more have decorated the walls of the Royal Academy, the Suffolk-street Gallery, the Portland Gallery, and the two Water-colour Galleries will be dispersed to the four quarters of the compass: some to their fortunate purchasers, some back to the parents' studio; and the great outer world will, with very few exceptions, hear of them no more. Upon the whole, the art-campaign just closed, though by no means a brilliant one in achievement, has, we believe, been successful above the average in point of sales. The public, therefore, are not to be blamed if art does not prosper amongst us. That there is a strong and growing feeling amongst the masses of the middling classes of society for the cultivation of art and an improved taste for it also, both as regards subjects and their mode of treatment, is undeniable. It will be for the artist worthy to meet this increased call upon his labours, and to keep pace with the intelligence which dictates and guides it. If the profession as a body has done little in vindication of the character of the British school during the past season, and if its magnates have done least of all, let us hope that it is only in accordance with the proverb "Rendez pour mieux aimer," and that the year 1862, when the art of Europe will hold its congress within our metropolis, will find them prepared to meet all comers, and to come off with honour in the great competition.

We paid parting visits within the last few days to all the exhibitions, and, besides selecting several subjects for engraving, which enrich our present Supplemental Sheet, found, in the case of the Royal Academy, occasion for one or two general remarks, as well as some special notices of works which had hitherto escaped our observation.

And first let us congratulate the lady artists upon the advance which they are making in the higher branches of art—setting flower and still-life aside—which threatens to make some of the mightiest of their male competitors look to their laurels. Miss E. Osborn's "Escape of Lord Nithsdale" we have already spoken of with honour; it is one of the very best pictures in the exhibition. Miss Solomon's "Arrest of a Deserter" also is a work which mingled itself out as one of no ordinary merit, full of dramatic power, and admirably composed. Another name also should be mentioned, but with feelings of sorrow and regret, for it is that of one who has passed away from life ere the exhibition closes upon her performance. "Peep-bo!" by Mrs. H. T. Wells (whose death is recorded elsewhere), is a work full of nature and feeling, painted in a manner which shows at once a womanly delight in her subject and a strong feeling for art. "The Venetians," by the same hand, being the study of a female head, with the peculiar Venetian golden hair, and treated in the Venetian style of colouring, though rather stern in aspect, displayed considerable cleverness. Miss J. E. H. Hay has treated the subject of "Tobias Restoring the Eyesight of Tobit" in an impressive manner, with great correctness of drawing, an eye to harmonious colouring, and a true feeling for the classic style of art. "The Cloister of the Convent of San Domenico, near Fiesoli," the humble retreat where Fra Angelico lived and worked, is invested with all the poetry which that time-honoured name inspires. In an obscure corner of the north room we discovered and much admired a very pretty domestic subject, entitled "A Breton Interior," by Miss E. Macirone.

"The Last Days of Queen Anne," by J. Z. Bell, showing one of the scenes of dispute between Lords Bolingbroke and Oxford about the Treasurer's sick, which hastened the death of that Sovereign, is better in drawing than colour, and, barring a little hardness, is a meritorious production. J. Archer's "Playing at a Queen with a Painter's Wardrobe" is a pleasant conceit, worked out with considerable humour in a rich tone of colour. J. Waiser's little girl "Resting" is a clever study from life, and a nice bit of colour. H. Le Jeune's "Autumn" exhibits a joyous group of children carrying home firewood, painted in a florid hue, in the French style of treatment. A work which demands a better place than where it is hung, near the middle door in the south room, is W. W. Nicol's "The Harbour Bar is Moaning—Newhaven Fisherman's Cottage." The fisherman's wife, a fine, handsome woman, dressed in a printed calico, the pattern of which is most conscientiously elaborated, is sitting hard at work mending one of her husband's nets, which comes across the face of the little chubby child asleep on her knee. There is evidence of a feeling of apprehension in the half-averted eye and contracted brow, but still she goes on with a will at her work. At the open window, and craning his neck round the corner on the look-out for his father's boat, is a little boy, his face beaming with health and intelligence. The picture in every part is replete with life, and admirably painted.

In landscape-painting let us do timely justice to Callow's "Spring—the Outskirts of Burnham Wood." It is a charming bit of Nature—a tangled covert, with straggling trees, their boughs not yet in leaf, sending long broken shadows on the ground in the early sunlight. Some young lambs gambolling about give life and reality to the situation. Another admirable glimpse of "Burnham Beeches," but under severe aspect, is given by G. Sant, in a carefully studied and most ably painted landscape.

In particulars are one or two which claim commendation for their truth-

"THE PATH TO BLACKOOWN AND THE SURREY HIGHLANDS," BY J. W. WHYMPER, FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—SEE PAGE 98.

"THE WOODLAND GLADE," BY G. CHESTER, FROM THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.—SEE PAGE 98.

fal and genuine character, and the honest work bestowed upon them. That of Louis Huth, Esq., by Roxall, though treated in an unpretending manner, bears the stamp of truth and life. Charles Sturridge, Esq., by Long, is expressed at full length, in dark riding suit, leaning against an oak panel, with a fine dog by his side, vigorously painted, without any air of affectation. Wenzell's portraits of "Lady Morison" and "Thomas Hesketh, Esq., late Mayor of Preston," display judicious treatment and thoroughly masterly work. One of the most careful and successful samples of portrait-painting in the whole exhibition (though very unfavourably hung) is that of "A Volunteer Lass of Corsty," by E. B. Giraffe. It is admirable for the poise of the figure, the rounding of the bust and limbs, the manly expression, and the consummate finish of every detail. Two very pleasing female portraits are those of "Mrs. Joshua Peddle, of Stanfield Hall, Norfolk," by J. Rannie, and that of a young lady in a hat and fair complexion, wearing a drab fur hat, entitled "The Morning's Walk," by C. A. De Val.

We have not noticed the architectural drawings in the Academy Exhibition. They, however, are more than usually limited in number, and present few objects of interest. Mr. H. Barry's Royal Academy, about to be erected at Malta" is a rather heavy building, somewhat after the type of the new Covent-garden Opera House, but more ornamental. Corinthian pillars being placed on all sides of the building. Another difference is that the portico is without a pediment, and is approached by steps on the sides from the entrance. Statues and vases ornament the balustrade of the roof. "The Victoria Military Hospital in Course of Erection on the Banks of the Southampton Water," by F. A. Dovey, appears to possess all the requisites of health and stability, with a proper regard to ventilation. H. S. Legg exhibits another out of numerous plans submitted in competition for covering the area of the Royal Exchange with glass, which he proposes to do at the range of the upper story by the very simple process of throwing curved iron girders across. Gothic triumphs in all its amplitude of wasteful and inappropriate display in the Manchester Assize Courts now in course of erection from designs by Mr. Alfred Waterhouse. Mr. G. G. Scott exhibits four "Views Illustrative of Gothic Designs for the Government Offices," which appear to be for preference we have avowed for the application of classic architecture to such purposes. In truth, however, there is a great deal of pretension necessary, and superficial show resorted to by the votaries of Gothic architecture on all occasions of attempting to apply it to modern purposes. Such pretension is unworthy of high architecture, and renders it a mere theatrical style of ornamental ruins, and, above all, the relations between external and internal lines, extending even to the roof, which should be the continuation of the walls, are almost unheedfully abandoned, and all that appears in their place is such designs as that by Mr. Scott, now before us, which exhibit a row of mined windows, lofty towers having no possible purpose, and a highpeaked roof, pierced with dormer windows and other fringed ornamentings. An interior view of a court shows two projecting towers one on each side, appropriated to staircases, which in their abrupt diagonal lines are suggested by those of the Mediæval towers of Strasburg and open to the air. For effect is anything but pleasing, amongst the designs for metropolitan improvements we find that E. Marshall for a viaduct across the valley between Snowhill and Holborn-hill was described and engraved in our last Number. Mr. R. Kerr exhibits a very comprehensive design of a proposition which he has submitted to Government for widening the line of the Strand. This is by carrying the street stretching through the heart of the metropolis, by building an open viaduct, with or without locks, on both sides of the Thames, and for forming proposed roads to connect with it, exhibits a scheme which will do up to six feet below highwater mark, by means of a low-level sewer running parallel to the course of the river. The principle of this is a scheme for the concentration of various Government offices, including law courts, without requiring the slightest additional expense to Government beyond that already incurred in the matter of the public service. The proposition is one upon which, without further and careful examination, we feel unable to express any decided opinion. We have no doubt, however, that it will receive the full amount of ethical attention usually bestowed upon suggestions for public improvements.

We observe that on a supply night last week the subject of the continued occupancy by the Royal Academy of the national building and the improvements (?) recently made in it was again ventilated in the House of Commons, Lord H. Lennox having questioned Sir Stafford Palmerston, it struck us, spoke rather vaguely as regards the removal of the academy. "No doubt," he said, "*the intention* was that the Royal Academy should be removed elsewhere, but Government reserved itself with a gallery out of its own funds," and that "when that took place a much larger space would be obtained for the National Gallery, but he gave no hint as to "when" that "intention" would be realised. Really this is too bad. We know the dangers of delay, particularly when, as in the present instance, an influential position appears to have it fixedly at heart, *per fas aut nefas*, to defeat the expressed will of Parliament and of the public; there is hope by the same means to be obtained waiting their opportunity to take advantage of any side wind, should the public fancy be for an instant relaxed, to carry out their purpose. And upon what pretence, let us ask, is the Government delay in accomplishing a great public requirement justified or excused? Is it for want of money or want of space? Impossible. The former is easily money is obtained, and how soon all that money can do is done when Government takes the matter up duly in earnest. The Great Exhibition building of 1862, now in progress, is an evidence of what may be achieved where Court influence and Government influence work together. A permanent building, adequate for the requirements of the National Gallery, would not cost a quarter of the sum which will be expended on a building only intended for the use of one year; and yet we have been a dozen years talking about it, and are as a rule as far as practical results are concerned at starting.

With respect to the recent temporary patching of a building in Trafalgar-square, Lord Palmerston thought that "the alterations, on the whole, were improvements." As far as the additional space for the National Gallery is concerned, we are certainly thankful for it, as it affords accommodation for a considerable number of pictures which otherwise it would have been impossible to place before the public. But the new Sculpture Room for the use of the Royal Academy, so far from being necessary, is in fact a building adapted as a means of evasion and applicable towards a necessary end—is, in fact, so slight of any foundation upon "the old public educational establishment" as to skeleton, however mean and trumpery, will do. We bear to differ with Lord Palmerston to the whole course of proceeding, and to the shuffling which has marked the history of this affair we emphatically say—Shall not do. Public opinion will not be trifled with much longer; and we much mistake if, when the representatives of the rest of Europe come next year amongst us, the present anomalous position of our tardiness of our art-requirements does not form the most unfavourable expressions of astonishment and ridicule as will shame our enlightened authorities into some show of action.

The recent Paris Census shows that no fewer than 23,000 persons are employed on photography and photographic processes in that city.

The Duke of Cambridge has presented a fine collection of stuffed animals at Baden-Baden. The Duchess of Hamilton has placed her cabinet at the Duchess of Cambridge's disposal during her Royal Highness's sojourn at that watering-place.

Advices from Turin state that the Hungarians who were in the habit of annually dispersing a fair which takes place at Debreczin, a place of undertaking anything in that quarter this year. Two cars of Kossuth, who are engineers, are said to have been employed in raising the flagstaffs distrito. On the morning of the 7th but the Bishop had risen higher than it may perhaps about 1848—some say about 1851.

The *Levant Herald* says that the Validé Sultana intends to found a school and civil hospital at Scutari. The latter building will contain accommodation for four hundred patients, the half of whom will be females. This feature of the establishment will be a novelty in Turkey, and will be of immense value to the large class of poor in the quarter in which the new building is to be situated.

THE PRIZE ANIMALS AT THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S SHOW.

IT has been said with truth that steam-ploughs, shorthorns, high-bred horses, and Shropshire sheep, were the four specialties of the Lord Show; and, as the old rams were universally acknowledged to have the pull of the shearlings, one (No. 1), to wit, Patentee the Second, may fairly claim to be the first agricultural commander of the Order of the Ram. The splendid sheep, the winner in a field of twenty-three, is the property of Edward Adams, Esq., of Dunsdon Hall, near Cricklade, and was bred by Mr. Byrd, of Cross Leys Farm, Stafford. He is by Patentee, out of the Freeford Flock, also a Royal Society's winner, who has borne no mean part in improving a breed of sheep which bids fair in process of years to challenge the English supremacy of the Leicester. At this show they mustered less than the standard of Leicesters, 44 Southdowns 40 longwools, not qualified as Leicesters, and 75 shortwools (as was quoted), under Mr. Lane's Cotswolds, Lane's Oxfordshire Downs, and Lane's Hampshire Downs, the latter after-fall fashion by Buttered's Nephew and Cowherd-lad, a true Hampshire Down by the sire of Barnby Moor point of the breed is the loin; but Mr. Peel has found that in his efforts to make that a feature he has lost in quarter (a quarter so necessary in a sterling fame in a year, when Gamel, Walker, Handy, Fleetfoot, and King Dan, have put forth all their strength. Mr. Cragg's aged ram (No. 3) well kept up the high Holm Pierrepont standard, albeit his victory was a surprise to his guardian; and Mr. Jonathan Peel's Look Sharp, Cossington, formed a good third. Look Sharp is but two years and three months old, and *Fast*, *ride*, *vici* has been the uniform motto of Mr. Peel's stock. The curved ribs of Mr. Lane's Long Sam has reigned paramount on the Lancashire fells ever since the Preston Show of "Blue" memory, and a rough John Hoole of the district termed it, disappeared, and "his prescriptive title not to be traced back for more than a century, all round the Keighley moors. Fenfield-lad, a true Leicester by descent on the Essex and Suffolk breeders last month was not successful, and the public thought that his Lordship of the owner of Holkham would have had a better chance. Mr. Druce's

LITERATURE.

JAPAN, THE AMOOR, AND THE PACIFIC. By HENRY ARTHUR TILLEY. Smith and Elder.

Although several works have been recently published which embrace descriptions of the regions which are treated of in the present volume, the subject is at once so interesting, and still so comparatively new, that there is every justification for its issue. In August last the author resided for more than three months, every day of which he was moving among the people, and judging from the result of his observations as here recorded, he was in a position to observe unbiased, and consequently he has been enabled to give to the public additional knowledge of that most remarkable country and its inhabitants, which has at the present moment open a new field of special interest to England. As regards the Russian settlements at the mouth of the Amoor, the author was one of the few who have ever landed there. These settlements possess a peculiar interest at the present moment, as they are the first instance for Englishmen an interest of another kind to that which attaches to the Japanese family or country, there has been of late a notion that the colonization of Russia in that direction indicates an aggressive policy towards the far East. Such a policy is directly and immediately contrary to the views of Khinka and Papeete Bay, or Napoleon's Bay about the forty-second parallel of latitude, being the first Russian harbour met with in coasting southward from the mouth of the Amoor, less the Island of Sagalin, the northern part being Russian, the southern Japanese. Between these lies a narrow channel, which, at its deepest, is only about 24 fathoms. The boundary line, about 53 deg. parallel, is not yet fixed, but it is certain, where both Russians and Japanese are found within a short distance of each other. The Russians have another post at Dasui or La Perouse Bay, where is a fort of mud defences, mounting 16 guns, and taken as a little dominion on the shores. The region abounds in magnificent timber—oak, cedar, and pine; the soil is fertile, the climate is not severe in the winter, as at the same time of year in Japan, but the winter is severe near the coast. Corn, hides and tallow, could be produced in any quantity. It seems reasonable to suppose that coal will be found in the mountains of a territory which might be made the safe high road for any further aggression which Russia might contemplate. But what is the present value of such a possession? As the date of its acquisition and development of these advantages the hand of man is scarcely visible, and the country is in a state of nature.

As yet there are no chains of its colonization to say extent. The whole population of Sidemi does not much exceed two millions. That on the river, numbered in the census of a few years ago, at the mouth of the Amoor, much exceed ten thousand, and the residents the military at the different posts. Many convicts have been sent from European Russia to Eastern Siberia, to whom the Government has given land and assistance during the first year or two of their residence. Many of these have settled down in the forest in all that they are able to reclaim. These people are forbidden to leave the country, and under military law, as a matter of course, in case of necessity. Their settlements may be seen from thirty to fifty versts apart, surrounded by cultivated spots of ground, with a few rude cottages, mud-built, or cattle sheds, that pass up and down the river.

A settlement is to be established here for colonists, years and years must elapse before her object can be attained. In Europe her millions are too many for her home resources. Her Government has been forced to look to the northern coast, and Western Siberia and the mines will still receive her criminals. Russia has already condemned by military law to different offences, were distributed not long ago in the various provinces; and that Finland, with its hardy women, fearless of the cold, and strong as a man's hand but lately also been sent. The immigrants of Chinese is naturally opposed to Russia, and the Japanese and other colonizing peoples of the East, much attraction in Australia and in the different provinces of the east. Ames great continent as the territory is, it is not large enough, although they know that the Russian Government would afford them every protection, and would not doubt that they might set up as an empire of subjected to thousands of vexations from subordinate officials in so remote a district.

Nicholaiwsk, under present circumstances, can never be more than it is at present, a fishing

A few years weeks before I had farewell to the Russian settlements of Eastern Siberia. Trying weather had prevented me from visiting the newspaper writers. Special correspondents from St. Petersburg wrote home that railways were in contemplation to Nicholaiwsk, and that public subscriptions were opened in new foot throughout all Russia for that purpose. So much amusement, and this laudable exercise of the public spirit, had been forwarded to St. Petersburg to be laughed at there. The difficulties to be overcome in making a railway over the mountains, forests, bogs, morass, and, moreover, through a country which produces nothing, and where commerce is at present not thought of, are so great that any man could laugh at the attempt as simply one to be seriously contemplated. The great benefit of the Amoor navigation is to open a way into the country. Packs by water, to carry up to 100 poods, leaves by sea, assisted by the present expensive land conveyance, and to such a point as the Russian Government, or, at least, some such, might, with a view to immediate colonization as to keep out other nations, which if they formed settlements, might become dangerous neighbours to their neighbours.

At Aden, I have read reports of thousands of men having been marched through Siberia with much ease as they could be from Petersburg to Moscow. The writer could not, with such a business fervour in her, see how thought a moment how so many men could be supported. At the settlements up Amoorka on the road, and also to provide food for the men, as stated by the traveller by sledge in winter can never be certain if he will find food for himself and his horses at the next station. The march of a small body of men will suffice to show the difficulties to be contended against in the way of the settlers of Amoorka and the country on the banks and the shores of the Pacific. They entered the gloomy forests and mountains of Siberia, and, as they advanced, the cold became more intense. Added to these miseries they lost their way; the path became lost with every step, and they were—some dying on the roads and some dead only by cutting a way through the wood. Retreat soon became absolutely impossible, and those who had refused to march were left dead or dying, and some four or five days' Loss who should die were cast among the living, and some four or five members of the party were left dead or dying. Now that steam-boat communication has been established on the river, small bodies of troops, with their provisions, can pass during four months of the year, during those months when the river is free from ice.

Apple Jack.

The work which the interest of Russia seems to have marked out for her for many years to come lies clearly in the consolidation of her power, the acquisition of new territory, the establishment of colonies, and the work of the controlling of that social revolution out of which will proceed the changes in the condition of the people. Whether these changes when they shall be ripe for the public hand of Time, but by a sudden revolution, are quite sufficient to exert the whole energies of the society of any country for a generation, but when once they are accomplished, and the nation remains consolidated under the influence of the new principles developed among with, then such a power as Russia must greatly be feared, especially on any disturbance of the balance of power in Europe.

We have made these extracts believing them to bear on a question which is often discussed of late. We can only add that the whole remainder of the work, and that part which especially relates to Japan, and the narrative of the author's visit to Yeddo and other places of the Tycoon's court, is written with an absence of pretension and with a simplicity of style which are not only agreeable in themselves but paid very much towards faith in the authenticity and value of what has been set down.

A PLEA FOR THE STUDY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE has just been published by the Rev. Alexander D'Orsey, English Lecturer at Corpus Christi College. It is an enlargement of a discourse read by the author on the 1st of February last at the Royal Institution of Great Britain, and is illustrated with coloured language-maps of the British Isles and America. It contains remarks on the nature of language; the genealogy of languages; the birth, growth, and blended of the English tongue; its dialects, and the proportion of Anglo-Saxon and other languages it contains. Mr. D'Orsey dilates on our present neglect of our mother tongue in our schools and universities, in which we see a perfect contempt to Continental nations. He gives painfully-ludicrous examples of the consequences of this neglect, and supports his proposition by the authority of our most eminent scholars. As remedies he proposes the establishment of normal schools for children's governesses, training colleges for schoolmasters, the endowment of professors of English at all our universities and the establishment of an English department in every public school.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

AN APPARATUS FOR LIGHTING GAS BY ELECTRICITY was recently exhibited at a meeting of the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia. The apparatus consists of a small glass tube, receiving between two pole of battery, and giving the generated electricity to points in communication with a brass and above twelve inches long, terminating in a ball. A small platinum wire is attached to the lower part of the instrument. A piece of wire, attached to a stand with a gas-stop and burner, is placed in such a position that when the ball of the gas-lighter passes through the jet of burning gas and instantly ignites it. The apparatus was manufactured by Messrs. Hall, Varen, and Co., of New York.

THE SUNSHINE RECORDER, or Plansiphere, is an apparatus of great simplicity, contrived for presenting a photographic representation of the sun's path and duration of sunshine during any given day without the machine every day, from the earliest hour in the morning to one hour after sunset. A description of this instrument, which has been in use at Kew Observatory, since November, 1858. It consists of a hollow globe of glass, of Whitton, near Hounslow, appears in the last number of the *Journal of the Photographic Society*, and is illustrated by a woodcut. The author considers the specimen register-sheet which he received "very satisfactory" for the purpose intended, and adds that the sheet would give an approximate idea of the duration of sunshine during any day, even if the sun were hidden by clouds, including a tolerably clear sky. In conformity with the law of refraction, when the sun shines on the globe, the rays are brought to a focus at a point on the inner surface of the globe, placed in contact with the lower surface of the disc, and form evaporated or burned into the underlying dark paper to the amount of sunshine, and the slightest shade of the sky produces only a slight discoloration of the paper, very different from the burnt mark caused by the rays of the sun.

NOMENCLATURE OF THE MINOR PLANETS.—A letter on this subject by J. R. Hind appears in the January number of the *Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society*. He expresses his dissent from the decision of the Paris Academy, that the Director of the Observatory for the time being should have the power of giving the new planets classical names should be discontinued, and that the names should be simply numbers. The names adopted or conferred upon Astræa would be (1) Hencke; Thetis, (17) Luther; and so on. Mr. Hind also would give a name relative to some person as Maximilliana, Angelina, which, he says, ought to be rejected, or, if these be allowed, it should be with the understanding that no future nebulæ are to receive the name. The first sight of the sky produces only a slight discoloration of the paper, very different from the burnt mark caused by the rays of the sun.

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THE RED RIVER HOC.—*The Canadian Society's Illustrated Newspaper* has the following account of this remarkable picture, by Mr. J. Wolf, of the Red River hog of West Africa and its four young ones. These interesting creatures arrived in 1858. To attempt a description of their habits would be quite unavailing, and they disappeared one by one, having been destroyed by their mother within a few days after their arrival. The Red River Hog inhabits of the limestone animal is found in the young of the wild hog of Europe and of Asia, but not in the American species, and is one of the most characteristic animal in this country, as far as we are aware. The male Red River Hog died in Regent's Park, on the 20th of March, 1859, and Mr. Wolf, in the Illustrated London News, in the same number of these *Proceedings*, some notes on the anatomical structure of the animal, illustrated by woodcuts.

HOT SPRINGS OF LANGARNESS.—In a paper on the Hot Springs of Iceland, by Dr. Louise Lindsay, read before the Royal Geological Society of Ireland, the author gives a graphic account of a delightful journey to the interior of the island. The first locality visited was the Geysir Basin, which is described as consisting of a plain at the foot of the Bjarkalidi district. Dr. Lindsay considers the temperature of the water in the geysers to be about 212 deg. Fahr. The water is used for cooking purposes. Luxuriant vegetation characterized the immediate vicinity of the springs, and moved by the wind, produced a most beautiful effect. Dr. Lindsay also speaks of waves moderate in the air. Although this island is not remarkable for its mineral wealth, it is rich in the beauty of its scenery, and the author states that it contains with the description of the hot springs of Iceland, and the manners and customs of the people, which are interesting in every quarter of the globe. The paper concludes with a revised and corrected list of the species of plants found in Iceland.

ELECTRICITY was applied to the EXPLOSION OF GUNPOWDER by Franklin in 1751, and by Priestley in 1767; but it was not till after the discovery of the galvanic battery that it was employed to any practical extent to mining and military purposes. In 1832 Prence military engineers experimented on the explosive effects of galvanic electricity, and succeeded in the important blasting operations—such as the destruction of Round Down Cliff, near Dover, and the removal of Diamond Rock, near Gibraltar. The valuable discoveries of Faraday in electro-magnetism and magneto-electricity of late years have rendered the use of electricity as a means of the production of electro-magnetic induction apparatus for military purposes. The most recent and important application of electricity to explosive purposes is that of Messrs. Lund and Mr. F. Abel, the director of the chemical department in Woolwich Arsenal. A report of these gentlemen to the Secretary of State for War, published in the Parliamentary Papers, has presented a short time ago. Mr. Abel, however, has published a second in the *Philosophical Transactions*, in which the application of electricity to hydro-electric machine was also fully tried. Mr. Abel considers that it would be an effective agent in submarine explosions, and suggests various practical modifications to adapt it to military purposes, for which preference should be given to Mr. Lund's magneto-electric machine, which is described in this case in magneto-electricity (discovered by Faraday). Among its advantages are its isolated position from the battery, and the consequent safety of the people employed, unlimited number of charges, rapidity of discharge, and susceptibility to mechanical combination.

VARIOUS ORDERS OF MANGANESE have been produced artificially by M. Kuhlmann, by process described by him in a paper recently read before the Academy of Sciences, printed in the *Comptes Rendus*. Among these artificial products is manganese of lime, a rich rose-colour, and the chloride of manganese, which is also a rose-colour, previously prepared in a volatile reagent will be more abundantly present at our disposal.

ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM.—The power which soft soft from possess of signalling, under the influence of the electric current, an instantaneous movement of the needle, is well known. In order to apply this to circular, whereby a rotatory motion of immense rapidity is easily produced. Under the influence of the electric current, the needle is attracted by the magnet, and the motion is communicated to the wheel.

To overcome this inconvenience a distinguished engineer, M. Froment, has substituted for the needle and indicator, a bell, which, struck by the resolutes may be made useful. We cannot give details; but we learn that the system of M. Froment is in use on the Paris and Versailles line, and a machine constructed of eighty electro-magnets in six frames and ten minutes' movement of the needle, and the bell rings at the end of the ten minutes per second. M. De la Rive, however, does not think that electricity will ever be employed as a motive power. He gives a preference to steam, but points out their advantage in regard to their avoiding the dangers of fire and explosion, as in the case of steam, and by applying only a moderate force to them in action.

CHANDOS GAS.—On June 19, at a meeting of the Parliamentary Committee, Mr. R. Chandos, of New York, exhibited his gas and lighting apparatus. At the bottom of the grand entrance he placed his apparatus, which consisted of a combination of the vapour of the spirit of naphtha and essence of turpentine, pumped by palpitate and and divided in the middle of the room, and the hydrogen gas. The gas was lighted at the apertures, one for the stimulation of atmospheric air by tubes, the other for the purpose of lighting. Each of the apertures was provided with a small cock at the hydro-carbons. Details of the lowering apparatus will be found in the report of the Select Committee. Mr. Chandos's invention appeared to us a most means of illumination. He says that its employment will require no laying down of pipes, and that it can be used in any dwelling-house. It is also more convenient form for lighting in one moment the largest as well as the smallest apartment, and the original cost is trifling. We have not witnessed all the illustrations, and leave an opinion in the paper through which it is conveyed.

THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.—A paper was read by Mr. John Marshall, of University College, London, in the *Natural History Review*, on the nature of the nail as a phylogenetic organ. The nail is considered as an animal was little. Sus. ovindopeda: the brain immediately after its removal from the animal, and allowing for the blood, &c., Mr. Marshall gives its absolute weight at 14oz., and that of the human adult at 49oz. Dr. Beddoe read a paper on the skull of the young group described by Dr. Beddoe in June, 1860, and the absolute weights of which gives the following results:—Average weight of male skulls, 50 oz.; average being 46oz. and 42oz. respectively. This brain is, however, light in comparison to the head in the male, which is 1-36th, whereas in the female the proportion would average as 1-40th. Size. After a careful description of the various parts, Dr. Beddoe concludes that the skull of the female is smaller than that of the male. Mr. Marshall states that he found all the parts of the cerebellum the same as in the human brain, and that the cerebellum was placed in the same position as in man. He merely recognized the results of an anatomical investigation, and that he has no theory to offer himself, or any explanation of the developmental hypotheses on the origin of species.

THE PRODUCTION OF MIST is the subject of a note by the veteran Professor Forbes (Principal of Edinburgh) in the *Edinburgh Philosophical Journal*. The cause usually assigned for mist is the access of cold air to the surface of the earth. Professor Forbes has made a number of observations which go to show that resting on the surface of large bodies of water, and that the mist is formed only when the air is cooled by contact with the water, owing to the heat absorbed during summer, it of a higher temperature than the surrounding air. Dr. Dove, however, refers to another cause, not so much noticed—viz., a mist would occur in coming in contact with a colder air, equally humid, rising on cold surfaces, whether of land or water, about the end of winter or beginning of spring. He describes mists which he considers to have been thus formed in the lake district of Cumberland. To a similar cause, also, he refers the phenomenon termed sweating, which is the precipitation of moisture on walls and flagged floors excluded from the influence of fire. He also attributes to a warm south wind succeeding a very cold one, and the deposition of a large quantity of moisture when, at once succeeding a very cold one, and the deposition of a large quantity of moisture when, at once succeeding a very cold one, and the deposition of a large quantity of moisture when, at once

"ROUGE ET NOIR," BY P. LEVIN, FROM THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

GAMBLING—called by some an amusement, by others the most fascinating and insidious of vices—has from the earliest ages held its malignant influence, to a greater or less extent, in all countries, barbarous as well as civilised. The ancient Germans used to gamble to such an extent that when they had nothing else to stake they staked themselves, and, losing, went without a murmur into slavery; and it is noteworthy that at the present day the most reckless gamblers on the face of the earth are the Germans, and their still more barbarous neighbours the Russians. Until of late years gambling, in one form or another, was not only tolerated, but countenanced, licensed, and supported by the Governments of almost every state in Europe. The lottery in England was abolished only about thirty years ago; and games of hazard, though strictly contrary to the letter of the law, were permitted surreptitiously to hold their court and ensure their beastoon of victims until a stringent Act of Parliament effectually suppressed them within the last fifteen or twenty years. Even in France the gaming-houses—Frascati's and others in the Palais Royal—were regularly licensed to one company until the year 1858, and brought in a considerable revenue to the head of the State as well as to the licensed undertakers. These speculators kept six houses, for which they paid an annual tribute of a quarter of a million sterling; and it appears from the report of a trial in the following year that the profits of the company, after paying this enormous subvention, amounted to £76,000, of which two-thirds went for the benefit of the city of Paris, leaving only £19,000 to the speculators for their own share. All this, however, so far as Paris is concerned, is now matter of history. But in Germany—that is, in the petty German principalities, which, thanks to the Treaty of Vienna, still hold place amongst the sovereign and independent States of Europe—this horrible system of plunder is still carried on with unabated and relentless vigour, and forms one of the most important items in each little Serene Highness's revenues. In Prussia and Austria the system has been suppressed; Aix-la-Chapelle was the last town, under the rule of the former State, where it was tolerated, and there only for the entertainment and advantage of travellers, inhabitants of the town being rigorously excluded from the salons in which it was carried on. Baden-Baden, in the Grand Duchy of Baden; Wiesbaden, Schwalbach, and Schlangenbad, in the Duchy of Nassau; Homburg, in the States of the Princely name of Hesse-Homburg, and other German watering-places, are the acknowledged seats where this entertaining system of plunder is carried on to aid the curative qualities of the water.

The principal games in vogue at these places are Rouge et Noir, played with cards, and Roulette, played with a wheel. The former is the favourite venture with the real thorough-going gambler, being considered more scientific, and involving more complications, and, therefore, more worthy the attention of one who has made such things his study. For the benefit of those who have not seen the game in operation it may be stated that it it played with four packs of cards mixed up together; the cards being dealt out first for the black and afterwards for the red, up to some number over thirty and not exceeding forty, whichever colour at the end of the deal is nearest thirty being the winner. The table has the advantage every time thirty-one is dealt to red and black respectively; in which case they virtually claim half the money staked at the table, inasmuch as upon making the deal over again they take up all the money staked on the losing colour and do not pay the winning. This advantage gives the bank on a run of play a "pull" of 7½ percent against the player; or, in other words, every pound which is staked against the bank, though apparently upon an even chance of winning or losing, is staked at a depreciated value of eighteenpence; or, to make the case plainer still, the bank claims and takes eighteenpence out of every pound which is staked at the table. Of course, the players endeavour to counteract this overwhelming advantage against them by various ingeniously-devised systems of play, the most ordinary being that in which, by means of increasing their stakes, they shall make the one "win" pay the balance of one stake upon sundry successive losses. This would be feasible enough if the player had an unlimited stock of money at his command, and the bank were unlimited in its operations. The Bank of England would not suffice for the former, as we all must know by the calculation of the sum arrived at in the case of the horseshoe, beginning with one farthing and doubling every time. But, even supposing the player's means to be as inexhaustible as those of Midas, his efforts would be defeated through another cause—that the bank at the table limited its risks upon any one coup to a certain sum—generally 12,000 francs, or £500—and any one who will calculate how soon the most skilfully-contrived martingale will go

"DAR-THULA," BY HENRY TIDEY, FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

FINE ARTS.

NEGRETTI AND ZAMBRA'S PHOTOGRAPHS OF JAVA.

Java is one of the most interesting islands in the world: its fragrant spiceyes, its rich and glorious vegetation, and the rainbow hues of its flowers, create it at once a paradise on earth.

Like cases in the desert, Java, with its associated isles, rises from the wide-spread waters clothed in a garb of living emerald, and mantled in earth's fairest tints and most delicate hues; while from their fragrant fields blow spicy breezes which waft the mariner across the Indian Archipelago, and, as incense from a temple constructed by the Creator himself, ever proves a sweet portion to the Java shores.

The island of Java, however, surpasses all the adjacents isles in fertility, population, and general improvements. It is fruitful in the staples of rice, coffee, sugar, indigo, spices, and in the most extensive forests of teak. According to Mr. M'Culloch, the island yields 2,000,000 of revenue to the Dutch Government.

But how can we become familiar with the riches of this land, where the feathery palm-trees rise as the great princes of vegetation, and where the most delicate plants in the hothouses of Europe flourish in the atmosphere? We are happy to say that, although we may not be enabled to visit this land, yet that it has been brought to us in a manner in which we can fully appreciate its beauties by Messrs. Negretti and Zambra's photographs, most especially as we have one of the most beautiful stereoscopic photographs impressible on the objects of greatest interest in this lovely island.

These views furnish representations of the general aspect of the country, of the towns, the vegetation, and the people with their habits. The landscapes are entitled "River at Buitenzorg" "Village of Buitenzorg," and "Sunset" (a storm scene), are the most lovely.

The river scene represents the steady flowing waters which are bordered with the richest of tropical vegetation. Here, in the loneliness of the most beautiful English forest we have added the charm of the deer, whose graceful movements and antlers from which are crowned with a tuft of plumose foliage, the energetic shouts of the younger palms, and the downy and colossal heads of the spreading palms, the "Queen of Palms," most regally rise from the ground, till in the far-off distance it is lost on the slopes of a mountain. The distribution of the trees in the whole picture is full of harmony and grace, and would appear to have been intentionally planned, and in the midst of the forest there seems to rise a hills of light as a reflex of the glory of God formed there since its tropical creation.

The village and storm scene are also most striking and beautiful; in the latter the trees are in the grey, gathering gloom of an approaching storm, their branchings, and mantling in gloom both the foreground and distance of the picture, which light serves to relieve in the middle distance. The top of a magnificent palm which rises from the valley is seen over some objects in the foreground, which gives the fullest idea possible of the height of the tree.

The "Rice-fields" is also a subject of deep interest, showing the manner in which the water is husbanded for the use of the plantation.

The "Bath" is a most charming view, and consists in the foreground of a pool of water surrounded by stones, from amidst which trees and shrubs spring, forming a bower of the deepest shade, which is reflected by the glassy surface of the pool as by Nature's own mirror. The water is clear as crystal, and the bottom is seen through it, for the rotten of the pond can be seen with the utmost distinctness, and a case or rope, which is attached to a tree, is held by the bathers as they enter and dip into the water, can be traced throughout the entire width of the pool. Behind the rough moss-grown stones which bound the pond there rises a dense fence, which is formed of the wild cactus of the most simple wickerwork; and interlaced amidst the fence we find little creepers, which add to the beauty of the whole of the plants and hedges. At the back of this fence we have a jungle of young palms, the leaves of which shoot up with marvellous vigour, and are ten or twelve feet in length, while the stems of the trees are studded with it is a feature found only in purely tropical countries.

The "Swing" represents another scene of rude chiket, and gives even finer views than the last of the young palms, for here two of these plants, with their much-divided cornlike leaves, are stretched almost to the foreground.

The "Plantation Grove" portrays a sluggish stream, which is partially overgrown by aquatic plants, and which at the same time is overshadowed by a glorious vegetation. At the right of the stream we have almost exclusively as large objects the banana or plantain, a vegetable for which God has given man all his wealth. The ground wheat in England to feed one man will in the tropics grow enough bananas to feed five hundred men. At the left of the stream we have a few large bananas, contrasting beautifully with the bamboo, which forms a large portion of the boundary background of this picture, owing to the enormous size of their leaves, which are from six to eight feet in length by from two to three feet in breadth, while they are altogether graceful, and are well adapted to bear the force of the wind, which, however, is a thing of frequent occurrence.

The "Native Village" is of a most picturesque, yet the effect is very dissimilar: the stream is not so sluggish, and the "breadth" of the plantain foliage is replaced by the feathery aspect of that of the bamboo. The cornfield represents a field of Indian corn, which is at the height of 50 or 60 feet, is yes only a grass; and this very circumstance that it is a grass, and not a tree, gives a most singular effect to the tropical climate may enable us to form some conception of the extent to which the vegetation generally of the tropics exceeds in magnitude and splendour that of northern climes.

But, of all the following views, perhaps the most curious is the "Crescent Town." Here we have a village in a concave under a barren, sidelike height, and covered by colossal leaves, which are disposed in the form of a crescent, and which run parallel to each other in all directions, as is usually the case, but pass alternately to the right and left, so that a flat, fan-shaped top, about 40 or 50 feet in diameter, formed of these leaves, is presented to the spectator above. This picturesque artist it will be useful to know that the leaves are never shed by the plantain, but are gradually torn away. This condition of things is beautifully seen in the view now before us.

The next is "Tree Worship," and appears to be a concert under a banyan-tree. The tree is a most beautiful object, and the clustered rib-formed roots which spring from the trunk in one or more directly to the earth, and become trunks themselves, and thus form a number of natural cathedrals. In the midst of the clustered columns of this cathedral of nature the concert of rude music is performed. The instruments and the mode of playing are peculiarly native, and the whole scene presents the charm of life, as it is an instantaneous view, and was taken during the performance of the concert.

The "Theatrical Performance" is also very remarkable, and appears to be one highly civilised to have more of the comic than the tragic in its composition.

We trust that the "Emperor" is not to be considered to be flattered in his portrait, as he sits down in one of our odd-fashioned arm-chairs, for he certainly looks nowise too attractive. "The Sultan and his Court" is also a most interesting representation. It is almost necessary to be told which is the Sultan and which are the wives.

Great praise is due to Messrs. Negretti and Zambra for the energy and perseverance which have led them to produce such a series of instant scenes of interest and beauty as these, as they have done before in the case of the Holy Land, and which will be a permanent source of numerous staff of travelling artists for this purpose; and the impediments arising from climate and the incidents of travel present difficulties which it requires both judgment and ample resources to overcome.

On Monday evening a discussion took place in the House of Commons on the subject of the future disposition of the Sloane collection, which was admitted on all hands to present the properties of a monster difficulty, threatening to become a national scandal. Ten courses of action were stated to be open to the Government; the one to extend the dimensions of the Museum by the purchase of adjacent premises; the other, to separate the collections, with the view of relieving the Museum of part of its contents. We hope that the latter course will be adopted, and that the sculptures at least will be removed, and placed in a fitting abode devoted specially to the fine arts, and the rest of the miscellaneous contents in a natural history, ethnology, numerology, antiquities, &c., only be left in the custody of the present trustees. How sculptures came to be included in the Museum's collection was a mere matter of accident, having been at the time of the purchase of the Elgin and Egyptian marbles no other public exhibition-house in which they could be stored; since the establishment of a distinct department for the fine arts in the National Gallery, longer to sever the two sisters of art, sculpture and painting, would amount to a cruel and unjustifiable absurdity. Besides, it has been the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Lord Chancellor, and the Speaker of the House of Commons—the three trustees by Act of Parliament—to be supposed, in virtue of their office, to know about the fine arts? It is placing them in a ludicrous position to call upon them to appoint the officers, or in any way interfere in the management of an institution devoted to other duties. Another evil resulting from the barum-scarum way in which our fineart collections are regulated consists in the not unimportant item of expense. On the first Monday of each month artists between the British Museum and the National Gallery spring—quite *à l'improvis*—that most ingeniously-devised of all contrivances, an hydraulic lift. South Kensington Museum, the annual charges of which since its establishment have constituted a very formidable item in the miscellaneous estimates. In point of direction, also, the taste of the country has by these means been strangely and wantonly divided. Sir Charles Eastlake is a worthy man, though he undoubtedly knows about ancient art, and adds nothing to the products of modern; and Mr. Cole is a worthy man, though we are free to confess he knows nothing at all about art, except in the merest forms of practical manipulation. But why give £1000 a year to Sir Charles for dispensing the public liberality in the purchase of pictures? And why give £1000 a year to Mr. Cole for superintending a drawing-school? How much better would it be to concentrate all the fine arts under one roof, and to pay for them the £2000, or more if required, to men who really understand and love their subject, and whose thoughts should be undividedly addressed to its pursuit.

Mr. E. W. Wyon has completed his statue, commissioned by the Corporation of London for the entrance hall of the Mansion House. The subject is that of Britannia, from Spenser's "Faërie Queene," and the poetical passage illustrated is that in which Cœur de Lion, when attacked in the middle of the night by certain knights, she stands upon the defensive :—

> the warlike maid,
> All in her snow-white smock, with locks unbound,
> Threatned to wreak her wrath and vengeance dread.

The subject is well selected for exhibiting females of a high order of beauty and a noble and dignified aspect. The figure is of a modest size, the pose spirited and dignified in motive, and the drapery, which is loosely thrown on and finely treated, is sufficiently ample, without concealing the elegant contour of the figure.

The coming Fine-Arts Congress at Antwerp, to take place next month (August), promises to be attended with many circumstances of interest. Amongst other subjects to which the attention of the artists and literati gathered together in congress from all parts of Europe will be directed is that of literary property, in works of art, and the necessity for suppressing the wholesale piracy now going on, which has become a serious evil to the trade of the metropolises, the continental, and its markets. We entirely concur in the importance of this question, the just solution of which is essential to the cultivation and progress of creative art.

We regret to record the death of a very promising female artist and amiable woman, Miss E. Fox, which took place a few days ago after her confinement. Mrs. Wells was in the spring-time of life, being only thirty years of age. Her father, three of whose pictures hung in the Royal Academy this year, evinced the presence of genius and considerable artistic skill. Her studies had been pursued in the best schools of London, Paris, and Florence, in which last-named city she was, some four years since, married to Mr. H. T. Wells, the well-known portrait-painter.

The Rev. George Washington has been appointed Consular Chaplain at Cairo.

Thirty cases of marbles and other antiquities which arrived at Woolwich last week from the site of the ancient city of Cyrene, Africa, on board the steam-vessel Antelope, were forwarded to the British Museum.

A new drinking-fountain, erected in the Black-friars-road, was opened last Saturday, under the auspices of the Rev. Mr. Brown, the Rector of the parish. The fountain has been built partly by funds collected by the working men of the Vulcan Temperance Society, and partly by money given by the drinking-fountain Association.

The collection of native products and the specimens illustrative of the arts and industries possessed by the people of India, now several years past but then on view at the old India House, in Leadenhall-street, have been removed to the Royal Museum, Whitehall, in which institution they are under the direction of Mr. Digby Wyatt, Dr. Forbes, and Mr. Dowsing, will be opened to the public on the 1st proximo.

Acting upon the recommendation of Professor Owen, the trustees of the British Museum have purchased the principal objects in Mr. De Chaillu's collection, amounting to £500. The most valuable specimens include the King of the Gorillas, the large specimen stuffed by Mr. Wilson, which has been exhibited in the Regent's Park, and the Gorilla's mother, the younger specimen, called Joe in Mr. De Chaillu's lecture, and another skin; also the skin of the Chimpanzee, the Ashango, and the African Mandan, with their skeletons, and the skins of some smaller animals.

PRESENTATION TO MR. HENRY GIBSON.—Yesterday week a meeting was held at Fenshi's Hotel, New Palace-yard, Westminster, for the purpose of taking steps to present a testimonial to Mr. Henry Gibson, M.P., with a testimonial in recognition of his "persevering, able, and successful efforts during the last twelve years to promote the Association for the Relief of the Taxes on Knowledge." Mr. W. Ewart, M.P., presided; and amongst those present were Sir J. Duke, Bart., M.P.; Mr. J. Bell, M.P.; Mr. J. Wilde, M.P.; Sir C. E. Douglas, M.P.; Mr. Stansfeld, M.P. The gentlemen present formed themselves into a provisional committee, and agreed to add to their number, and to appoint an executive committee having power to appoint local committees. It was resolved to leave the sum proposed to be able to be present, in order to show his appreciation of the object, and also to allow Mr. Gibson to offer his contribution in some substantial mode with a view of tendering him his need of thanks for his labours. Mr. Gibson, in returning thanks for the honour conferred upon his country that some recognition should be made of Mr. Gibson's services; but he thought it would have a more lasting influence unless a testimonial was applied, and he saw around him gentlemen of just the kind to make it a success if they devoted themselves to it. Subsequently a resolution to the effect that the subscriptions should not exceed £1 was agreed to.

QUEENSLAND.—During last week Mr. Henry Jordan, commissioner from Queensland, delivered at the Society of Arts a most interesting lectures in London on the new Australian colony as a field for emigration and for the manufacture of cotton. He told that Queensland, commenced together more than a million of square miles, being more than three times the size of France, and the whole of it was available for settlement. The country was mountainous, and deep regions of clear, pure water. No adequate conception of the beauty of the scenery without taking into account the transparency of the atmosphere and the glorious beauty of the Australian sky. He then dwelt upon the singularly favourable climate of Queensland, and described the capabilities of the soil as being singularly great. Cotton was, however, stated to be the great staple of Queensland. Experiments that had been regularly grown and sent home to England, and the highest authorities had pronounced it to be of the finest quality. Upon this subject, Mr. Jordan quoted from letters received from Messrs. Hollingsworth, Tetley, and Co., and from Messrs. Todd, Bowman, and Co., in proof of the statement; also from the authorised Government pamphlet. Cotton was indigenous in Queensland; it was found in a wild state, and had been so used by man in America. The yield was large, averaging at the least 400lb. to the acre. The cultivation was simple, and the yield of interior districts would be considerably more. As much as equal to 600lb. had been grown to the acre. The cost of labour was very low. Mr. Jordan stated to cultivate ten acres. The picking was done during the months of May, June, and July, and the cotton was then ready for shipment. By the rules of the Government pamphlet, "the weather was eminently serene and salubrious." Ten acres of land, he continued, might be rented by one man at a low. Supposing the land to be their own, there would in this case be no expense for labour, and there would be no rent to pay, because the Colonial Government would give the land away to any one who would go out and settle upon it. Among the special advantages offered as inducements to emigrate was this:—Persons taking their own free passages of their own families, and not less than 14 years of age, for every 100 tons they thus introduced into the country. Persons of a certain class, unable to pay their own passage, can obtain free passage by the Black Ball line of packets, owned by Messrs. J. Baines and Co., with whom Mr. Jordan has made arrangements.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Colour-Sergeant Lucas, 40th Regiment, is to be promoted to Quartermaster, yesterday week, in his seventy-fourth year.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, as General Commanding-in-Chief, held a review on Monday afternoon at the Horse Guards. There was a numerous attendance of officers.

A tablet has been erected in the parish church of Stoke Damerell to the memory of the late Lieutenant Robert Hall Sprent, 46th Regiment, by his brother officers, as a token of their esteem and affection.

There are seventeen departments, or divisions, of the War Office, consisting of 69 persons, of which 18 are military, or belonging to Army offices, and 51 are civilians.

The 8th Hussars Regiment, under the command of Colonel Frederick Paul Haines, C.B., has been officially inspected by Major-General Lord W. Paulet, C.B., and pronounced highly well on parade, and has won through a variety of manœuvres in a very smart and creditable manner.

The next competitive examinations of candidates for direct commissions before the Council of Military Education will take place on Monday, August 5, at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea. The examination will occupy four days.

The examination of officers, candidates for admission to the Staff College, before General Knollys, the Viscount Combermere, and members of the Council of Military Education, commenced on Monday at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea. About thirty candidates were present. The examination will terminate on the 31st inst.

By order of the War Department the Rotunda at the Royal Military Repository, Woolwich Common, is to be considerably enlarged and improved, for the purpose of receiving war trophies and other objects of interest. Another addition is also to be made to the Royal Military Academy, at an estimated cost of £50,000.

Some interesting experiments were again made at Portsmouth yesterday in the presence of her Majesty's ship Britannia, off the harbour's mouth, to test the efficiency of the new Portsmouth Breakwater Fort. Some months ago the Britannia was fired at by her Majesty's ship Pembroke, for forming a counteraction between a stranded ship and a breakwater. The experiments were fortnightly continued.

A proposition is under the consideration of the War Office to do away with the individual regimental staff-sergeants, and that they should be placed under the general staff-sergeants, and will be, in every respect, treated as staff-sergeants from the regiment to which they may be appointed. The up-staff-sergeants from one post, or from one regiment, to another is the system at present being put in force, and by wearing the clothing as the sergeants of the corps away with, seeing they belong—*United Service Gazette.*

The PRINCE OF WALES.—Last Saturday morning, at six o'clock, his Royal Highness mounted his horse with his colonel from the Curragh to Gorey, where his Royal Highness breakfasted with the officers of the 60th Rifles, at Marybrough.——The third grand review took place on the Curragh, on Thursday, the 18th inst., in honour of his Royal Highness. The troops on the ground were the same as those on the previous occasion. After a review of artillery had been gone through, a sham fight was then enacted, the execution of which lasted three hours.

In accordance with the intention made a short time ago by the Commander-in-Chief, on a public occasion, a body of volunteers will, during the ensuing month, have the advantage of joining with the regular troops in the ensuing month, have the advantage of joining with the regular troops in the annual practice of military life in connection with their practice in rifle shooting. Arrangements are now in progress for the reception of our brethren in arms. Accommodation will be provided for the volunteers in the regular barracks, and it is likely the distinction of the regular troops—the Scots Fusilier Brigade—will be extended to them.

A fleet of 250 twenty of the 100-pounder Armstrong guns were being tested with proof-shot at the butt at Shoeburyness. The firing of the first seven produced no effect. The shots from the fifth gun disturbed the slippery slab of No. 8 gun, increasing the recoil of the butt, and, notwithstanding the most vigorous efforts to prevent the accident, it went a distance of standing the force of the missile was thus decreased, it went a distance of nearly four miles, being laid to a field near Rochford.

Under the new regulations adopted since the amalgamation of the corps of Royal and Indian Engineers, Engineer officers and others not of the corps of Royal and Indian Engineers, who may be appointed to the Royal Engineer establishment, will be required to undergo a course of instruction at the Royal Engineer Establishment, Chatham, previously to their proceeding to Royal Engineer establishment, Chatham, previously to their proceeding to India, instead of being transferred from Chatham and enrolled at Greenwich for the voyage, as has been customary previously to the depôt at Worley. The exceeding to present orders, contrary to Greenwich the new arrangement will, on the 1st of the ship-sailing month, be carried into effect for Bombay in the Windsor Castle, one of the ship-chartered troop-ships for the Indian Service, on the 20th instant.

The Duke of Cambridge having decided that the whole of the troops shall be regularly instructed in gymnastic exercises as a part of their military education, the following order has been issued from the office of the military secretary-general, Horse Guards:—"The introduction of gymnastic military exercises into the Army, on a properly-organised system, having been determined upon, and a general order having been published on the subject in view at sanctioning the establishment of a Gymnasium at Aldershott, his Royal Highness the Commanding will mention whether there are certain buildings at important stations, the alteration of which, with little expense, would render them available for gymnasia, without incurring any such exercises. RICHARD AIREY, Quartermaster-General."

The following arrangements are in force at present at Chatham, Sheerness, Portsmouth, Woolwich, Shorncliffe, and one or two other important stations, at which ships are lying, in which cases every encouragement is given to the men to take exercise themselves in athletic sports.

The national military rifle match at Wimbledon was concluded on Tuesday week, when the Volley Stakes, the Non-commissioned Officers' Prize, and the Rifle Derby were contested. The Queen's Prize, the Ladies' Prize, and the Rifle Derby were decided on the Volley Stakes, and the two prizes were added to the first battalion of the Royal Rifle Corps. The Ladies' Prize of £10, presented by Mrs. Hall, was awarded to Private Hall, 1st Middlesex Corps, second to Colour-Sergeant Truscott, for all non-commissioned officers, at 200 and 600 yards, five rounds at each, and the contested. The distance was also 200 and 600 yards, five rounds at each, and the stakes consisted of two prizes. Mr. Hall, as other stationers in London, Chatham, of the regiment at Aldershott, and Mr. Hall, of Dublin, and Messrs. Hall, of Dublin and Shorncliffe, being represented. The result was that Private Hall, 1st Middlesex, was first, and Colour-Sergeant Wagstaff, of the 46th Regiment, second. The Rifle Derby was decided on Thursday, and, as the Queen's Prize went, were the successful competitors in the afternoon the Rifle Derby, open to all winning the Ist. At the close of the competition for the Queen's Prize,

"A SURREY CORNFIELD." BY V. COLE. FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.—SEE PAGE 95.

"THE FRANCISCAN SCULPTOR," BY H. S. MARKS, FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.—SEE PAGE 92.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S MESSAGE.

The extra Session of Congress was opened at Washington on the 4th inst. Thirty-nine senators were present in the Senate, including Messrs. Johnson, of Tennessee; and Breckinridge, of Kentucky.

The House of Representatives was organised immediately on assembling by the election of the Hon. G. A. Grow, of Pennsylvania, for Speaker. Mr. Grow, on taking the chair, made a strong Union address to the Congress.

The following is the President's Message:—

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and of the House of Representatives.

Having been convened on an extraordinary occasion, as authorised by the Con stitution, your attention is not called to any ordinary subject of legislation. At the beginning of the present regular session, the functions of the Federal Government were found to be suspended within the several States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Florida, excepting only those of the Post Office Department. Within these States all the forts, arsenals, dockyards, custom-houses, and the like, including the movable property pertaining to and about them, had been seized, and were still retaining possession of the Federal mails. The forts in Charleston harbour, South Carolina. The forts, also, and armed forces had been organised, and were organising, all avowedly with the same hostile purpose. The forts remaining in the possession of the Federal Government in and near these States were either besieged or menaced by warlike preparations, and especially Fort Sumter, which was invested by surface batteries, and fortified with a large military force, with guns equal in calibre to the best of its own, and outnumbering the latter, perhaps, ten to one. A depredatory share of the Federal mails and mail-rides had been taken, and the mails themselves, and the robbed mail-riders, were passed against the Government. Congressional districts and revenue districts had been broken up, and their officers and agents were driven away. Judicial officers had been seized for the same object; the navy was lying idle in part of the same region; and officers and seamen were the scattered in distant seas, leaving but a very small part of the Federal navy immediately at the Government's control. Officers of the Federal army had resigned in great numbers, and of those resigning a large number had taken up arms against the Government. The Government had been resisted with all ease, the purpose to serve the Federal Union was openly avowed. In accordance with this purpose an ordinance had been adopted in each of these States declaring that States respectively to be separated from the National Union. A formula for instituting a combined government of these States had been promulgated; and this illegal organisation, in the character of the "Confederate States," was already invoking recognition, aid, and intervention from foreign Powers.

THE FORBEARANCE OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Finding this condition of things, and believing it to be an imperative duty upon the incoming Executive to prevent if possible the consummation of such an attempt to destroy the Federal Union, a choice of means to that end became indispensable. This choice was made, and was made to that end become indispensable. This choice was made, and was made to that end become indispensable. This choice was made, and was made to that end become

struction of corn they show that, to be consistent, they must secede from one another whenever they shall find it the easiest way of settling their debts or effecting any selfish or unjust object. The principle itself is one of disintegration, and upon which no Government can possibly endure. If all States are one should assert the power to drive that one out of the Union, it is presumed the whole class of sounded politicians would at once deny the power and denounce the act as the greatest outrage upon State rights. But, suppose that precisely the same act, instead of being called driving the one out, should be called the reclaiming of the others from that one, it would be exactly what the seceders claim to do, unless, indeed, they make the point that the one, because it is a minority, may rightfully do what the others, because they are a majority, may not rightfully do.

THE REBEL POLITICIANS IGNORE THE PEOPLE.

These politicians are subtle and profound in the rights of minorities. They are not specific but protest which masks the Government and speaks from the preamble calling itself "We, the people." It may well be questioned whether it have to-day in a single State a majority qualified voters of any State, except, perhaps, South Carolina, in favour of disunion. There is much reason to believe that the Union men are the majority in many, if not in each, in every one, of the so-called Seceded States. The country has not been demonstrated in any one of them. It is reserved to affirm this even of Virginia and Tennessee for the result of an election had in military camps, where their bayonets are all one side of the question voted upon, can scarcely be considered as a fair or reasonable test of opinion. At all events we insist all that large class who are at once for the Union, and against secession, would be entitled to the benefit of the doubt, had they not almost without extravagance that the free institutions we enjoy have developed the powers and improved the condition of our whole people beyond any modern parallel. Of this we now have a striking and impressive illustration. So large an army as the Government has now on foot was never before assembled on a single call. All who has taken his place there of his own free choice. But, more than this, there are many men in the volunteer service members, and some possess full practical knowledge of all the arts, sciences, professions, and whatever else, whether useful or elegant, is known in the whole world. This is scarcely one from which there could not be selected a President, a Cabinet, a Congress, and perhaps a Court, abundantly competent to conduct the Government itself. Not to say this is not true also in the army of our late friends, now adversaries, in this contest. But it is so much more the reason why the Government which the people have chosen should be taken out of and not broken up. Whoever, in any section, proposes to abandon such a Government would do well to consider soberly the rights of man at it is that he does it—whether he is likely to get in its stead—whether the substitute will give, or be intended to give, as much good to the people? There are some foundations for us this subject. Our adversaries have adopted some declarations of independence in which, unlike that of peerless leaf Jefferson, they omit the words "all men are created equal." Why? They have adopted a temporary Government, framed upon the principle explicitly avowed by that good old sire, signed by Washington, they omit "We, the people," and substitute "We, the deputies of the sovereign and independent States." Why? Why exclude the people? Is not man the source of all power and the authority of the people. This is essentially a people's contest.

THE LASTING OBJECT OF THE UNION.

On the side of the Union it is conceded by maintaining in the world that form and substance of government whose leading object is to elevate the condition of men, to lift artificial weights from all shoulders, to clear the path for all, and to afford all an unfettered race and a fair chance in the race of life, yielding to partial and temporary inconveniences necessity. This is the leading object of the Government for whose existence we contend.

FIDELITY OF THE ARMY AND NAVY.

I am most happy to believe that the plain people understand and appreciate this. It is worthy of note that while in the Army and Navy—the latter of small dimensions compared with the former—the officers who have been favoured with high commands, and have treated with contempt those who have conferred upon them, not one common soldier or common sailor is known to have deserted his flag. Great honour is due to those officers who remain true, despite the example of their treacherous associates; but the greatest honour, and the most important fact of all, is the unanimity and firmness of the common soldiery and common sailors. To the last man, so far as known, they have successfully resisted the traitorous efforts of their superior commands but no leader has been obeyed as absolute law. This is the patriotic instinct of plain people. They understand without an argument that the destroying the Government which was made by Washington means no good to them. Our popular Government has often been called an experiment. Two points in it our people have settled—the successful establishing and the successful administering of it. One still remains—its successful maintenance against a formidable internal attempt to overthrow it.

It is now for the common people of the world that their cause can fairly carry an election can also suppress a rebellion; that ballots are the rightful successors to bullets, and that when in any country which have fairly and constitutionally decided there can be no successful appeal back to ballots; that there can be no successful appeal except to ballots themselves, at succeeding elections such will be a great lesson of peace, teaching men that what they cannot take by an election neither will they take by war—teaching all the folly of being the beginners of a war.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE SOLDIER.

Let there be given to the unselfish in the minds of mankind men as to what is to be the course of the Government towards the Southern States after the rebellion shall have been suppressed, the Executive deems it proper to say it will be his purpose so far as may be guided by the Constitution and the laws, and that he probably will have no different wishes or purposes in regard to the rights of the people, whether in the Seceded States or the people under the Constitution, than that expressed in the Inaugural Address.

He desires to preserve the Government, that it may be established for all as it was administered by the men who made it. Loyal citizens everywhere have the right to claim this of their Government, and the Government has no right to withhold or neglect it. It is not perceived that in giving it there is any coercion, any conquest, or any subjugation, in any just sense of those terms.

The Constitution provided, and all the States have accepted the provision, "That it shall be the duty of the United States to guarantee to each Union a republican form of government." But if a State may lawfully go out of the Union, having done so, it may also discard the republican form of government; so that to prevent its going out is an indispensable means to the end of maintaining the guarantee mentioned, and, when any State attempts this obligatory, the indispensable means to it are also lawful and obligatory.

THE DUTY OF THE PRESIDENT.

It was with the deepest regret that the Executive found the duty of employing the war power in defence of the Government. Forced upon him, he could but perform this duty or surrender the existence of the Government. No compromise by public servants could, in this case, be a cure; not that compromises are not often proper, but that no popular Government has long survived a practice by executive that those who carry an election can only save the Government from immediate destruction by giving up the main point upon which the people gave the election. The people themselves, and not their servants, can safely reverse their own deliberate decisions.

As a private citizen, the Executive could not have consented that these institutions shall perish, much less could he in betrayal of so vast and so sacred a trust as have free people had confided to him. He felt that he had no moral right to shrink, nor even to count the chances of his own life in what might follow.

In full view of the great responsibility, he has so far done what he has deemed his duty. You will now, according to your own judgment, perform yours. He sincerely hopes that your views and your action may so accord with his as to assure all faithful citizens who have been disturbed in their rights of a certain and speedy restoration to them under the Constitution and the laws, and having thus chosen our course, without guile and with pure purpose, let us renew our trust in God, and go forward without fear and with manly hearts.

July 4, 1861. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL'S FAREWELL TO HIS CONSTITUENTS.

The electors of the city of London assembled on Tuesday in the Guildhall, at the invitation of Lord John Russell, who wished to bid them a public farewell on his retirement from the position of one of their representatives, which he had held during the long period of twenty-five years. He was received by the vast assemblage composed of citizens of all classes. On entering the hall the noble Lord was received with loud and general cheering, which was renewed again and again on his appearance upon the platform. He was supported by the Lord Mayor, Sir Francis Graham Moon, Bart., Mr. Alderman (Mr. T. Henley, M.P.) briefly explained the object for which they were assembled, and passed a high eulogium upon the political character of the noble Lord.

Lord John Russell, on presenting himself to the assemblage, was received with enthusiastic and prolonged cheering, accompanied by the waving of hats and handkerchiefs. Silence having been restored, he said—My lord and Gentlemen,—I come to this place, where I have so long and so often been entertained by the citizens of London, in a different capacity, or to return thanks for a right elective. I now come to return thanks to you for events which have passed during the long period of twenty years. I have had the honour to represent the great city. Believe me, gentlemen, I would gladly have continued to enjoy that honour and that confidence with which I have been honoured. But, after twenty years of representing the city, and forty-seven years passed in the House of Commons, I felt to me and my constituents it appeared to me that I could not conscientiously remain to perform those labours any longer—exceedingly, I mean, with such care and with such zeal as I consider that he should not break down in a hopeless attempt. Her Majesty has been pleased to offer me a retirement of my will be the means of enabling me to signify her intention to elevate me to the peerage. Gentlemen, I feel that this is a political moment when I cannot be known; but I must also feel that it is a painful moment when I come to bid adieu to those friends with whom I have agreed so long and so often. I have had a good report and through evil report, for as long a time. And I should ill deserve the confidence which you have myself if I did not look upon events of the period that has gone by, and consider whether it has been entirely or uniformly evil. I think, gentlemen, I may say that the first event of which I was to the beginning of its great struggle between Free Trade and Protection, and how great was the struggle, how violent the feelings of the day, I do not, we were then defeated as a party, but in principle we were triumphant. (Cheers.) In which we have since, in a long succession of years, by the triumph which was carried as a dangerous and almost destructive innovation—(cheers)—a measure which, in the first instance, gave a considerable shock to agriculture, but which, in the end, has been productive of the greatest benefit to the country. (Cheers.) I have not to mention the Corn Law Repeal, larger and better proportions than the compromise which we commanded over the Irish Church, and the abolition of the Church rate. (Cheers.) I have not to mention the abolition of the Test Act, which was a measure which, I believe, will prove the greatest blessing to the Church itself, and to the country. (Cheers.) I have not to mention the Reform Act, which, I believe, will prove the greatest blessing to the Church itself, and to the country. (Cheers.) I have not to mention the abolition of the Test Act, which was a measure

"WANT OF CONFIDENCE," BY G. H. THOMAS, FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

"WANT OF CONFIDENCE," BY G. H. THOMAS.

MR. THOMAS idealises a very pretty notion of the mixed curiosity and bashfulness of child life in this little picture. A little boy has been induced by his elder sister to gather some wild flowers and choice herbs to feed the old horse in the neighbouring field, but when he comes to the act of presenting them his courage almost fails him—he wants confidence to place them in the gaping mouth of the harmless animal who stretches forward to receive them. The sister, by placing her hand on the faithful creature's head, would indicate that there is no ground for alarm, but the little urchin is still deterred by a "want of confidence." The grouping and execution of this little affair are very pleasing. Exhibited at the Royal Academy.

"THE PATH TO BLACK DOWN, AND THE SURREY HIGHLANDS." BY J. W. WHYMPER.

We are obliged to Mr. Whymper, as we are obliged to Mr. Vicat Cole, in our present sheet, for introducing us to some of the beautiful scenery in which the neighbouring county of Surrey abounds, and which, as it were, is close to our door. The pointe of vantage which gild the eye and reward the toil of the tourist at every turn in this favoured territory would almost exhaust the power of enumeration and defy any attempt at elaborate description.

"Surrey comprises," says Dr. Mantell, "an area of about 750 square miles. A chain of chalk hills, called the North Downs, extends through the country from east to west, and presents an elevated plateau of variable breadth, intersected by numerous valleys, and divided transversely by deep ravines, through which the Rivers Wey and the Mole pass, from the south of the Downs towards the north, and discharge their waters into the Thames—in like manner as the rivers of Sussex traverse the South Downs in their passage to the British Channel. To the south of the Downs a valley of clay (the Vale of Holmesdale) occurs, which is succeeded by a range of sand hills, running parallel with the chalk, and gradually increasing in altitude as they proceed towards the west, attaining at Leith Hill an elevation of nearly 1000 feet. To the west of the chalk hills the country gradually descends to the level of the alluvial valley of the Thames, its surface being diversified by mounds or hillocks of clay, loam, and gravel of inconsiderable elevation. The Surrey Downs, as we have stated, are noteworthy for their agreeable scenery. From Leith Hill there is a prospect of unexampled beauty; Box Hill has long been the admiration of poet and artist; Cooper's Hill is immortal in Denham's vigorous verse; and Richmond Hill has excited the muse of Thomson, and of a greater than he—William Wordsworth. Other eminences, scarcely less deserving of praise, are Sanderstead Hill, near Croydon, the Banstead Downs, St. Anne's Hill, associated with the memory of Fox; St. George's Hill, near Esher, with its Roman camp; Tilburstow Hill, near Godstone; and the heights of Hindhead, Hambledon and Hascombe. The hilly road from Albury to Ewhurst continually unfolds to the tourist fresh gleams of beauty; and a noble panoramic view may be enjoyed from the summit of Anstie-bury."

Of the particular region to which Mr. Whymper resorts for the landscape before us some more detailed account may be acceptable. Black Down is a mild, barren, sandstone hill, about three miles from Haslemere, in Surrey, which is now easily reached by the Direct Portsmouth Railway, though formerly but little known or frequented. It is seen rising to the left of the railway when proceeding towards Portsmouth, about three miles and a half off, and has generally a sombre appearance, from which, probably, it derives its name. It is nearly as high as Leith Hill, and commands a yet more glorious panoramic view. From its highest point, where a kind of summer-house has been erected for the accommodation of visitors, the eye travels on one side as far as the sea, thirty miles off, and on the other through a noble vale thirty miles in breadth and sixty miles in length. Probably there is not a more delicious rural prospect in the world of hill and dale, rich woods of finest timber, interspersed with fields of corn and pasture, and when, as just at present, the atmosphere heightens and diversifies its charms, the long cloud-shadows increasing its space, the scene is one of unrivalled magnificence and interest.

The individual nook which Mr. Whymper has chosen for the ex ercise of his pencil is of that peculiar beauty and wild suggestive richness which almost creates a new sensation as you gaze upon it. The rugged hill, covered at the top with a light mist; the calmness of the wooded retreat beneath, peopled by just sufficient of life to show that the spot is one within reach of the abodes of civilisation; and the air which encircles the trees and pervades the whole scene, all combine to make this little bit a gem of landscape, both in conception and execution. Too much cannot be said of the sympathetic feeling with which Mr. Whymper has taken up his subject, and the delicate and appreciative finish with which he has invested every detail. This little work was one of the most attractive of his numerous exhibits at the gallery of the New Water-colour Society.

"THE WOODLAND GLADE." BY G. CHESTER.

In this broiling hot weather it is delicious to fall upon such a cool, calm retreat as that represented in Mr. Chester's clever landscape, "The Woodland Glade," exhibited at the Royal Academy, consisting of water, rock, and wild scattered trees, in admirable disorder. It has obviously been taken from nature, and selected with a fine eye for the picturesque.

"CRAB-CATCHERS," BY E. DUNCAN, FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE WATER-COLOUR SOCIETY.

"THE VALLEY OF THE LLEDR." BY J. C. REED.

THE application of water-colour painting to the realisation of the grandest features in nature is successfully exhibited in this landscape, which was exhibited on the walls of the New Water-colour Society. The huge broken mountain range, whose granite surface is partially covered with thin herbage, is depicted with admirable truth, both as regards texture and colour. In the valley below, winding like a silver thread, is a small streamlet. In the foreground, on a broken road, are some cattle going out to pasture. A few stunted trees diversify the view, which is picturesque in the highest degree.

"THE CRAB-CATCHERS." BY E. DUNCAN.

MR. DUNCAN'S scenes of rural life and sea life are as endless in variety as inimitable in performance. Now we have him in the happy rural homestead, with sheep and heavily-laden wains; now in the raging tempest on the inhospitable shore; now, as in the case before us, illustrating a peculiar branch of industry on the seacoast at low water. This little production is remarkable for its truth and keeping. We almost smell the seaweed in those rocks and in those little pools where industrious explorers are seeking their prey. In the distance is a bold expanse of sea, slightly agitated by a breeze. This fine little picture was exhibited in the gallery of the Water-colour Society.

"THE VALLEY OF THE LLEDR," BY J. C. REED, FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE NEW WATER-COLOUR SOCIETY.

Relics of the Past.

OLD ENGLISH DRINKING-VESSELS.

We glanced some weeks ago, in presenting an Engraving of a certain curious carving-knife, at the customs of the English dinner-table in former times. The engravings in question led us to treat more particularly of the manners and usages of our forefathers in the unpromising matter of eating, but as man lives by edibles alone, we propose to take of eating, but as man lives by edibles alone, we propose to take of cating, but as man lives by cutables alone, we propose to take of the present page of some-thing concerning the customs of our ancestors in the operation of drinking; premising that their superiority in this faculty was long maintained by their descendants, who, indeed, in the early part of the present century enjoyed the reputation of being, to use a mild phrase, the most convivial people in Europe.

The Anglo-Saxons were unquestionably huge drinkers as well as feeders; and as they esteemed the ingluvies highly, so they laboured to ornament their drinking-vessels with all the skill in working the precious metals for which they were so famous. But the Anglo-Saxon drinking-cup was the simple horn of the beast, which, when it had supplied the rude warriors of the North with the wherewithal to satisfy their hunger, furnished them with a convenient utensil for the gratification of their thirst. And as it had served these human savages, as fiction of their thirst. And as it had served these human savages, as well as the Homeric heroes before them, in the same estimation, so an appendage of the Anglo-Saxon dinner-table until after the Conquest. It is true that other drinking-vessels had been creeping into use, as suggested, no doubt, by that communication with the Continent which the Saxon antiquary has enriched the simple cup of the Danes, as well as by their mastery in working the precious metals before alluded to.

Drinking-horns are frequently seen on the Bayeux tapestry, and in the magnificent collection of antiquities in the Brush Museum there is a magnificent collection of antiquities in the Brush Museum there is a capacious specimen of the kind belonging to no more a date as the sixteenth century. Many of our readers have seen an old-fashioned Scotch mull they will form a perfect idea of this vessel from which our forefathers quaffed their "good old wine."

The horn in the British Museum is formed of the small tusk of an elephant, carved with figures of that animal, unicorns, lions, and crocodiles. It is mounted with silver; a small tube, ending in a silver crocodiles. It is mounted with silver; a small tube, ending in a silver cup, issues from the jaws of a lion whose head and shoulders incline cup, issues from the jaws of a lion whose head and shoulders incline the mouth of the vessel, on which the following legend is engraved :—

Drink you this and thank no scorne
All though the cup be much like horne.

As there is progress in all things, and men are rarely satisfied to let well alone, the horn was not long before it had rivals. The commonest well alone. The horn was not long before it had rivals. The commonest of these was the Mazer-bowl, a turned vessel, with a tophook on the upper two sunken raised hoops for its rim, with a tophook on the upper two sunken raised hoops for its rim, with a tophook on the upper two sunken raised hoops for its rim

THE WATTS MEMORIAL STATUE AT SOUTHAMPTON.

A HANDSOME work of art has been erected in the public park at Southampton to the memory of Dr. Isaac Watts, who was a native of that town, and Wednesday week, being an anniversary (the 187th) of the poet's birth, was appropriately chosen for its inauguration. The weather was fine, and the ceremony most interesting. A vast procession, consisting of the Mayor, Recorder, magistrates, and Corporation of the borough, and other public bodies, accompanied the Earl of Shaftesbury—who had accepted the invitation to inaugurate the statue—from the Audit House to the park in which it was erected. The procession was headed by the band of the 2nd Hants Volunteer Rifles and the Royal Engineers and gentlemen engaged in the civil department at the Ordnance Map Office, followed by the bodies named in official costume, the clergy and ministers of all denominations, the Sunday-school teachers, and sundry others, the whole numbering several hundreds of persons. Large galleries had been erected for the accommodation of numerous ladies and gentlemen who accompanied them, and the park was filled with thousands of people, while the streets through which the procession passed were crowded, and the windows and housetops were all occupied. Flags floated everywhere, and the town has seldom put on a more thoroughly gay and holiday appearance.

On arrival at the ground Dr. Watt's hymn, "From all that dwell below the skies," was sung by a full orchestra, numbering some 200 or 300, composed of the united church and chapel choirs of the town. The Mayor (Mr. Alderman Coles) then advanced to the front of the dais and asked the Earl of Shaftesbury to inaugurate the statue. His Lordship ordered the statue to be uncovered, and when it stood unveiled several rounds of hearty cheering were given.

The Earl then made a speech, in which he said that no oration, however studied or laboured, could do honour to the memory of such a man as Dr. Watts; but, if he wished to offer a panegyric of him, he (Lord Shaftesbury) would go into all the cottages of the town, into the ragged-schools, and to the death-beds of expiring saints, and there catch the last faint whispers of dying Christians, and those should be his tributes. It was said of many men that their good die with them and their evil deeds remain. But, he thanked God for it, this was reversed in the case of Dr. Watts. His wrongdoings—and who is there that sinneth not?—have all passed away and become forgotten! But his good deeds survive, and will do so to the end of time.

Another hymn was then sung, and the Rev. Mark Guyer, M.A., Rector of St. Mary's, offered the dedicatory prayer. The statue was then handed over to the Mayor, on behalf of the Corporation and the town, in an appropriate address by the Rev. T. Adkins, pastor of the above-Bar Independent Chapel, as Vice-President of the Committee, in the absence of the President, the Bishop of Rochester. The magnificent "Hallelujah Chorus" was sung by the choir, accompanied by the band; the Rev. Thomas Adkins pronounced the benediction, and the interesting ceremonial concluded by the band playing the National Anthem.

The whole monument is rather over 19 feet high, having a base of 6 feet 6 inches square, placed on a slightly-elevated mound. The statue itself, which is about 6 feet high, faces the south, looking towards the town, and is of the finest white Sicilian marble. There are three bas-reliefs, also in Sicilian marble, on three sides of the shaft of the pedestal (on the fourth side is the inscription). One of them, in the front, represents Dr. Watts as a teacher of the young, surrounded by a group of children, who are looking to him for their lessons, and under which is inscribed the following words:—"He gave to lisping infancy its earliest and purest songs;" another, on one side, represents him as a philosopher, with the following quotation from Dr. Johnson, in his life of Dr. Watts, inscribed beneath:—"He taught the art of reasoning and the science of the stars;" while, on the other side, represents him as a youthful poet with upturned look, under which is placed the following appropriate lines from one of his own hymns:

To heaven I lift my waiting eyes,
There all my hopes are laid.

The pedestal is of the finest polished grey granite, and has been executed by Macdonald and Co., of Aberdeen. The statue itself conveys an expressive likeness of Dr. Watts obtained from the most authentic sources, and represents him in the attitude of a preacher of the gospel "proclaiming glad tidings," while an archaic honeysuckle, wreaked round the upper part of the pedestal in white marble, is emblematic of the simplicity and purity of his character. The whole design has been carefully studied, and the details have been worked out with scrupulous care. The site selected is a happy and commanding one; and the portion of the park in which it is intended to be placed will hereafter be designated the "Watts Park."

A brief notice of Dr. Watts may not be out of place here.

He was born July 17, 1674, in a house still standing, three doors below the market in French-street, Southampton, which used to bear the name of Little St. Dunnis, probably from its having been in the middle ages a chapel connected with the monastery of that name, founded by Henry I., at Portswood. He loved learning from his earliest years and began to cultivate it successfully in that valuable institution, the ancient Southampton Free Grammar-school. Having passed his youth in assiduous study he spent some years as domestic tutor to the son of a Baronet. He then took the charge of an Independent congregation in London. But before he had reached his thirty-eighth year ill-health broke down, and though he continued to the end of his life to serve his congregation as far as he could, his literary labours were transferred continued in a retreat at Stoke Newington. This was supplied to him by the generous friendship of Sir Thomas and Lady Abney, who received him into their pleasant mansion, where for six and thirty years he was treated "with all the kindness their friendship could prompt, and all the attention that respect could detain." This providentially favoured, solitary case of situation nor oppressive bodily infirmity could ever seduce him into indolence. His pen was active as long as he could hold it; and whether his subjects were literary, philosophical, or theological, all were imbued with the influence of the vital piety of his heart. His book on logic was long a text-book in our Universities; his "Improvement on the Mind" has been pronounced by Dr. Johnson to be "a work in the highest degree useful and pleasing; so that whoever has the care of instructing others may be charged with deficiency in his duty if this book is not recommended." His "Hymns and Psalms," and his "Divine and Moral Songs for Children," have never ceased, since their first publication, to issue from the press in countless thousands; and few indeed are the collections of devotional poetry compiled for social worship in which some of his best hymns are not to be found. He died at Stoke Newington, on the 25th of November, 1748, in his seventy-fifth year, and was buried in Bunhill-fields. A bust in Westminster Abbey commemorates his name. It is a very pleasant circumstance that, in the present effort to do honour to the excellence of Dr. Watts in his native town, there is a cordial concurrence of members of several different communions on behalf of a man who himself cherished the spirit of Christian unity. Yet, happily, this is not a new thing. Dr. Watts was in his lifetime in free correspondence with the Archbishops of Canterbury and York and the Bishop of London. Some of his publications were early placed in the Book List of the Church of England Christian Knowledge Society; and when the quarto edition of his works was published, in 1810, George III. and Queen Charlotte, with several members of the Royal family, headed a subscription-list which contained the names of many eminent persons, who never asked what were the modes of worship of men who, like Baxter, Doddridge, and Watts, lived and wrote for the Holy Catholic Church in all times and places. "Such Watts was," said Dr. Johnson, "as a pious Christian Church would rejoice to have adopted; eminent for literature and venerable for piety; gentle, modest, unaffected; his estimable was united with charity; tender to the poor, and attentive to children. To the poor, while he lived in the family of his friend, he allowed the third part of his annual revenue, though the whole was not a hundred a year. For children he condescended to lay aside the scholar, the philosopher, and the wit, to write little pieces of devotion and systems of instruction adapted to their capacities, from the dawn of reason through its gradations of advance in the morning of life. Every man acquainted with the consonancy principles of human action will feel with veneration on the writer who is at one time combating Locke, and at another making a catechism for children in their fourth year. A voluntary descent from the dignity of science is perhaps the hardest lesson that humility can teach. Few men have left behind such purity of character or such monuments of learning. He has left neither enemy nor memorial of spiritual nature unexamined; he has taught the art of reasoning and the science of the stars. There is, perhaps, nothing in which he would not have excelled, if he had not divided his powers to different pursuits."

ALDERSHOTT CAMP RACES.

THIS pleasant affair came off on Monday, on a course which was laid out at the North Camp, and over which, though rather rough, the going was very good. Nearly 20,000 spectators—some of whom were

THE FARNBOROUGH CUP, RUN FOR AT THE ALDERSHOTT CAMP RACES ON MONDAY.

conveyed by excursion-trains from London—were present. Of course the military element predominated. Military bands were in attendance, and played, at intervals, in the neighbourhood of the grand stand. The races were exceedingly well contested, especially the steeplechases, in which The Don and Neasttead ran a dead heat, each horse being nicely handled. The stewards were Major Slade (5th Lancers), Captain Peel (A.D.M.), and Captain Coote (29th Regiment); Mr. M'George officiated as starter, Mr. Goddard as judge, and Mr. Hesketh (18th Hussars) as clerk of the course. The races were under the patronage of Lieutenant-General Pennefather, who was on the course.

The Farnborough Cup, one of the prizes—of which we give an Engraving—is of a tazza form, chased in relief. The cover, which removes to form a centre for flowers or fruit, is surmounted by a finely-modelled figure of a racehorse. This elegant piece of plate was manufactured by Mr. Hancock, of Bruton-street.

The following races were run—

THE CHANGER RACE, a sweepstakes of 2 sovs each, with £40 added, for horses bona fide the property of officers quartered at Aldershott that have been rides as chargers for the last six months. Ten entered and eight ran.

Captain Wilmot (Military Train) Mon Etoile	(Mr. Rolfe) 1
Mr. George Pain's (53rd Regiment) Colleen Bawn	.. 2

THE ALDERSHOTT CUP, a sweepstakes of 5 sovs. each, h. ft., with a cup valued at £63, and a purse of 30 sovs. presented by the Inhabitants of Aldershott, for horses bona fide the property of officers quartered at Aldershott that have been in their possession since March 1, 1861, that have never won a public race, and that have not even been in a racing-stable for the last twelve months. Eight entered and all ran.

Mr. Graham's (18th Hussars) The Early Bird	..(Mr. O'Shea) 1
Mr. Starkey's (9th Lancers) The Baby	(Owner) 2

THE SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY PLATE, value £25, presented by the South-Western Railway Company for horses the property of officers quartered at Aldershott, and which have been in their possession since January 1, 1861. Nine entered and seven ran.

Dr. Habb's (5th Lancers) Charles XII., 5 yrs.	(Mr. Fursden) 1
Mr. Starkey's (9th Lancers) The Baby, aged	.. 2

A HURDLE RACE of 3 sovs. each, h. ft., with £10 added, for horses bona fide the property of officers quartered at Aldershott that have been regularly trained during the past season. Over six flights of hurdles four feet high. Eight entered and seven ran.

Mr. Tinsley's (Army) Rhonah	.. 1
Mr. Hesketh's (18th Hussars) Bourgeois	(Owner) 2

THE FARNBOROUGH CUP, a sweepstakes of 5 sovs. each, h. ft., with a cup value £10, presented by the inhabitants of Farnborough, for horses to be ridden by officers quartered at Aldershott. Eighteen entered and five ran.

Major Johnson's (6th Inniskilling Dragoons) Lyre	(Mr. Lawrence) 1
Mr. Starkey's (9th Lancers) Vesper, 4 yrs	(Mr. Pemberton) 2

A WEIGHT HURDLE RACE, 5 sovs. each, 3 ft., with £20 added, for horses belonging to officers that have been in their possession since May 1, 1861. Over six flights of hurdles. Thirteen entered and twelve ran.

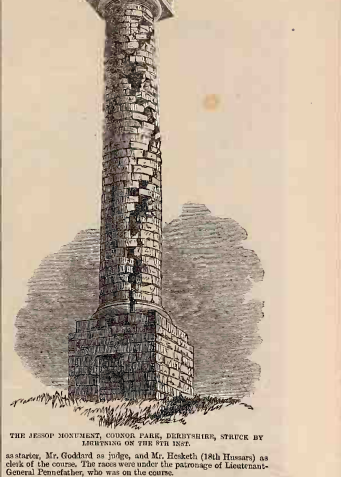
Captain Reiber's (M.S.) Schindurhanne	(Captain Peel) 1
Mr. Hesketh's (18th Hussars) Bourgeois	.. 2

THE JESSOP MONUMENT, CODNOR PARK, DERBYSHIRE.

A FEARFUL storm of thunder and lightning visited the locality of Codnor, Derbyshire, on Monday, the 8th instant, injuring the Jessop Monument in an extraordinary manner. The monument was struck near the top by the electric fluid, which took the zigzag course shown in the Engraving, shattering many of the steps and dashing them, along with the pondorous stones forming the building, a considerable distance, till it came to the base of the building, where it forced the substratum-plate from its place, and displaced the massive block of stone beneath it, buried itself in the earth.

The Jessop Monument is nearly 60 feet high, and, being built upon a lofty eminence, commands a beautiful and extensive view of the Erewash Valley. It is situated nearly in the centre of the Butterley Company's large ironworks and coal-fields, of which the late William Jessop, Esq. (to whose memory it was erected), was many years the active managing partner. It was built by public subscription amongst his friends and admirers and the workmen of the Butterley Company, at a cost of about £700. The first stone was laid by Mr. Francis Wright, of Ormesett-house, on Oct. 9, 1834. It was built of gritstone, with a ponderous rustic base, surmounted by a circular column, 40 feet high, ornamented by handsomely-chased mouldings and dowels, and a winding staircase worked into the solid stone, thus forming, as it were, the vertebræ of the building.

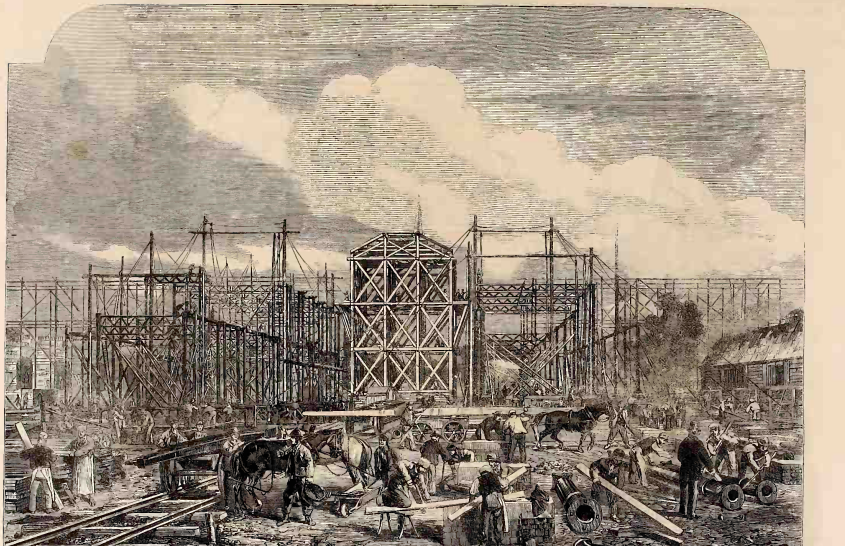
Our Engraving is from a photograph taken by Mr. J. A. Warwick of Derby.



THE JESSOP MONUMENT, CODNOR PARK, DERBYSHIRE, STRUCK BY LIGHTNING ON THE 8TH INST.

THE PIMLICO LITERARY INSTITUTION.

THIS institution has been founded for the purpose of supplying the inhabitants of Pimlico with a library and a convenient reading-room, furnishing means for rational amusement and improvement to the mind. The building is composed of yellow brick, with red and dark brown bands, the intermixture producing a good effect. The frontage, which is towards Winchester-street, is 103 ft. long; the depth, in Warwick-street, is 45 ft. The large hall is 80 ft. long by 40 ft. wide, and its height is 35 ft.; it is approached by stone steps. The second hall is 40 ft. by 28 ft. There are also a library, and class and chess rooms, rendering it a building of great utility and importance to the large locality of Pimlico. The whole has been constructed under the immediate direction of Mr. Winder, of Fenchurch-street.



PROGRESS OF THE BUILDING FOR THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1862.

THE GREAT INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1862.

THE building for the Great International Exhibition of 1862 is proceeding under Messrs. Kelk and Lucas in real earnest, and with marvellous rapidity. But a few weeks ago the first indications of an intended building were shown by the erection of scaffolding-poles for marking out the ground; now the form of the building appears mapped out in its real proportions, the brick walls, when our artist visited the spot, having risen to some 30 ft. from the ground, whilst the iron portions were proceeding with even greater expedition, having attained in parts the height of 50 ft. The rows of iron pillars which strew the ground are being rapidly absorbed into the structure, and so admirable are the contrivances brought into use on the occasion that almost as by magic they are seized, elevated to the places they are to occupy, and secured in almost less time than it would take to describe the operation.

Some idea of the massive character of the brickwork of the Picture Gallery may be formed from the fact that nearly twenty millions of bricks will be used in constructing them. The flooring has been laid, and was tested, first, by being weighted with bricks laid equally over it in all parts five deep—equal to 140 lb. on the square foot—and, subsequently, with a weight increased to 200 lb. on the square foot, a weight greater than under any circumstances it can be supposed to be required to bear. This gallery, as at present arranged, will not be the unbroken line of flat-wall surface from end to end which it was anticipated to be; there will be two compartments of 325 ft. long each—one of 150 ft., two of 75 ft., and four of 50 ft. The subdivisions, however, will be but slight, being made only by lofty brick arches, similar to the slight framings of the same description which were used at the Manchester Art-Treasures Exhibition with such good effect. Beneath the middle of the picture gallery will be one of the main entrances to the basement of the building; and such is the solidity of the structure that at this part there are four piers in the walls which are no less than 17 ft. wide by 10 ft. deep, and 60 ft. high, all of solid brickwork.

In the nave and transepts the columns on both sides are double, one square and one round, each being 12in. in diameter. The other columns for the side courts for exhibitors are 8in. in diameter. These columns are calculated to be able to bear a weight ten times as great as can ever possibly come upon them. The trellis-girders, which support the floor of the galleries, it is estimated might possibly under extraordinary circumstances be called upon to bear a weight of from 28 to 30 tons. A number of them were tested, and shown to bear a weight of from 72 to 76 tons; but, even this not being deemed satisfactory by the conscientious and wisely-cautious contractors, it has been resolved by them to increase their thickness so as to make 80 tons their minimum breaking strain.

In no work of the kind which has ever before been undertaken has the same amount of skill and ingenuity in the laying out of the work, and for facilitating the rapid operation and precision of labour been employed, as in the present stupendous building. The picture presented is that of a building being put together by rapid but imperceptible movements, almost without the appearance of manual exertion.

Upwards of two miles of little tramways intersect the ground in all directions, and along these a couple of men can move a truck with four or five tons of girders at a far greater speed than six or eight horses could move them in a wagon. With the same view a small powerful steam-engine is placed in the centre of the works, and connected by a network of ropes passing through pulleys over all parts of the ground. By means of these loads are drawn about the tramways, or columns and girders hoisted and lodged in their places, with amazing rapidity and ease. But the most astonishing and the most extensive of these labour-saving contrivances is a gigantic travelling scaffold, which has been built on twelve wheels, to run on rails up and down the whole length of the centre nave. This huge structure is 60 ft. square and 100 ft. high, and weighs nearly 300 tons. Yet so equally is it balanced, and so smoothly do the wheels work, that four men with levers can move it with a certain amount of rapidity to any part of the works. It will be used in hoisting the upper columns, the huge circular wooden ribs of the roof, for painting, or, indeed, for any purpose connected with the building where many men have to be employed at a great height. For the end transepts, as being much lower, this contrivance will not be necessary.

The annex or shed for the exhibition of machinery in motion is progressing with astonishing rapidity, and in a few weeks it is expected to be ready for roofing in. The framework of this shed is much and deservedly admired for its lightness, simplicity, and solidity. At the north end of this annex, farthest away from the main building, some fine trees are growing, which will be suffered to remain, and a garden for refreshment will be formed under their shade where those disposed to smoke may enjoy the weed without let or hindrance.

Altogether the progress of the building has been such up to this point that Messrs. Kelk and Lucas are confident that they will be able to hand it over to the commissioners completely finished before the stipulated time—perhaps as early as March next.

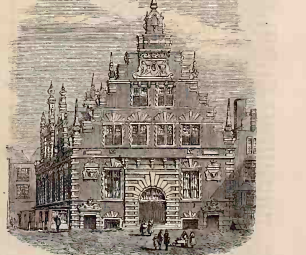
With respect to the probable number of exhibitors—in 1851 there were at the opening of the building 8000 exhibitors—for 1862 the commissioners have already received applications from upwards of 6000. Some of the demands for space are to the extent of fourfold what can probably be conceded.

On the Continent the intended exhibition is received with the utmost fervour. France, Prussia, Russia, Sweden, Norway, Italy, Spain, Portugal, and Belgium are especially active in the cause. In Russia the Emperor has appointed two commissioners, one for the north and one for the south of his gigantic empire. Only three countries or Governments decline to have anything to do with it. These are Turkey, Rome, and Morocco. Strange conformity of States allied to the claims of civilisation and the advanced intelligence of the age! Nothing is expected from America. The commissioners communicated with the Federal Government some time since, but the usual notice has not, we believe, been sent round to the Governors of each State, as it was not thought wise to do so in the present unhappy state of affairs. France's demand for space has not come in, and is not likely to come in much before November. As a set-off to the secession of Turkey, the Government of Egypt is exerting itself warmly, so that, on the whole, all is going well and with good promise.

THE PIMLICO LITERARY INSTITUTION.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

THE BUTCHERS' MARKET, HAARLEM.

THOUGH Haarlem is not equal to Leyden and some other towns in Holland, its streets are remarkably clean, planted with trees, and traversed by numerous canals. Among its public buildings the most remarkable are the townhall, a handsome structure; the palace, or Prinzenhof; and some of the churches, especially the cathedral, the largest church in Holland, in which is the celebrated Haarlem organ. Another of its noteworthy edifices is the meat market, situated in the great market-place. It was erected in 1600. The façade is ornamented with sculptures representing heads of bulls, sheep, &c., the roof and gables being enriched with designs in leadwork. The basement is used as a military magazine. Our architects, who have lately considered the roof an important feature in their designs, may gather valuable hints from this edifice and from many others in Holland.



THE BUTCHERS' MARKET, HAARLEM.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 1101.—VOL. XXXIX.] SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1861. [WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

THE HAPSBURG RESCRIPT TO THE HUNGARIAN DIET.

We are about to lay before our readers a specimen of the raw material out of which revolutions are made—an illustration of dynastic pride, obstinacy, and infatuation such as drive nations mad—a sample of the kind of policy, if policy it deserves to be called, which has latterly kept Europe in a ferment utterly incompatible with the natural progress and expansion of the arts and enterprises of peace.

There is strange excitement in the city of Pesth. It is not noisy, but it is intense. It does not gesticulate, but it is painfully visible. It may be seen everywhere, anxiously as the outward signs of it are suppressed. The representative city of the kingdom of Hungary awaits the answer of the Emperor of Austria to the Address of the Diet. That Address set forth in unflinching but respectful language the historical and constitutional rights of the kingdom, the manner and extent to which they had been arbitrarily violated by the autocratic Imperial policy of the last twelve years, and the demands founded upon them. It had been modified in form from that originally passed by the Diet, and transmitted to Vienna, which had been returned as offensive to the Emperor's dignity as a *de facto* Sovereign, the Diet, on second thoughts, wisely resolving to deprive Francis Joseph of every merely personal ground of quarrel. The substance of the amended Address had been left untouched. The document had been carried up to the Emperor by the Presidents of the two Houses, had been presented, had been graciously received, and an answer to it promised in the shape of a Rescript. There is delay. It is known at Pesth that warm debates have been going on in the Imperial Cabinet; it is not yet known with what result. The city, unanimous and resolute as it is, waits with nervous anxiety the Emperor's reply, for on the tenor of it the future of the ancient kingdom of Hungary depends. Who can wonder at the visible signs of profound agitation during the awful suspense?—signs answering to the quivering muscles, the restless eyes, and the blanched but firmly-compressed lips, of individual patriotism as the moment approaches for deciding the alternative whether it is to do or die.

Francis Joseph, probably, has not formed a very accurate estimate of the people who now await his Imperial Rescript; albeit his armies, not many years since, were driven by them clean out of Hungary, and could only return in the wake of Russian battalions. It is clear that he has never yet sounded the depths of the national spirit, nor computed the enduring resistance of their love of freedom, nor measured the force of their patriotism. They have historical recollections much older than any which belong to his Imperial ancestry. They have habits which are the deposit of several centuries of the action of cherished institutions upon national character. They have a courage which would be strengthened, even if it were not inspired, by a long succession of glorious annals. They inhabit a country of far greater breadth, and of far ampler and more varied resources, than any of the provinces of the Austrian empire, and they outnumber several times over the German population now striving to dominate over them. They constitute, if one may so say, the body of Austria, while other peoples associated with the empire are but limbs. In devotion to freedom, and in fitness to use and enjoy they it, they resemble Anglo-Saxons. In military vigour may claim equality with their Polish neighbours. There are in Hungary, as elsewhere, differences of religious faith, and varying shades of political sentiment; there are there, as elsewhere, strongly-marked social grades and conditions, the interests of which, although really identical, are often seemingly conflicting; but, strictly speaking, there is but one party—namely, the party of Hungary. This is the people with whom Francis Joseph essays to deal, in order that he may break them into submission to his will; and the question between them, summed up in few words, is this—whether these nine millions of people shall preserve distinct and entire their ancient nationality, with all the proud memories, the political guarantees, the institutions and privileges, which are

THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF GREAT BRITAIN AT PETERBOROUGH: ENTRANCE TO THE NAVE OF THE CATHEDRAL, BY S. READ.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 120

theirs by inheritance, or whether they are to lose their identity and become absorbed into an empire fashioned by German minds in a German mould. The Hungarian Diet have unanimously told the Emperor that they will continue to be what the treaties, laws, and institutions handed down to them in their forefather have made them; that they will recognise him as their King, and reside him that fealty which all their Kings have received; but that they will not surrender the individuality of a great and renowned historic nation like Hungary in order to be fused into that centralised system which, under the designation of the Austrian empire, ministers to the dynastic ambition of the Hapsburg family.

The course pursued by the Emperor Francis Joseph since the Battle of Solferino and the Treaty of Zurich indicated that his mind had been chastened by adversity, and led to the expectation that if he did not, as it was thought probable he would not, accept the programme laid down for him by the Hungarian Diet, he would, at any rate, urge his own with some show of conciliation. The empire is not precisely what it was when he first grasped the sceptre which the hand of his uncle was too feeble to wield with effect. He has ceded some provinces to a trustful provinces besides Hungary. His financial position is but a step or two from bankruptcy. He has lost Lombardy; he has seen his hold upon the Papal dominions and the Two Sicilies wrested from him by Piedmont; he retains Venetia only by an overwhelming, and, to himself, an exhausting, military force; and he can no longer count upon the assistance of Russia, whom the perfidy of Austria in 1854 has alienated, and whom the Crimean War, and the internal troubles consequent upon the emancipation of the serfs, have disabled for many years to come. For the present, it is true the Emperor may dismiss all apprehensions of attack from the side of Italy, for no power in Europe will resent all the energy of which he is master to hold his own. But, if Italy is somewhat embarrassed, Austria is not less so, and no one can assure her that, should she get inextricably involved in civil dissensions, France will leave her entirely unmolested. One might have expected, under all the circumstances which surround and menace the Imperial throne, that Francis Joseph would have feigned, even if he did not feel, moderation and caution in his manner of treating the Hungarian people; and it is certain that the party at Pesth who hoped that his Rescript might be found to contain the basis of a satisfactory settlement could give a reason for the hope they entertained.

The document has now seen the light. It has been read to both Houses of the Hungarian Diet. Its sole merit is that it is unmistakable, and puts an end to intolerable suspense. It is, as we have said, the new manifesto of war which revolution is made. It is a bill of declaration of war to the knife. It is more—it is an irritant, every word of which seems to have been chosen and inserted with the express purpose of instilling venom into open wounds. Its air is haughty, authoritative, threatening. It does not argue—it commands. It is blunt, rude, and even insulting. It bears on its instrument with a jagged edge. But this is not the worst. Ridiculously sows division between the Magyar and non-Magyar populations of Hungary, and makes demands on behalf of Transylvania and Croatia which are but too well calculated to lure them—as they were lured in 1848—into a conspiracy designed to crush the very nationality of feeling which it craftily invokes. Hence it is that the Rescript cannot be treated with the contempt it would otherwise have elicited. It is a dangerous explosive, and the fear is lest in its explosion it should separate as it was intended to do, associate races.

It would be superfluous here to describe a document which most of our readers will have perused with deep attention. They will have seen that, following upon a brief exordium which seems to have exhausted the Emperor's stock of civility, there is a succession of paragraphs rising in insolence of tone one above another, until the whole series is capped by the most galling demand to which the temper of Hungary could be exposed. The Constitution of 1848 is to be recognised so far as it suits the Emperor's convenience, or, in other words, so far as it coincides with "our diploma of the 20th of October, 1860." As to the demand of the Hungarians that their union with the Austrian empire should be merely a personal one, through the Crown, and that their ancient nationality should not be merged, contrary to laws and treaties, in the Austrian empire, the pith of the answer is, "We, therefore, most graciously make it known to the Diet of the assembled States and Representatives that we cannot those articles of the 1848 which are in contradiction with the requisite security of the indivisible interests of our collective State, but especially with our decisions of the 20th of October, 1860, and the 26th of February, 1861, we, even as we hitherto have never recognised them, so also in the future we will not recognise them, nor consider ourselves personally bound to do so." This is pretty well; but then follows a passage which far transcends even this in arrogance:—"As we propose to make further communication of our overtures in the form of Royal propositions, we command the States and Representatives assembled in Diet that they shall submit it for their duty to prepare projects of law for effecting changes in the statutes of 1848, for the purpose of annulling certain articles of these statutes in the sense of our declared intentions." The summons to the Diet to send deputies to the Austrian Reichsrath is in similar vein; but the sting of the Rescript will be found in the passage which commands the Diet to take the initiative of a law guaranteeing the rights of the non-Magyar inhabitants of Hungary.

And now, how will this rescript be treated? There cannot be the least doubt that its commands will be disregarded; but what next? Nothing has yet been determined. The nation is unarmed, and therefore cannot fight. Its common belief, too, is that this Rescript was penned with the intention of goading the people into insurrection, and so finding a pretext for resorting to martial law; and therefore it is unwilling to fight just now. It will probably fall back upon passive resistance, a defence which, where the people are unanimous, is sure to be successful. The Hungarians, cruelly as they may suffer meanwhile, can wait—Austrian cannot wait. She must have taxes or die of inanition, and taxes in kind seized from a whole nation will go but a small way to replenish her Exchequer. Perhaps Hungary is more certain of the issue than she would have a right to be if she could meet Austria in battle array, for, after all, there is nothing so certain of baffling the designs of tyranny as a unanimous and persistent determination on the part of the people "not to do." No resistance is so hard to overcome as passive resistance.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Emperor returned to Fontainebleau on Wednesday evening. His Majesty will open the branch railway between Vichy and Nonjaniers. A fête will be given at Vichy, and at which the Emperor was present for a few minutes, produced 4000*l*., and his Majesty has, in addition, given a sum of 10,000*l*. for the poor. His Majesty has himself drawn up a plan for embellishing Vichy with a new boulevard, a park, and public gardens.

The Emperor has sent General Decaen to Santander to compliment the Queen of Spain.

General Montauban, who had command of the French troops in China, has arrived in Paris.

It continues to be confidently asserted in Paris that the King of Prussia will pay a visit to the Emperor Napoleon, at the camp of Chalons, and that some of the minor German Princes will accompany him.

The Gloire iron-cased frigate has arrived at Algiers from Toulon, after a run of 341 hours.

SWITZERLAND.

The National Council has agreed to the resolution of the Council of the States to raise the contingent to the number of 100,000 men.

The Federal Assembly has elected M. Dubs member of the Federal Council by 80 against 34 votes. M. Dubs declared that his policy with respect to Italy would be that of conciliation and independence. Switzerland, he added, is a Federal estate and in regard to foreign questions, neutrality. M. Fornerod has been elected Vice-President of the Confederation.

PORTUGAL.

Some serious disturbances have broken out in the province of Algarve respecting a new law of taxation. The insurgents have been in collision with the troops, who have been victorious. On Monday evening the disturbances continuing, the corvette Estephania sailed for Tavira with troops. It is said that Vienna is also disturbed.

The Hereditary Prince of Hohenzollern, who is to marry the Infanta Maria, daughter of the late King Don Miguel, and sister of the present King of Portugal, is to leave Prussia for Lisbon about the 15th of September, which date is to be celebrated there on the 7th of September, the fiftieth anniversary of the birth of the Prince's father. After the wedding the newly married couple are to visit the Courts of London and Brussels, and will then reside for some time on the estates of the Hohenzollern family in Switzerland.

AUSTRIA.

The Lower House of the Vienna Reichsrath was yesterday week the scene of a stormy discussion on the question of the nationalities. Prince Auersperg, the President, was obliged to call Herr Giskra to order with the exception of three, took umbrage, and left the House, reserving to themselves the right of withdrawing from the Reichsrath altogether. At a meeting on Saturday the President declared that the retirement of the members of the Right arose from a misapprehension of his words, and that they had peremptorily required their seats.

Such accounts as have as yet reached us from Pesth agree in asserting that the Emperor's rescript was received with the greatest joy and enthusiasm by the Magyars. Their leaders have not yet determined the precise steps which are to be taken; but it seems to be thought that they will endeavour to restrain the Hungarian Government from attempting to offer armed resistance to the Austrian Government, and that it will be content with a protest which, if it does not go the length of barricading the Vienna Cabinet until a more favourable opportunity for insurrection shall occur.

PRUSSIA.

Preparations have been commenced at Berlin for the fête of the coronation, which, it is said, is to be celebrated with extraordinary pomp. The Berlin correspondence, according to report, on Oct. 15, the anniversary of the birth of the late King Frederick William IV., and the entry into Berlin of the three Sovereigns, the Sovereigns of Prussia, Russia, and Austria, will dine together in the Palace of the Hohenzollern family in Switzerland.

DENMARK.

Late on Saturday evening 400 inhabitants of Schleswig, chiefly from the German portion of the duchy, arrived at Copenhagen, and met with an enthusiastic reception, in which the choral societies took part. The Mayor of Copenhagen, accordingly, in a speech expressing the inhabitants of Copenhagen gave a grand banquet in the neighbouring palace to the guests; 2000 persons assisted. The King of Denmark placed his hunting castle at their disposal. Several Schleswigers made speeches in favour of the rights of Denmark over Schleswig, which were received with great cheering.

News from Constantinople contains more detailed accounts of the recent disastrous financial crisis which has shook that capital.

The Beam, which has just arrived at Bordeaux from Senegal, has brought more than 10,000 parrots and parroquets.

The New York Post says that 20 sail-street bankers on the 9th inst. effected the full cessation of a five-million loan in forty minutes.

The *Free Press* of Singapore states that a "seamauke" has passed over Singapore, and that 178 persons perished.

According to advices from Corfu, the health of the Empress of Austria has so far improved that her Majesty has been able to get out in a boat on the harbour of Corfu.

The Havre Journals state that the harvest has commenced in that neighbourhood with favourable weather. The wheat crops are a good quality.

The *Levant Herald* says that the Valide Sultana intends to found a school and civil hospital at Scutari. The latter building will contain accommodation for four hundred patients, the total cost of which will be 6000*l*. The former, we are happy to say, will be built by Turks.

The German journals announce the death of the Duke of Cop-Rousseau, the last of the princely house of Cop, and who was the head of nobles in Prussia, aged seventy-three. He was married to a daughter of Baron Constantine de Stein, and left issue eight children. The estates, bequeathed by his son, Prince Rodolphe, married to a daughter of the Prince de Ligne, Prussian Minister at Brussels.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The Union Company's steamer Norman, with the Cape mail, arrived at Plymouth on Tuesday evening. She left Table Bay on the 21st ult., Madeira on the 31st ult., and Lisbon on the 1st inst. the remainder of the passage. Sir George Grey has not left for New Zealand. A bill has been introduced for the establishment of the voluntary principle in regard to church rates, and for the withdrawal of the State grants for religious purposes. The Legislature has prorogued itself to the 29th inst. Through this bill, and as in with great severity. There was a frequency of stormy weather. Nothing further has been heard from Bishop Mackenzie.

INDIA AND CHINA.—The overland mail has put us in possession of papers from Calcutta to June 27, and from Hong-Kong to June 11. Everything was very quiet at Calcutta. The various changes in the native army were being actively carried out; and all reports about the famine were decidedly favourable. In China political matters were on a satisfactory footing, though the conciliatory attitude of the Emperor from Pekin prevented that full confidence so essential in international relations; Prince Kung, however, continued on the most friendly footing with the English and French Ambassadors. The movements of the rebels were still enveloped in mystery. It was stated they had not left Nankin, and that trade had, in consequence, much improved at Tien-Tsin. A pause is reported in the opium markets.

LATEST NEWS FROM ABROAD.

The following telegrams were received through Mr. Reuter's office yesterday (Friday):—

ITALY.—The following despatch has been received by the Federal Council of Switzerland from the Swiss Consul at Turin, dated July 19:—"Monsieur le President,—I regret to have to inform you that Baron Ricasoli, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, has announced to me the determination of the Italian Government to withdraw the permission accorded to the Swiss lately in the service of Francis II. to remain at Naples, notwithstanding that it was one of the conditions of the capitulation of Gaeta. Consequently, I shall ask M. Pesch di San Marino had demanded the withdrawal of this permission because they felt assured that it would bring a programme into trouble, the unanimity of the people designating them as the former and, probably, future agents of Francis II. I have energetically protested against this resolution, and have written a letter to that effect to the Minister, a copy of which I inclose. Unhappily, I fear that our countrymen sometimes manifest their sympathies in a very unseemly manner. For instance, my Consul who is universally known as a Reactionist gave a grand dinner on the day on which the head of the Italian Government was present, to which were invited—with the exception of seven or eight Swiss—were who enough to stay away. Those who accepted the invitation had evidently a right to do so, but it was not prudent, considering that at the time Chiavone and his men had taken to the field, and the reaction at the moment was in the ascendant. The Ambassador of the State for which this Consul acts has addressed a despatch to his Government on the subject in which he severely censures the conduct of the Consul. His despatch was given me to read. Receive, &c., A. TOURTE."—A passage in the letter from the Swiss Minister to Baron Ricasoli referred to in the above runs thus:—"M. le President,—Allow me to say that without the two reactionists of the Federal Assembly which cancelled the capitulation and its military service of the Swiss above it, it may be doubted whether the revolution which has united the Two Sicilies to Italy would have been such an easy matter as it has been, therefore, but to think Switzerland, which did not hesitate to sacrifice the interests of 15,000 of her countrymen to the liberal cause."

SPAIN.—Madrid, Aug. 1.—The Madrid papers of to-day assert that anarchy and disorder reign in Morocco. They mention the assassination of six rich Moorish travellers by the Kabyles of Vadras, and state that the crime remains unpunished.

POLAND.—Cracow, August 1.—The *Gaz* of to-day publishes news from Warsaw, according to which the office of Administrator of Poland will be abolished, and General Lambert, the Military Governor, will be intrusted with the portfolio of the Interior. The exhibition of any more Polish costumes in honour of the late Prince Adam Czartoryski has been prohibited at Warsaw.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

By the arrival of the North Britain at Londonderry we have telegrams to the 20th ult.

BELLIGERENT OPERATIONS ON SEA AND LAND.

Major-General M'Clellan has won a successful series of battles over the Confederate in Western Virginia, which enables him to report that he firmly believes Secession is killed in that section of the country. On the 12th a division of the Federals, led by General Rosecrantz, drove the enemy from an intrenched camp at Rich Mountain, near Beverley, and on the 13th General M'Clellan marched on to Beverley, and captured six brass cannon, of which one was rifled, and all the camp equipage and transportation waggons. The enemy lost in the two battles 150 men, and at least, 300 wounded. The Federals lost in this second engagement 11 killed and 53 wounded. On the same day General M'Clellan received the submission of Col. Pegram, who asked for the surrender of his whole command, numbering 600 men.

On the next day, the 14th, General Garnett and his forces were routed at Carrackford, near St. George, and his baggage and one gun retaken. General Garnett was killed in the engagement. The Confederate force was said to be 5000 strong, and the Federals 3000. The dead on both sides were counted and a correct list obtained. The Federals report a loss of 19 killed and 40 wounded. The troops engaged in these two battles were chiefly from Ohio.

The main body of the Federal Army of the centre, numbering 55,000 men, and commanded by General M'Dowell, began its march towards Richmond on the 16th inst. They were met with no serious resistance until they reached Dalbiron, a fortified position, three miles from Manassas Junction, on the 18th inst. In front of the Federals was attacked this position and was repulsed. Afterwards, however, the position was carried. At the last accounts the two armies were only 25 miles from each other near Manassas Junction, a battle seemed inevitable on the next day (Sunday) or Monday, the 22nd ult.

General Patterson's division, which lay at Martinsburg, has been superseded by Major-General Banks. General Dix succeeds General Banks in command at Baltimore.

The Federal Government has decided that no more fugitive slaves shall be allowed in camp.

In Missouri Colonel Siegel has gained another advantage over the State troops.

The Confederate privateer Sumpter, which escaped from New Orleans, made for Cuba, where she seized eight Northern vessels, six of which were run into Cienfuegos and one was burned. The Governor-General of Cuba sent a gunboat to the coast and warned her, but refused the prizes. One of them which had been sent home under a prize crew was taken into Key West, the crew revolting and being unwilling to return to the Sumpter. Two of this crew were Englishmen.

Galveston, Texas, was blockaded on the 2nd ult.

WASHINGTON.

The opposition to the war party in Congress never divides more than ten in the House of Representatives, and on above half that number in the Senate. Four Northern Democrats only adhere to the cause of peaceable separation. The other members of the party are Senator Breckenridge, of Kentucky, and in the House Messrs. Burnett, of the same State, and Vallandingham, of Ohio.

Messrs. Carlile and Wing, of Western Virginia, have been admitted to seats in the Senate, as lawfully representing Virginia, in fact of the Union. Hitherto they have been in Confederate circles.

The military authorities exercise a censorship over the telegrams sent by correspondents at Washington to the Northern papers. The object is to prevent the knowledge of which may be of service to the enemy.

The Secretary of the Treasury raised 5,000,000 dols. in Treasury notes, at par, in the New York money market in forty minutes; the energetic course of the Government impressing the revolution having infused new confidence into the capitalists.

THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

The eighty-fifth anniversary of American Independence was observed with the usual éclat throughout the South.

Vice-President Stephens is delivering public harangues in the Gulf States, with the object of rallying the people to the Southern Government.

The usual mail facilities are still extended to the people of East Tennessee by the Federal Government in consideration of their loyalty.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

There is much suffering among the working classes and the families of the volunteers in New York, Philadelphia, and St. Louis. In New York the Common Council appropriated 500,000 dols. towards the relief of the needy.

The particulars of the accident which proved fatal to Mrs. Longfellow are as follow:—She was engaged in making wax seals in the library for the assessment of her two youngest children, when a piece of light fire from a match which she was melting the wax. She had on a light summer dress, which was all in flames in a moment. Mr. Longfellow, who was in his study near by, ran to her assistance, and succeeded in extinguishing the flames, with considerable injury to himself, but too late to save the life of his wife. She was the daughter of the Hon. Nathan Appleton, of Boston, and leaves a family of five children—three of them daughters and two sons.

The trade returns of the port of New York show to what an extent the import trade of that port has suffered in consequence of the war. For the week ending July 13 there were imported of dry goods only 2,258,236 dols. worth, against 1,776,456 dols. for the corresponding week of last year, and 2,620,240 dols. in 1859.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Sir Charles Slingsby, Bart., has given a site for the new Town-hall at Knaresborough, and £500 towards the building fund.

A duplicate of Mr. Baily's bust of Admiral Blake has been placed in the library and museum of Liverpool.

The Royal Botanic Society of Dublin has resolved, by a large majority, that the Glasnevin Gardens shall be open to the public on Sundays.

The British Medical Association held its twenty-ninth annual meeting at Canterbury on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday last week.

Wrexhall Abbey estate, with the old abbey mansion and nearly 2000 acres of land, has been bought for £93,000 by Mr. James Duplake, of Hurt-hall, Manchester.

A grand fête was held at Brandlands on Wednesday, by the kind permission of Lord Palmerston, on behalf of the Southampton Fellenbach Institute.

The Palm Cotton Mill at Robertstown, near Dewsbury, was on Saturday last burned to the ground, with the exception of the part containing the engine. The damage is £2000, of which about half is by insurance.

Porthlick Castle, near Glasson, the residence of Captain Smyth, has been, with its enclosure, completely occupied by a land, caused by the caustic breathe of the ocean.

On Sunday evening the extensive barn and wire rope manufactory of Messrs. Clarke, Chapman, Bibby, and Co., Wreper-road, Liverpool, was destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at about £20,000, which, it is understood, will be covered by insurance.

Martha Spencer Weaver, the woman convicted of the murder of a child belonging to whose parents, at Dudley, near Chesterfield, under the influence of opium, has been respited; and the sentence of death will be commuted on penal servitude for life.

A young woman, the wife of a collier named Whittingham, taking her husband's supper to the Prestield Colliery a few days ago, carelessly leaned against the shaft of the pit, and was precipitated to the bottom, and her death. A bystander caught her child out of her arms as she was falling, and so saved its life.

Two gentlemen were crossing Scawfell a few days ago, where they found Mr. Cornelius Nixon, of Liverpool, a gentleman about seventy years of age, in a state of prostration. Mr. Nixon stated that he was on an excursion, and that he was very anxious to avoid Scawfell. He had, however, been taken ill, and he requested that they would not leave him on the heart. He died soon after being discovered, from an affection of the heart, induced, he thought, by over-exertion.

The first annual meeting of the Royal Irish Grand National Archery Club was held in the Belvedere Gardens, Dublin, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday last week. His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, Lord Gough, and the Viscount Castle, were present on each occasion. The attendance of visitors, particularly on the last day, was very numerous; and the shooting during the week was remarkably fine. A ball on a large scale was held in the Rotunda on the evening of the 24th ult.

Three colliers were on Sunday se'nnight rescued from Kilvenside Pit, near Bradford, after having been imprisoned for a day in a quagmire of water, by which several were drowned. One of the party had three sisters drowned, and a fourth divided with his companions; and, after a struggle, the water was at hand. On being rescued they were found asleep, tired out with watching and labour. They had been under water that their deliverance was probably at hand. All three are doing well.

The annual fête in aid of the deserving Poor known as the Great Western Railway Widows and Orphans took place on Saturday last on the seat of Viscount Barrington, Beckett Park, Shrivenham, Berks, and was attended by a large company. The former was the 17th occasion which has granted the use of special trains, which conveyed thousands of visitors from Paddington, Reading, Reading, and other stations on the line. The Directors of the Paddington Rifles and the 5th Berks Volunteers were also present. Previous intimation for refreshments received on the 24th ult. Most of the arrangements were well carried out by Mr. Baley, of Paddington, and the committee of management.

Two heavy thunderstorms on Saturday did severe damage in different part of the country. At Warrington several places were struck by lightning, and the telegraphic communication with Manchester was for a time stopped. The bench at which he had been watching a minute previous was shattered to splinters. The storm was a very heavy one, and the streets of Warrington sustained considerable injury. At Doncaster the storm was not so severe, but the damage was done in a short time. Several houses in the Low-house, was killed. At the village of Hook, near Beverley, it was very severe, and attended with much mischief. Ashberry, named Mary Ann Hall, and three of his children, were engaged working in a turnip-field. When the heavy rain came on one o'clock. Failing to find shelter with his children, sought shelter, first under a hedge and then under a wide-spreading tree. The lightning struck the tree, killing the man and his father and two of the children. The surviving child was severely stunned.

THE "TYRANT."—Several of the shepherds and keepers on the Orbits state that they have not often seen the sheep so well and fat as they are this year. The young lamb look so strong and healthy and wild on the wing, three weeks before the "Twelfth," as Mr. Edmund Kimberley's young ones did on the same spot. The best in Perthshire, we are informed that 120 brace could be shot daily, followed by three guns, on the moors of Tay, on the neighbouring Rannoch Moor, belonging to Mr. G. Kellie M'Callum, and Cromlix, belonging to Mr. Dundas Devenport, a near neighbour of his, and has not been so for many years. In Glenogles, the shooting quarters of the Earl of Camperdown, very good sport is expected. Capercailzie have increased here also, and fifteen and eighteen young birds in a covey are not rare. The capercailzie has also increased to some extent in Glenfalloch, the seat of Mr. M'Laurin, Arrochar, Dunbartonshire, Cushnilli, Rossie, and Dunrobin castle, all kinds of game are very plentiful. Grouse are seen in great numbers on the Ben Buchullish, Invermay, and Condie runs, and there is every prospect of excellent sport at these places. In the interior and Highland districts generally, partridges and pheasants are more numerous than for several years, though the partridges were much thinned last year, and late rains destroyed many broods in the open districts. Hares and rodents are very plentiful, and all game appear in excellent condition.—Scotsman.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.—At the Derby Assizes on Monday a young man, named George Smith, was sentenced to death for the murder of his father, at Ilkestone, in May last.—And Saturday, Mr. William Hall, a farmer, of Ashley-Lee, between Hull and Beverley, aged 74, was declared in an action for breach of promise of marriage. The defendant, Mr. Thomas Rainford, a farmer, about half the age of the promise-breaker, and she estimated that her feelings had sustained £2500 worth of damage, and £1500 was awarded her.—At the Maidstone Assizes yesterday week a young man named Henry Sherry was charged with the murder of a woman. The facts proved in evidence showed that the prisoner's father and sister lived in a small thatched house on the premises near Cranbrook, and that while they were out the deceased and the prisoner had entered to the ground. On the previous day the prisoner had been refused money to do this, and the deceased had reproached him for spending so much time in the public-house. He was found guilty, but recommended to mercy on account of his youth.—On the same day, Samuel Lacy, a man of very respectable looking boy, apparently about twelve years old, whom he took to Shoreham, before to it, with a view to drown him. Mr. Justice Crowder remarked that he would, on account of his youth, commute the sentence of death to one of penal servitude for life.—At the Maidstone Assizes yesterday week a young man named Henry Sherry was charged with the murder of a woman. The facts proved in evidence showed that the prisoner's father and sister lived in a small thatched house on the premises near Cranbrook, and that while they were out the deceased and the prisoner had entered to the ground. On the previous day the prisoner had been refused money to do this, and the deceased had reproached him for spending so much time in the public-house. He was found guilty, but recommended to mercy on account of his youth.—On the same day, Samuel Lacy, a man of very respectable looking boy, apparently about twelve years old, whom he took to Shoreham, before to it, with a view to drown him. Mr. Justice Crowder remarked that he would, on account of his youth, commute the sentence of death to one of penal servitude for life.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

By orders from the Admiralty, a commission has been formed to inquire into and report upon the best mode of ventilating ships of war.

General John Swinburne died on the 27th inst. in his seventy-third year.

A monument to the memory of the late Sir Harry Smith was erected last week over the grave in the churchyard at Whitton.

The death of Admiral the Hon. Sir F. B. B. Pellew took place at Marseilles on Monday last, in his seventieth year.

The annual review of the Aldershot encampment was made on Tuesday, at Chatham, of the Achilles, 59, iron steam-steamer, which is to be built at that yards. This is to be the most splendid of our mail-clad steamers.

A large party of troops belonging to the various regiments in India arrived at Chatham on Monday night, having disembarked from the chartered transport Royal Ann, 700 tons, belonging to James Dunbar, London. The troops left Calcutta on the 25th of March last. Three deaths occurred on board during the voyage.

A large quantity of engineering tools have been forwarded to the 1st Royal Surrey Militia from the Inspector of Military Correspondence on the establishment of the Secretary of State for India, in the room of Colonel W. Bailey, who has been appointed to the Indian Staff. Drawers have been entered upon the duties of his office.

There was a review at Chatham last Saturday, in which nearly the whole of the garrison took part. On Tuesday morning some sham operations were carried out on Gillingham Common by the troops of the Royal Indian Engineers, in the presence of the Duke of Cambridge, Lieutenant-General Sir J. Fox Burgoyne, K.C.B., Inspector-General of Fortifications, and a number of other officers, on the field works of the Royal Engineers at Brompton Barracks.

MILITIA VOLUNTEERS.—According to a return just issued from the Horse Guards, dated July 31, the total force of the Militia and Volunteers of the United Kingdom has furnished 97,715 volunteers to the regular army, and 14,000 to the Militia reserve. Of these, 83,000 were furnished by England and Wales was 80,000, from Scotland 10,000, and from Ireland 20,000 (including 7000 yeomanry).

Sir William Armstrong, in his inaugural address as President of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, delivered at Sheffield on Wednesday, remarked that the art of gunnery had undergone a change. The introduction of ordnance will always keep pace with the improvements in naval architecture. A new era in naval warfare has undoubtedly begun, and iron plates one or no ships at all—at least, so far as regards forts.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert, as Field Marshal, as General Commanding-in-Chief, inspected the 1st Life Guards and the Royal Horse Guards (Blue) on Wednesday morning, and the 1st Royal Dragoons and 2nd Dragoons on Thursday morning. Colonel Dudley De Bos commanded the 1st Life Guards, and Colonel Bathurst the Royal Horse Guards (Blue). At the termination of the inspection the Duke of Cambridge expressed his satisfaction with the appearance and general bearing of the troops.

On Tuesday morning, at half-past eleven o'clock, a full Board of Admiralty, consisting of the Duke of Somerset (First Lord), Admiral Sir F. Grey, Admiral Sir Maurice Berkeley, Admiral Sir Thomas Pasley, Admiral Sir Robt. Mc. Whitehead, M.P., Lord Clarence Paget (Secretary), Colonel Grosse (Secretary), and Mr. Corry (Parliamentary Secretary), assembled. The Board arrived at Woolwich, for the purpose of conducting the annual inspection of the Royal Artillery, and of the Royal Marine Light Infantry.

Instructions have been issued to the Inspectors-General of Fortifications (says the *Army and Navy Gazette*) to appoint as an explorer officer to inspect, examine, and report upon the defensive condition of each and then to proceed to the Curragh for the like purpose. After this duty is accomplished, the officer is to proceed to Canada, and make a complete tour of camp at Chobam, and probably the research may extend to Germany as well. Captain Alexander, Royal Engineers, has been appointed to the Curragh duty, and has already commenced his labours at Aldershot; and we understand that the advantages of the system of keeping the troops trained during the winter in camp will form part of his inquiry.

Some important experiments were made at Shoeburyness on Tuesday before the Duke of Cambridge, with the view to the removal of more of two new targets, formed so as to represent a portion of an armour-clad vessel's broadside. The first of these targets was constructed by Mr. Hall, and has intended to show how destroyed ships might with advantage be built of iron only; the other was the invention of Mr. Rendel, and was intended to prove that wooden vessels may be plated over, and at one fifth the cost required for the erection of iron ships. In the latter case the plates are so fixed between the iron that total destruction of the timber, but the resistance offered to the shot is not much decreased, upon the whole, satisfactory.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

The Supplemental Estimate for charges on account of volunteer corps amounts to £30,000.

The War Office having refused to furnish the London Rifle Brigade with camps and equipments for their proposed fourteen days' encampment under canvas at Aldershot, the Duke of Cambridge has given orders that the whole of its orders relating thereto are cancelled.

The rifle corps of the Inns of Court volunteers at Warnwood Scrubs, which commenced on Thursday week, was brought to a close on Saturday last. The strength for the week was 1000 men, and the number of volunteers who left the camp at a fair average quality. Captain Fenton, distributed the prizes.

The Sutton Coldfield Rifle Corps, which was formed in the town of North-west Middlesex Rifle Volunteers were inspected in Regent's Park by Colonel Hughes, Assistant-Quartermaster-General, on the 27th ult., under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Hogg, F.G.S. After the inspection Colonel Hughes complimented the corps on its appearance, and intimated Colonel Hogg on the excellent regiment he had under his command.

The 2nd Middlesex (Victoria Park) Rifle Volunteer Volunteers was held on Monday at Wilth's Room—Lord Elcho, Commandant, presiding.

The 7th Surrey Rifle Volunteers (Bermondsey, Rotherhithe, Kennington, Lane, and town through battalion and shrinking drill, twenty rounds of ball cartridge firing, and marching to each man.

Mrs. Somerset, wife of the Colonel, presented colours to the 60th Middlesex Rifle Volunteers, at the Drill-hall, Hackney, on Saturday last, the weekly men living in the district.

The Royal Horse Artillery was inspected last Saturday by Colonel Morris, the Government Inspector of the Artillery Volunteers, in their paradeground, Hewitt's Nursery, Finsbury. The corps, which is under the command of Captain Graham, is a very small one, but it is very efficient, as well as nearly all the artillery movements, which were performed in a manner that elicited the commendation of Colonel Morris. The Government Inspector, who at the conclusion of the exercises addressed them, said that he was very much pleased with the appearance of the regiment on the present occasion, and that he should have great pleasure in reporting favourably of it to the Secretary of State for War.

The Bermondsey Volunteer Artillery was inspected last Saturday by Colonel Morris, the Government Inspector of the Artillery Volunteers, in their parade-ground, Hewitt's Nursery, Finsbury. The corps, which is under the command of Captain Graham, is a very small one, but it is very efficient, as well as nearly all the artillery movements, which were performed in a manner that elicited the commendation of Colonel Morris, the

FIGURE OF A NYMPH IN THE ROYAL DAIRY, WINDSOR, BY J. THOMAS.

WE have great pleasure, by the gracious permission of her Majesty, in giving an Engraving of the figure of a Nymph, in marble, by J. Thomas, which serves as a fountain in the Royal dairy, just completed at Frogmore, a view of the interior of which we published in our last Number. The figure is light and symmetrical in form, the attitude being eminently graceful. The nymph stands on a lotus plant, and has aquatic leaves bound round her head; in her hands she carries a vase, from which flows a stream of sparkling water. The workmanship is of the highest and most careful finish. Placed in a little niche, composed of majolica, the general effect of this little figure is extremely beautiful.

NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, LEWISHAM.

THIS church, the foundation-stone of which was laid by the late Mr. Alderman Wire, is situated on the high road at the corner of Brookeyham. It is built in the Gothic style. The plan consists of an entrance-tower, with approaches to gallery, nave, north and south aisles with transepts on each side, and chancel. At the end of the chancel is placed the schoolroom, with commodious vestries attached.

Internally, the building is of considerable importance, the nave being divided into five bays, by arches springing from carved capitals, supported by light and elegant piers; over each arch is a traceried window, at the side of which the roof-timbers spring to a lofty pitch, the whole being exposed to view, and stained in imitation of oak. The transepts open into the nave by bold arches, and, together with the chancel-arch, screens, and other fittings, present a pleasing combination. The sittings throughout the ground floor and gallery are in the form of open benches, and are of comfortable elevation and description. The tower opens into the church by an archway, and in this space the organ is placed. The remaining fittings are suitable with the general style of the building, and present altogether a satisfactory combination.

Externally, the church is built with Kentish ragstone, with Bath stone dressings to the windows, doors, buttresses, copings, and other ornamental work; the whole forming an imposing structure. The architect was Mr. Henry E. Coe, and the builders were Messrs. Dove Brothers, Islington. The entire works are carried out in a sound and substantial manner.

NEW DRINKING-FOUNTAIN IN THE CITY.

YESTERDAY week a "drinking-fountain, which for some months has been in course of erection in front of the Royal Exchange, was dedicated to public use by Mr. Samuel Gurney, M.P., whose gift it is. It consists of a pedestal and a circular basin 5 ft. in diameter, composed of polished granite, supported by three dolphins in bronze. Upon the basin is a circular plinth of white marble, forming a base for a half-draped female figure in bronze, representing Temperance, in the act of pouring water from a vase. There are four streams of water—one from the base of the figure and three from the plinth upon which it stands, with so many elegantly-shaped drinking-cups of white metal and gilt inside, chained to the masonry. The fountain, erected at a cost of about £300, is placed in the centre of the area in front of the Exchange, between it and the Duke's statue. Care has been taken in constructing the drainage to prevent the splashing of the water upon the pavement, and the foundation is surrounded by a rim of perforated ironwork, inserted in the pavement, for carrying off the spilled water. The work has been done with the permission of the Court of Sewers, who engage to supply it with water; but the property in the fountain itself remains with Mr. Gurney, or the Metropolitan Free Drinking Association, of which he is the chairman. The design is by E. F. Wakefield, honorary secretary to the association, and the modelling by Messrs. Wills Brothers.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY'S STEAM-SHIP MOOLTAN.

THIS last addition to the noble fleet of this celebrated company has lately left our shores on her first voyage. The Mooltan has been built to run between Southampton and Alexandria. She was designed by Mr. James Ash, and built by the Thames Iron Company. Her size, length, and tonnage (2600) are for the present day of almost an ordinary standard, for the strides by which companies and shipbuilders are advancing to vessels of almost Great Eastern proportions are great and rapid. The Peninsular Company are building ships of upwards of 4000 tons; and even the Warrior, of nearly 7000 tons, though large certainly, is thought by no means out of the way for ordinary sea-going merchantmen, as is evidenced by the Government having now under consideration a scheme for a line of 6000-ton steamers as troop-transports and mail-steamers between this country and India via the Cape. The Mooltan is 370 feet long (only five feet shorter than the Himalaya), 41 feet deep, and 39 feet wide. Such a width for such an immense length may at first appear disproportionate and too little; but in this ship, built to accomplish a high rate of speed with a small consumption of fuel, these dimensions were almost unavoidable. She is ship-rigged, and her appearance in the water gives one more the idea of a costly yacht of immense size, so exquisite are her fine lines and her graceful buoyancy. Light, however, as she looks, the hull is of enormous strength, and broad diagonal stringers of iron so cross the ship in both sides and deck in all directions that she may be considered, of her size, as strong as the Great Eastern herself. Inside she is fitted up with a solidity and splendour which have not been seen in the finest vessels of this company. Everything even on the upper-deck which is not of polished mahogany is of polished teak, and the expenditure in ornamental fittings would appear to be carried to an extreme, if they were not also all solid and serviceable. The decorations of the state saloon might be pointed to as a model for good taste and elegance of what a ship's fittings would be in this respect.

All connected with the machinery and hull are novelties, though not innovations. The Peninsular and Oriental Company pay annually nearly a million sterling for coals, and their efforts, therefore, have been constantly directed to the encouragement and development of machines that will do the most work with the least consumption of fuel. Speed in ships with great power is always attainable; but the cost of an extra knot on a seagoing steamer is something enormous, and companies have found that, like other things, speed may therefore be bought too dear. By the application of the superheating apparatus to their vessels, the Peninsular and Oriental Company have already effected a considerable saving of fuel. With one applied by Mr. Penn to the Valetta the consumption of that ship has been reduced, we believe, from sixty to forty tons a day. With the Mooltan, however, the company are trying to achieve still greater results, and, by certain modifications in the plan of the machinery, hope, with only four small boilers, engines of 400-horse power, and a consumption of one ton of coals per hour, to make this vessel average a speed of 10½ knots an hour. To average this on all her runs the Mooltan must be able to do 12½ or 13 knots in anything like fair weather. The engines have been fitted by Messrs. Humphreys and Tennant, and are, for their power, unusually compact, not occupying a greater width in the ship than the diameter of the large cylinders. The cylinders are "jacketed," as it is termed—that is, there is an upper pair of 43 in. diameter, in which the dry steam is first used, at a pressure of 20 lb., and an outer cylinder of 96 in. diameter, when it is worked expansively and afterwards condensed and returned to the boilers. The boilers contain only 1800 ft. of surface, and 160 ft. of fire-bar. For a seagoing steamer of 400-horse power the Admiralty require boilers containing 7000 ft. of surface and 280 ft. of fire-bar. The stroke is only 3 ft., the diameter of the screw 17 ft., and the pitch 22 ft. The whole weight of the engines, with water in the boilers, is 350 tons. Mr. Humphreys guarantees with these engines, up to four times the nominal horse-power, to do 12 knots at the measured mile, and to average at sea 10 knots. In her passage from the Thames to Southampton, in spite of a strong head wind to Dover and a strong tide against her all the way, except during three hours, the Mooltan averaged over nine knots, and in a run of twenty-four hours only consumed 70 tons 19 cwt. of coals. The fuel used was patent, so that a count tally of every block put on could be kept. For nearly seven hours only 4½ tons were used, and while the screw was going at 58 revolutions, and the engines indicating between 1100 and 1200 horse power, the vessel was going through the water at nearly 10 knots, not a complete ton, it is stated, was used in any single hour. Of course, the engines are superheating, being fitted with Lamb's apparatus in the bottom of the funnel, and from this the steam passed at from 400 degrees to 320 into the cylinders—the pressure in the boilers being 20 lb., in the engines from 17½ lb. to 18½. Her official trial-trip at Stokes Bay averaged 12·4 knots at the measured mile.

NEW DRINKING-FOUNTAIN IN FRONT OF THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.

NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH AT LEWISHAM, SURREY.

"COMING HOME BY THE SHORTEST WAY."—DRAWN BY J. GODWIN.

"COMING HOME BY THE SHORTEST WAY."

BY J. GODWIN.

Mr. Godwin has here produced a joyous little picture which it gladdens eyes to look at. A party of village children have been out gathering wood and wild flowers, and, shouting with glee, are making their way home by a short cut through a close-tangled copse. The eldest of the party carries master baby on his shoulders, whose head is smothered in flowers. On before struts the penultimate of the family, with a basket of flowers slung round his neck, and carrying a small bough as a parasol. Three others are playing a sort of game of hide and seek behind. Simple as this little production is, how true is it in feeling! How suggestive of Nature in the heyday of life, teeming with gladness in happy *innocence*! We fancy we hear the hilarious voices echoing through the almost pathless wood, and sniff the fragrant air which hangs about the cool and shady recesses, defiant of the broiling mid-summer's sun, and feel the crisp herbage crunch and spring beneath our feet as we accompany the little rollicking party in their homeward ramble. The artist has realised this pleasant little episode with a free hand, and in a thoroughly congenial spirit.

GODSHILL CHURCH, ISLE OF WIGHT.

Nearly midway between Newport and Blackgang, in the centre of a champaign country of great luxuriance, suddenly rises a picturesque and somewhat precipitous hill amid a wealth of foliage—a quaint and prosperous village clustering round its base. On the summit of this hill rises a grey and ancient church, of considerable architectural beauty, and its sides are dotted with green graves and time-soiled tombs, wherein "the forefathers of the hamlet sleep." The village derives its name, Godshill, evidently enough, from the singular position of its admirable church on this lone, abrupt hill. We give from Venables' "Guide to the Isle of Wight" some particulars of the village and church:—"There are few prettier villages than Godshill to be seen anywhere in England, and the neighbourhood is rich in lovely country walks. The church (of which the old tradition is told, so common elsewhere to explain the position of sacred edifices on elevated or otherwise inconvenient sites, of spirits, either good or evil, transporting the materials from the valley below during the night, until the builders were constrained to acquiesce in the change of situation) stands on an isolated knoll, whose broken sides, rich in colouring and profuse vegetation, offer many tempting studies to an artist. Hollow lanes burrowing in the red soil wind up its flanks, on which the pretty grey-stone thatched cottages are scrambling in picturesque defiance of order. In the spring the abundance of wild flowers adds materially to the charm of the place. The view from the churchyard is one of the loveliest in the island; though not so extended as those from the higher elevations, the isolation of the knoll affords unbroken prospects on all sides. The Church of All Saints, like many of the island churches, of which it is one of the largest and best, consists of two equal-gabled aisles, with no constructional distinction between the nave and chancel. The east end, with its double gable and decorated window half overgrown with ivy, is a picturesque object, as the west end of the north aisle stands the pinnacled tower, of Perpendicular date, probably the work of the same artist as the neighbouring towers at Chale, Gatcombe, and Carisbrook. A small transeptal chapel projects on either side and breaks the length. On the gable of that to the south is a *Sanctus Bell Cot*. The walls of the church are incrusted with many-coloured lichens—red, orange, black, white, and grey, which afford a real treat to the student of this humble but most interesting form of vegetable life. The interior is spacious, the aisles divided by six well-proportioned arches rising from octagonal piers. The monuments are more interesting than usual, and deserve examination. Tradition assigns the foundation of the church to the time of Edward the Confessor: certain it is, that it was in existence immediately after the conquest, when it was one of those bestowed by Fitz-Osborn on the Abbey of Lire. On the dissolution of the alien priories it was given to Sheen, and, reverting to the Crown, was presented by Charles I. to Queen's College, Oxford. The church was struck by lightning in January, 1778, and considerably damaged. The lightning descended the tower, loosening the masonry, and, entering the church, proceeded along the whole length of the wall above the arcade to Sir John Leigh's monument, where it dislodged a portion of the mouldings, and made its way into the ground below the east window."

GODSHILL CHURCH, ISLE OF WIGHT.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, August 4.—Tenth Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 5.—Quarter Sessions commences.
TUESDAY, 6.—Conference at Zurich, 1859. New Moon, 9h. 54m. p.m.
WEDNESDAY, 7.—Name of Jesus.
THURSDAY, 8.—Canning died, 1827.
FRIDAY, 9.—London Building Fund closed, 1859.
SATURDAY, 10.—St. Lawrence.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 10, 1861.

M.	h.	m.	Tu.	h.	m.	W.	h.	m.	Th.	h.	m.	F.	h.	m.	S.	h.	m.
3	10	0	4	10	30	5	11	0	6	11	30	7	0	0	8	0	30
9	1	0	10	1	30	11	2	0	12	2	30	13	3	0	14	3	30

OUR CONTINENTAL SUBSCRIBERS.—To suit the convenience of residents in Germany, Russia, and the eastern portion of Europe, we have appointed Mr. Ludwig Denicke, of Leipsic, Special Agent for this Journal.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1861.

SAD news is, in all probability, crossing the Atlantic. The last mails have spoken of the advance of the Federal army upon the Confederates, and we hear of a repulse of the former, and then of its success in carrying a disputed position. This information, of course, cannot though Northern channels, and we have not yet learned to accept, unhesitatingly, every statement so transmitted. But there seems no reason to doubt that the armies were drawing very close, and if the journals that "expect" a battle "to-day or to-morrow" are to be relied upon it could hardly be many days before thousands of men, speaking the same language, and but the other day proud of being governed by the same rulers, would be hurled upon one another in fierce conflict. A spot called Manassas Junction was indicated as the probable scene of the expected engagement. Some superseding of Federal Generals on the eve of fighting might not seem a good augury for the North; but, if the accounts as to the numbers of the forces be trustworthy, it is difficult to understand how an experienced soldier like General Scott can fail to be victorious. Private letters say that the authorities at Washington have no such ideas as are promulgated by journalists about bringing the war to a rapid termination, and that they do not contemplate the final subjugation of the South in less than two campaigns. In far less time than such protracted operations will require the pacification of the States will, we hope, be effected by other agency. Meantime, we await the arrival of the first engagement that has been dispatched since the declaration—we do not to say of war—but of "action" by the belligerents.

Ministers have performed the pleasing sacrifice with which it is the custom to solemnise the termination of the Session, and a few days will see the New Palace of Westminster given up to the artists. Government have accepted Lord Lovaine's amendment to the Bankruptcy Bill, which will therefore become law, a Chief Judge being omitted from the programme, and due precautions being enacted to prevent any sudden and unjust dealing with an absentee debtor. Mr. Cowper has made an announcement of very considerable interest. Government approve of the report of the commission on the embankment question; will next Session introduce a bill for carrying it out; and propose to intrust the works to the Metropolitan Board. By that time, possibly, the gigantic drainage works now in the hands of the Board will have so far advanced as to impress the public with a larger idea of the sanitary capabilities of the board than seems at present to pervade London. It is satisfactory that the embankment is at last to be really undertaken. West of the Temple Gardens there is to be a fine roadway, one hundred feet wide, to Westminster-bridge. East of the gardens there is to be a viaduct, seventy feet wide, to Blackfriars Bridge. Thence is to be cut a new street to the Mansion House. The plan is neither glorious, nor imposing, nor Roman, nor Napoleonic, but perhaps it is the best we can get, and certainly it is better than nothing, and we have the money to pay for the works. It probably should some at our little-mindedness and sweep away our small doings to make room for a line of water palaces, we shall be out of the way of humiliation, and posterity may please itself. The other noticeable matters connected with the legislation of the past week are the passing the bill for making University extension to be given in writing, and the bill appropriating the St. Albans and Sudbury seats. There have been Ministerial re-elections (Mr. Layard does not need re-election), and Lord Henry Scott, a Conservative, has defeated the Liberal candidate for Selkirkshire

In the City, as in the world know, the struggle for the seat vacated by Earl Russell has resulted in the election of Mr. Western Wood, brother of the Vice-Chancellor. A brother of Sir Page Wood has solid claims upon the Liberals of the City, for the battle which seated Baron Rothschild was chiefly fought in the House of Commons by the former, whose acuteness, eloquence, and genuinely hearing rendered him an invaluable champion. The Lord Mayor's friends attribute their defeat to "apathy," and also to the absence from London of great numbers of voters who would otherwise have supported Mr. Cubitt. There must be apathy on both sides, for the last return gives 19,026 voters for Cubitt, and only 19,338 polled. The majority for Mr. Wood was 566.

There seems to be little in foreign affairs requiring mention, except that the new Sultan is vigorously prosecuting his economical reforms, and has given a signal proof of his own intention to practise what he preaches by declining the Dowager Sultana's present of a beautiful new wife, remarking that he had already one wife, whom he loved, and that he wanted no additions to his household. A monogamic Sultan arises in an age of Mormonite Christianity!

THE COURT.

The Court remains in the Isle of Wight, where her Majesty is enjoying the quiet retirement of her beautiful marine residence.

On Saturday last the Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia and Princess Alice crossed over to Southampton in the Royal yacht Fairy, and went by special train to Winchester to see the cathedral. The Royal party arrived back to Osborne at half-past seven.

On Sunday the Queen and the Prince Consort, the Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia, Princesses Alice, Helena, and Louise, Prince Arthur and Prince Leopold, attended Divine service, which was performed by the Rev. G. Prothero.

On Monday the Queen and the Prince Consort, and Princess Louise, took a carriage airing. The Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia and Princess Helena crossed over to Southampton in the Royal yacht Fairy, and went in a carriage to visit the cathedral of that city. In the evening Vice-Admiral Sir H. W. Bruce, Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, and Admiral Sir George William Rose, Commander of the South-Western District, arrived at Osborne, and had the honour of dining with the Queen.

On Tuesday the Queen, with the Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia, and Princess Helena, drove out in a carriage and four. Colonel Grant, Groom of the Queen's Household, attended a meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society, and returned to Osborne about half-past four o'clock. The Queen and Princesses Helena and Louise took an open carriage and four. The Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia and Princess Alice rode on horseback.

Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. C. Grey and Major Du Plat have succeeded Lord Alfred Paget and Colonel the Hon. A. Hardinge as Equerries in Waiting to her Majesty the Queen.

Their Imperial Highnesses the Archduke and Archduchess Maximilian of Austria, travelling under the title of Count and Countess of Lachroum, were graciously received at Osborne yesterday (Wednesday) by her Majesty.

It is understood that, according to present arrangements, the Queen and the Prince Consort, accompanied by Princess Alice, will leave Osborne on the 20th inst. for a tour in Ireland.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

On Saturday the Prince of Wales paid the Duke of Leinster a visit at Carton, and remained there until Monday. On Sunday his Royal Highness attended Divine service at the parish church of Maynooth, when the Rev. Mr. Blacker, the Rector, officiated; and subsequently inspected the Roman Catholic College, where he was received by Archbishop Cullen. The little town of Maynooth was well illuminated by the inhabitants in honour of the Prince's arrival.

His Excellency the Turkish Ambassador will leave the Turkish Embassy early this month for Belgium and Holland. His Excellency is expected to be absent about three weeks. The Ambassadress and family will sojourn at St. Leonard's-on-Sea.

The Duke and Duchess of Northumberland have left Northumberland House for Foxton Hall, their marine residence on the coast, near Alnwick.

The marriage of the Marquis of Bath and the Hon. Miss Vesey, daughter of Viscount and Viscountess de Vesci, is appointed to take place on Thursday next.

The Earl and Countess of Derby have left St. James's-square for Knowsley Park for the autumn.

The Earl and Countess of Jersey have left Carlton House-terrace for Sutterton. It is the intention of the noble Earl and Countess to pass the autumn in Ireland.

Viscountess Palmerston will have an assembly this evening (Saturday) at Cambridge House.

A marriage is arranged to take place between Lady Julia Villiers, daughter of the Countess of Jersey, and Sir George Wombwell.

The benefit Lord Herbert was expected to receive from a session at Spalato, Belgium, has not, it is said, been realised. In consequence of increasing feebleness Lord Herbert has returned to England. His Lordship was obliged to be carried on board the steamer in which day he left town for this seat near Salisbury.

Sir Richard Mayne has gone down on Monday next for Dublin. Lady Emily Peel goes to Geneva to pass a fortnight or three weeks.

The Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, M.P., and Mrs. Disraeli have left London for Hatfield House on a visit to the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury.

THE MINISTERIAL ARRANGEMENTS are now complete. Lord Wodehouse has retired from the Foreign Office, and Mr. Layard assumes that post. It is understood that Sir Roundell Palmer, M.P. for Plymouth, will succeed Lord Westbury, and Lord Cranworth, who has long been displaced, and is therefore entitled to a retiring pension. The only remark at the time, that Lord Elgin obtained no office during the late changes in the Ministry.

THE MINISTERIAL WHITEBAIT DINNER.—The customary Ministerial whitebait dinner which precedes the adjournment of Parliament took place on Thursday last at the Trafalgar, Greenwich. The party proceeded to Greenwich "in a steamer from Hungerford-bridge engaged expressly for the occasion," and it is given by a correspondent of the *Daily News* of the circumstance which gave rise to the annual whitebait dinner. "Some years ago," he says, "Sir Robert Peel, Mr. Sidney Herbert, was in the habit of escaping occasionally to his fishing cottage from his Parliamentary duties, and he invited a party of friends to dine with him, as he was familiarly styled, 'Old George Rose,' Secretary of the Treasury, and an old friend of Sir Robert's, to Greenwich. Mr. Gladstone, who was then President of the Board of Trade, was also invited, but could not attend on account of a previous engagement. As the party dined at Greenwich on the 1st of May, and received with great cordiality at the 'Fishing Cottage,' He was in well pleased with his visit and the hospitality of the party—they generally considered two, if not three, bottle men—that on taking leave, Mr. Pitt hoped they would make it an annual affair. Sir Robert was pleased to remind him at the proper time! For a few years Mr. Pitt was an annual guest, and Addington's visit and the hospitality he was always treated to by George Rose." But the dinner was great, railways had not yet started from the river-side, and the Ministerial party had to cross over in boats to the Fleet Minister of the Crown. Sir Robert, however, had his remedy, as he then all sorts of conveyances, and the party dined at the Ship Tavern, Lower London. Greenwich was suggested as a convenient half-way house for the next year's dinner, and it has been the place of meeting for a large number of that august fraternity. The party was now changed from a trio to a score, Sir Robert's invitations being confined to the Cabinet Ministers. It subsequently extended its dimensions, and at last Lord Camden exclusively connected with the Treasury, and sitting at the table, was only fair that Sir Robert Peelian should be released from the expense. It was then arranged that the dinner should be given to some by Sir Robert Peelian—that is to say, at his invitation, and he insisted on still contributing a buck and champagne. At the time of Sir Robert's death Mr. Disraeli took the chair, that became a custom, which has never since been forgotten.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL'S ADDRESS.—The following notice appeared in Tuesday's *Gazette*:—"The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal granting the dignities of Viscount and Earl of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto the Right Hon. John Russell (commonly called Lord John Russell), and to his lawful heirs by the names, styles, and titles of Viscount Amberley, of Amberley, in the county of Gloucester, and of Ardsalla, in the county of Meath, and Earl Russell, of Kingston-Russell, in the county of Dorset.

Last Saturday the president of the Manchester and Salford Equitable Co-operative Society laid the foundation-stone of a weaving shed at Cadee, to hold 500 looms, which will be worked on the co-operative principle, that is, what a loom-is labour. A ten party was afterwards held in the Cloth Hall. Lord has been sought for a spinning mill.

Henry Irving Fellow Crosse, Esq., barrister, of the Middle Temple, has been appointed Attorney-General of British Columbia.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

A memorial clock has been placed in New Brighton Church tower by two ladies to commemorate the death of a sister.

The inhabitants of Chelsea have presented the Rev. R. Burgess, Vicar of Upper Chelsea, with a free-will offering of £1200.

A new church is about to be erected in the district of Christ Church Macclesfield, which contains 20,000 persons and but one church.

The parish church (lately rebuilt) of St. Mawgan, Cornwall, was consecrated on Thursday week by Bishop Trower, on behalf of the Bishop of Exeter.

The foundation-stone of the new church of St. Paul's, Hadlands, Over Darwen, was laid last Saturday by the Bishop of Manchester in the presence of a large number of spectators.

The Bishop of Durham is progressing favourably, and it is anticipated that his health will be restored in a few weeks. His Lordship's Primary Visitation has been postponed.

Her Majesty has confirmed the decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, depriving the Rev. James Bennett of his benefice; and has restored the St. Pinnock, Sussex, has been declared vacant.

On Monday the mausoleum which has been built in the grounds of Frogmore House, and which is to receive the remains of the Duchess of Kent, was consecrated by the Bishop of Oxford. An Incumbent of the Mausoleum was given in the Number of the Journal for the 20th of March last.

The Dean and Chapter of Durham have made an additional donation of £1000 towards the building of St. Catherine's Church, in the parish of St. Margaret, in the city of Durham, now building a new church at Spittal, in Northumberland; and £50 towards the endowment of the same, to the patron of Incumbent.

The first stone has been laid of a new church at Port Adelaide South Australia, and the church at Glenelg is also about to be enlarged. A very fine church for the colony is being built at Gawler, twenty-six miles north of Adelaide, and an impressive ceremony was held there on last Whit Monday, on the occasion of laying the corner stone of the chancel.

The Bishop of London on Monday morning consecrated the beautiful new church of St. Anne, Haggerston, Stamford Hill, Middlesex, built by the munificence of S. Newton, Esq., at a cost of £8000, with schools and schools adjoin. The whole comprise one of the handsomest piles of building in the diocese of London. The site was given, and £4000 is said to have been added to the parish of Lewisham.

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St. Luke's Church, Burwood (about seven miles from Sydney), New South Wales, was consecrated by the Bishop of Sydney on the 1st of May. The church is a substantial building of stone, and though not large presents a purely ecclesiastical appearance. The pews, reading-desk, and fittings, are of deal, stained. On the following day the Bishop consecrated a small church at Castle Hill, about seven miles from Parramatta.

A new church in Upper Garden-street, Westminster, founded by the daughter of Dr. Norris, late Bishop of Ossory and Lismore, was consecrated on Wednesday by the Bishop of London, assisted by the Bishop of Oxford. The church is to be called the Good Shepherd, and the materials used are mainly red brick, stone, and marble. The interior decorations are very rich.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. J. Mee, M.A., of the British and Foreign Bible Society, has been appointed to the deanery of Graham's Town, South Africa, and not to the deanery of Grahamstown, as stated in the last Ecclesiastical Gazette. The Rev. H. Burse has been collated to the archdeaconry of Essex, he having been collated to the prebend of Chiswick, in the diocese of London, on the 25th ult. The Rev. C. A. St. John Mildmay, Hursley, Hants, to Jointneston, St. Helens; Rev. J. Burrow to Warehorne, Kent; Rev. T. Wilson to Sargent Bodmin, Cornwall; Rev. Canon Jones to Llanvair Talhaiarn, St. Asaph; Rev. W. Shedden, St. Helens, *Chaplaincies*; The Rev. J. Alston to Mr. Tweedmouth, Northumberland; Rev. J. Pilkington to the Bishop's Industrial Schools, Durham. *Incumbencies*. The Rev. N. G. Grey to St. Mary's, Dover; Rev. B. Bennett to Ashton-under-Lyne; Rev. Roscoe Church, Kilmarnock, Ayr. *Curacies*: The Rev. H. J. Bailly to Longworth, Berks; Rev. H. Helsen, Rev. A. Jones to Llanfair Talhaiarn, *Guardian*.

PROPOSED PROTESTANT CHURCH IN VORARLBERG, AUSTRIA. The new law for the Protestants in Austria has given spirits and hopes to the professors of that religion. Intelligence about the progress, from the capital of Vorarlberg, an Austrian circle at the western extremity of the Tyrol, is said to be to the effect that a meeting of Presbyterians recently have held for the purpose of saying what can be done in the way of building a Presbyterian church. The meeting was numerously held, for the province. Baron Poenitz, who is married to a Scottish lady, gave the use of his house for the first general meeting. The Baron is a Roman Catholic, but his family are staunch Protestants, and he is taking the lead in this important movement. He is supported by Count Thurn, Governor-General of Bregenz, who have formed themselves into a committee of management. The Austrian government requires a sum of £2000 to be raised before the congregation can be formed, or an annual income of 1000 florins (£150); and the meeting at Baron Poenitz's was to try how much towards that sum could be obtained, and what further steps should be taken in furtherance of the object. The sum of £1000 was already signed for in the room, and about 12,000 florins more in the shape of yearly subscriptions. In addition to the money collected, the Baron has given a commodious site, which must be used for the church and school to the value of 3000 florins. The committee are of that the efficiency of the Bible Society and Friendly Protestant Society and many surely will be found willing and able to add a little to the fund for raising the first Presbyterian church and the first school for the children of Protestants, in Vorarlberg.

UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—Oxford: The Rev. R. Hansell, M.A., has been elected to the Principalship of the Hall under the diocese of Norwich, and Mr. C. W. Clarke, B.A., of Balliol, to the open fellowship of Mr. Hutson has been elected to the Fellowship.

There was a strong muster at Eton College Election on Saturday, to participate in the festivities. The proceedings commenced, as was given in the quadrangle by Austen-Leigh, K.S., "captain" of the collegers for the ensuing year. At the termination of the examination, all of which proceeded with considerable animation and spirit, most of the visitors adjourned to the college chapel, to inspect the recent improvements in that sacred edifice during the last few years. Among the principal of these are the marvellously stained-glass windows, by Wailes, of Newcastle. Within one of the aisles of the college. The usual election dinner took place in the college hall, at three o'clock, where covers for about 200 persons were laid, the collegers being also among the number. The principal event of Election Saturday is the annual procession of boat from the college-head to Surly Hall and back, and accordingly some thousands of spectators assembled in the Brocas to witness the start, and the event was one of unusual interest, as it took place upon the Thames. The vacation commenced yesterday, at the close of the examinations. The boys of the college will return to Eton on Sept. 19; those on Sept. 20th, Sept. 19; and the remainder on Sept. 20. There are now considerably more than 800 boys in the college, and the number is rapidly in progress to become nearer the increasing numbers.

On Tuesday afternoon the distribution of prizes to the pupils of King's College School took place in the large hall of the college, before a large and fashionable assembly. The prizes were given to the scholars by the Rev. Dr. Wordsworth, first-class classical; W. T. T. Dyer, first-class mathematical; R. Henry Hall, R. Bentley Cox, and Alexander Grant, 1st division; J. P. Bourchier, 2nd division; A. L. Whatcroft, second division mathematical; W. J. Brooks, third-class, division A; W. Lee, third-class, division B; E. C. Hall, fifth-class, division A; and S. Hall, sixth-class, division A. The prizes were then distributed as follows:—Prize for Latin Hexameters, R. Bentley Cox; Latin Prose, J. C. Wallcutch; prize for Greek Iambics, given by the Council, R. Pryce Owen; prize for Latin Verse, given by the Council, R. Pryce Owen; prize for English Verse, given by the Head Master, J. H. M. Wetherell; prize for an English Essay, given by the Head Master, J. R. Bourchier; Alderson Prize, Rice Price, J. J. C. Wylie.

The distribution of prizes at the City of London School took place the same day, when, after the declamations in honour of the founder, the Lord Mayor, on the report of the Examiners, presented the following principal prizes:—Bentley Scholarship, G. S. Brown; Solomons Scholarships, E. Powell; Peterson Scholarship, W. Lee; Mercers' Exhibitions, Classical, W. J. Brown; Mathematical, St. Thomas's Medical Scholarship, A. C. Mayberry; Carpenters' Exhibitions, Classical, W. Lee; Mathematical, W. J. Brooks; Rev. Dr. Conquest's gold medal, T. S. Alder; Sir James Shaw's classical medal, G. S. Brown; Alderman Wilson's prize, W. Lee; Mr. Sheriff Rose's prize, Alexander Reid; R. Hale; Sir G. Carroll's medal for French, C. H. Nelson; Sir G. Carroll's medal for Mathematics, W. Lee; Alderman Hale's medal for arithmetic, J. R. Syme; Bently Lott's medal for writing, R. Ashton; Bentley Virtue's prize, J. E. Symes.

On Thursday, St. James's Day, the prizes were distributed at Forest School, near Walthamstow. The Bishop of London, the Bishop of Lincoln, Rev. Dr. Gilkestie, Principal and sole trustee, and most of the neighbouring clergy and gentry were present.

The annual distribution of prizes at the Islington Proprietary School took place on Tuesday, when Mr. Vicar Gibbs presided, and Revs. Dr. Cumming filled the chair. The Head Master, the Rev. R. W. Bush, M.A., read a long list of the honours gained during the year by pupils of the school at Oxford, Cambridge, King's College, and in the Government Competitive Examinations. Mr. T. Bennett has been elected Head Master of Penzance Grammar School.

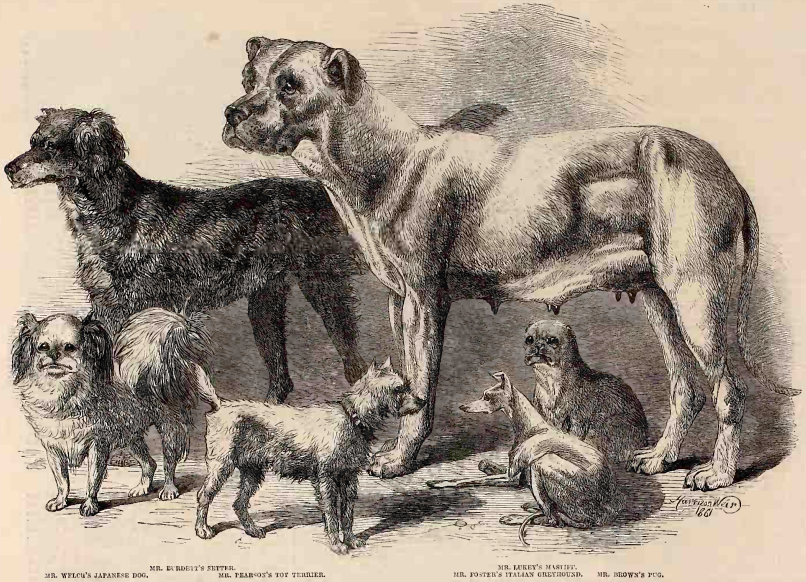
The Telford medals of the Institution of Civil Engineers have been awarded to W. H. Preece, G. P. Bidder, jun., and F. Fox; and premiums of books to F. Braithwaite, G. Hurwood, and W. Hull.

Her Majesty's Commissioners for the International Exhibition of 1862 have received a communication from the Italian Government intimating that commissioners have been appointed to represent Italy in the coming exhibition.

LITERATURE AND ART.

"Now we're off!" Such is the never-failing exclamation that issues from the lips of the traveller, the most averse even from stereotyped conventionalities, when the screech of the railway whistle, the casting off of the steam-boat moorings, the "give them their heads" of the stage-coachman to the ostler—yes, there are still some stage-coachmen and still some ostlers left—proclaims immobility to be at an end, and locomotion to have begun. "Now we're off!" The delightful words are just now finding upon many tongues. "Now we're off!" elucidates the member of the Alpine Club, as knapsack on back and *Alpenstock* in hand, he starts for his beloved "peaks, passes, and glaciers." "Now we're off!" the jaded journalist, the faggod-out man of letters murmur, as they bid adieu for a season to scissors and paste, to printers' imps and proofsheets. "Now we're off!" cries, in jubilant tones, the artist as he makes a preliminary call at sketching-shops for a fresh supply of moist colours, camp-stools, and sun-defying umbrellas, and hies him gaily to Devonshire or South Wales, to the Highlands or the Lakes, to the Pyrenees or the Picrees, to the Maritime or the Cottian Obcrland. And "Now we're off" must the Minister of State exclaim, exhibited his hands, and chuckling gaily, as a spruce, decorated Citizen steam-boat bears him and his colleagues to Greenwich, there to dine in the dulcet regions of the Ship, kept by Mr. Hurt, of the Trafalgar. For is not the Ministerial whitebait dinner the event pre-eminent in the whole overture, to the commencement of the Ministerial holidays—holidays during which the "Imperials" of inquisitive Opposition Members of the Opposition trouble not, and the voice of the contankerous is hushed?

A Government dinner of long-remembered fame recently volunteered some amusing "folk lore" relative to the origin and derivation of the white bait dinner. One Sir Robert Preston, it appears, a last century Baronet and member of Parliament, made himself so free with the fish that grew out of an annual whitebait treat which Sir Robert used to give in a more convivial manner than the present Right Honourable George Rose. He was, besides, a tremendous diner-out at Club, and at George Rose, was the constant butt for the satire and invective of William Gilbert, "the Rose" was also addicted, by the testimony of his once, since you "served out dogs in the Navy." Old George had been in early life a Purser in the Navy, and Gilbert's epithet applied to Mr. Rose ending with "yours with the feelings that suit him as a man" to

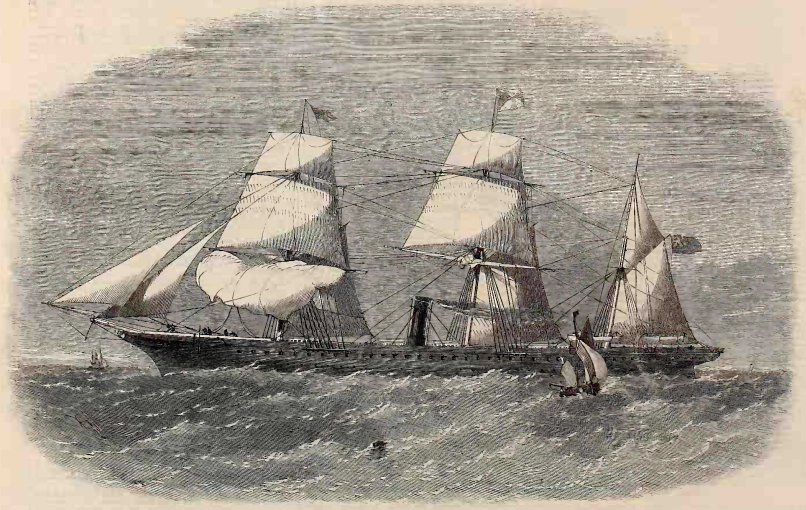


MR. BURDETT'S SETTER.
MR. WELCH'S JAPANESE DOG. MR. PEARSON'S TOY TERRIER. MR. LUKEY'S MASTIFF. MR. FOSTER'S ITALIAN GREYHOUND. MR. BROWN'S PUG.

PRIZE DOGS AT THE LEEDS SHOW.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 120.

REVIEW OF FEDERAL TROOPS BY PRESIDENT LINCOLN AND GENERAL SCOTT.

On July 4, the anniversary of American Independence, 20,000 troops belonging to the State of New York alone were passed in review before the President and General Scott. Many of the Secretaries of the different departments were present, among whom Mr. Seward occupied a prominent position on the right of the Commander-in-Chief. The moment taken by our Special Artist for his sketch of this imposing ceremony, engraved on page 111, was when the Garibaldi Guard was marching past. As each company came in front of General Scott the men took the green sprigs they had fastened amid their cock feathers and threw them towards the old chieftain. The Garibaldi Guard is composed of Hungarians, Germans, Swiss, Italians, and French, and they are uniformed after the fashion of the Sardinian Bersaglieri.



THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY'S NEW STEAM-SHIP MOOLTAN.—SEE PAGE 109.

REVIEW OF FEDERAL TROOPS ON THE 4TH OF JULY BY PRESIDENT LINCOLN AND GENERAL SCOTT: THE GARIBALDI STAND TAKEN PART—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

WHEN the "dog star rages" the House of Peers asserts itself as part of the constitution of the country by driving through a number of stages a number of bills by a series of rapacious jerks. No doubt Lord Derby and Lord Redesdale persist and vow that they will not permit the Lordships' House to be a mere registry of the doings of the Commons; but, somehow, mankind out of doors incline to the notion of the mere recording powers of the Peers, and dare rather to this one or twice in a Session they find a fish debate to bolster up a speech, the positive and active existence of the second estate of the realm. The old storyteller who prays for rain, perhaps has his eye elevated, now and then, but few days or so these have been two features in the House of Lords which are noticeable. In the first place, the transmigration of Lord John Russell into Earl Russell has been made complete by the ceremonial of the admission among his peers. For a week the Lordship remained in a state of chronic and half-disappointed expectation. Everybody, more or less, purposes to market, while, and gold, did not appear in the locks until the 1st of July. It is a pity that the old-fashioned full-bottomed which deputed Earl Russell in a coronet and robes far too large for him, for when his Lordship appeared in the House in the latter garb the recollection suggested was back to the good old days, when Reynolds drew the indefatigable secretaries between a caricature and its subject, and how the caricature gained a place in the minds eye from a likeness. Well, just this occurred to the spectator when the new Peer, in his robes, formed part of a procession in which, exhausted enough, it was all men, except Earl Russell and Earl Granville, who, walking last, did not break the physical contract which was presented. The procession was from the Chancellor's throne (occupied with his back sideways), is anything but imposing. It does not take long, but seems and seems to be very much like a bore. It is the only time we ever scened more relieved than Earl Russell himself when he took his seat in his usual accustomed corner on the Opposition cross-benches, and with only a gangway between him and the Bishops. Curiously enough, on that evening there was a division against the Government, which was carried in favour by a majority of only one, which was the new Earl's vote.

On another evening the Peers returned to their country seats. The occasion was the discussion of the disagreement of the Commons with the Lords' amendments on the subject of the proposed Chief Judge in bankruptcy. The object of the noble the new Lord Chancellor, a measure which it is probably be found not to be too easy. That noble and learned Lord opened the debate in a speech of immense power, and conscious that a majority was against him, he did not hesitate to make that a restrain any of his knowledge that the movement was, like that against Lord Eldon in the Commons, a party one. The opposition, if it was led by an ex-Chancellor, who, remembering how often his weakness was thrown in his teeth by Lord Chancellor when he was at the Bar, availed himself of the first opportunity when they met in a common arena to endeavour to pay off old scores. Indeed, it is probable that all the other old lawyers present had been more or less severely handled taken by Lord Westbury who Attorney-General were influenced by a similar feeling, for the last time and of course the new and learned leader of the Conservatives no doubt determined the opposition which was organised. Accordingly these sages, sage being here more than usually applicable with any degree of truth, to the Chancellorship of the appointment of a Chief Judge in Bankruptcy, which was to get rid of the Commissioners altogether, and to give the tribunal requisite to the Divorce Court, where an able single Judge has given out a most satisfactory, if not a very great success; and actually persisted in committing the radical changes in the administration of bankruptcy to a set of functionaries whose disagreeable qualities Agnes have been proved to be, not only intolerable, of the alternation which has taken place, and who would have been swept away by the Government of the legal and commercial worlds, if the Government had ventured to ask the House of Commons for retiring pensions for them. The law Lords—those weird brethren of the law in the House, and who have been, like Hyder Ali, known in a legal Chelsea or Greenwich Hospital in default of any other asylum for the old Commanders—found their position a very hard one indeed, and hardly expect that they will succeed in stopping to any extent the career of a great costly judge and legal reformer.

The House of Commons is now reduced in point of numbers to something just over the chartered forty which constitutes a House. It need not be said that this number is made up mostly of a class of members who are five so much in the House that there is constant speculation as to the nature of their habitations when Parliament is not sitting. They are always there, and always; and although when Sir Gilbert Heathcote or some such unprecedly skipped in his Indian Budget there were not twenty hearers present, and when I have no-confidence motions (the last referred to the idea of the lockers-on) were all close at hand, although even their powers of sufferance did not enable them to hear the Minister for the Home Department. It has become a matter of fact that certain members who have been comedy but adequately described as the temple of the Chief to amuse themselves by saying before Mr. William Cowper, the Chief Commissioner of Works, who, being a well-to-do country gentleman, has taken the ministers of forge to please everybody, with the usual result. There was one of these demonstrations on the part of Mr. Bernal Osborne and Mr. Gregory one night, in which the King the Fine Arts Committee was one of the most patriotic and most obtrusive gentlemen contrived to use language which drew down a reply for an hour of the days when the member who was prepared to vindicate himself and his opinions by his personal prowess, and this even in the English Parliament. In that of Ireland, of course, all believe that a supply of claret was kept up so regularly in the lobby as a supply of refreshments. It did chance of to some of the unpunctual of the members that both gentlemen in question have been named as candidates for the Secretary-ship for Ireland, which happened to have been given away the very day before. It is not surprising, therefore, that one of them, with the mind full of the subject, was weak enough to take an illustration in the course of his speech from a description which Cicero gives of the mode in which young politicians were trained for the Irish Secretary-ship, but which was probably meant to apply, not quite unfitly, to the appointment which had just been made. The manner which thus peeped out was gratifying to some listeners, as it accounted for the fervour of the attack on a gentleman who is connected by family ties with Lord Palmerston, and who is understood to be specially esteemed by the Premier. For some time past Mr. Gregory has been silent and moody. One night, when the subject was the relative increase of the French and English navies, he suddenly roused himself from his torpor and launched into a violent attack on the unpopularity which was thought that he was about to pronounce one of those summaries of the Session which Lord Lyndhurst, Lord Brougham, Lord Derby, and Lord Lyttelton descendant of late. When the effect of his outburst was may be judged from the fact that Mr. White, in his illustrating, good-natured way, absolutely answered him in the strict sense of that term; and Sir John Pakington and Mr. Henley, his own colleagues, thought it necessary to get up and declare their adhesion to the course taken by the Government, and so gave him the mash direct. He has not appeared in the House since, so this probably accounts for the fact that he has not again this year his exit as well on the whole he rather ignominious, and he is falling sequal to a series of unadvantageous and inhumanagement which have characterised his proceedings during the Session. The last debate there was exhibited as complete a specimen of that which is metaphorically called "eating his leek" as the part of the great naval reformer, and, so to speak, growler, Mr. Lindsay, as could well be witnessed.

The wonderful persistence of our legislators in the carrying out of their own crotchets has been as much displayed as ever. It is not patriotism, it is hardly vanity, which can induce gentlemen to make long speeches, which are never reported, to empty houses; it can only be a mania which is caught from the atmosphere of the place, and which is too powerful to be shaken off. Every one knows that the bringing in of the Appropriation Bill means that the remainder of the business of the Session is purely formal and technical, and that even the time which that measure takes in passing through its stages is grudged as an impediment to the prorogation. Yet Lord Robert Montagu chose the second reading of even such a bill to propose that its progress should be delayed for a week at least, and endeavoured to prove his case by a mild attempt at a summary of the Session. Again, on an evening when all the business might have been well got through in two hours, and nobody have been lost in the way of result, the lawyers, finding a clear stage, eagerly crowded on it, and from half-past five to ten hours intervened through the House the inspiriting accents of the Attorney-General, Sir Fitzroy Kelly, Mr. Malins, &c.—scarcely if at all relieved by the more argumentative tones of the Solicitor-General, the neatness, ingenuity, and gentlemanly fluency of Mr. Bovill. Then, on a question of the Paper Duties, some of the two members for Truro—both of whom are sound Protectionists—were heard, and the Cornish men distinguished from his colleague, and because he is lord of the manor of the Duchy, which lie of the coast of Cornwall, or for any other reason why, is called "Selby Selby," and not Selby Selby, as an ordinary mortal of exactly thirteen members. It is probable that there never has been a Session in which there has been so much talk as distinguished from speech-making proper. There has been a mighty splutter over the Estimates, but there has not been a reduction made in a single vote; indeed, the only saving that is apparent is the item of the Exhibition been £200 a year, which was taken away from a miserable German travelling showman to give to the Royal Academy. Of course, in the last words we should indicate on the subject of our legislature, we would not state any favourable opinion that the present is the worst Parliament that has sat since that which was presided over by "Prince Goa Barbecues."

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

[The following abstract of the proceedings in both Houses of Parliament on Friday, July 26, appeared in our Town Edition last week.]

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY, JULY 26.

DEATHS OF THE HOUSE.—The EARL OF DERBY drew the attention of the House to the deaths which had occurred in the House since it last met, and with the issue of business before Parliament. Before Wednesday 58 bills were introduced into the House of Commons, and 30 had been read a second time. Of these bills 78 had been passed, 5 had been rejected by the Commons, 25 withdrawn, and upwards of 30 had been postponed in consideration of the Lower House. In their Lordship's House there were 45 bills awaiting the royal assent, 16 of which are the result of the session a very important class of bills before their Lordships which there seemed no likelihood of getting through. He alluded to the Bankruptcy and the criminal law, which were on their Lordships' paper, but for the consideration of which they had been unable to find time. Many public business suffered very seriously from the haste with which it was commenced, and the Bankruptcy Bill, which, in its present form, had been hurriedly disposed of the other day in the House of Commons after a few o'clock, was a striking illustration of the evil consequences of inspection measures. There had yesterday been 26 bills on their Lordships' table, but they had been disposed of in a manner which he (Lord Derby) wished to ask was whether the noble Earl opposite (Earl Granville) was prepared to say that the Government would not press the Bankruptcy Bill and not press forward bills when it was impossible that they could receive the attention which they required? He (Lord Derby) could not but view with the view of preventing injurious haste in the House of Commons—Lord LANSDOWNE thought it desirable to enter into explanation with regard to the subject at the Bankruptcy Peer Bill. He really did not think that the Government were to be blamed for the course which they had taken with regard to the Bankruptcy Bill. Five minutes before the House went into Committee on this bill their Lordships sent down a message to the House of Commons to ask to other questions raised by the Earl of Derby. After some further conversation the subject dropped.

DISABILITY AND INSOLVENT BILL.—The reasons of the House of Commons for disagreeing to their Lordships' amendments in the bill in the above bill were considered, and a lengthened discussion took place on the motion of the Lord Chancellor that the House do not insist on its disagreement to the amendments. The Lord Chancellor said that the House of Commons had to the office, power, and duties of the Chief Judge." The House having divided, there appeared—Contents, 39; Non-contents, 17; majority against the Government, 34.

The other bills and Lords' amendments were then disposed of.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY, JULY 26.

NEW WRIT.—At the morning sitting a new writ was ordered to be issued for the borough of Cambridge, in the room of Mr. Hugh Fortescue, who accepted the office of Chief Secretary for Ireland, in the room of Mr. Cardwell, who accepted the office of Chancellor of the Duchy.

The House then went into Committee of Supply, and was occupied until the evening sitting in passing votes for civil services in Class 1.

THE MAGISTRATES AT RYDE.—Mr. H. LEWIS asked the Secretary for the Home Department whether the Government intended to take any steps with Thomas Carter for three weeks to prison and hard labour for stealing in the parish of Ryde? Mr. SOTHERON ESTCOURT replied that the conviction of Mr. Thomas Thorpe Fowle and Mr. Le Marchant Thomas at the Ryde Petty Sessions, that the Government had been unable to take any steps with regard to those magistrates on the subject, but he had not received any writ.

THE CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES.—Mr. GLADSTONE, in reply to a question of the Government to the increase of the Civil Service, and the importance of supplementary estimates, said that he could not at present make any other measures, especially by the reappointment of a Committee of the House, to consider the whole question of the Civil Service Estimates. He thought that the adoption of the new trade conditions would check the growth of that noble service, and he was glad to say that the Government had succeeded in obtaining a treaty, the obtaining the position of a Protectorate along the territories from Cape Coast Castle to Lagos, and the establishment of the Consulate should be, and were about to be, established at Lagos. It was their duty to put down with this country, and the slave trade would gradually die out.—Lord PALMERSTON said that the Government were not in a position to say that the most anxious attention of the Government was given to it. The noble Lord concluded by saying that the Government had no intention which were going on cross this subject with other Powers, particularly France, with regard to the Suez Canal, and that they were not at present engaged in making a satisfactory arrangement. When at length it was decided that an act were passed, he should consent to introduce it. It was found that the latter vessel were commanded by a captain from the Southern States the Government of the United States had requested that the vessel had for its captain a man from the Northern States the case was very different. The Government had no intention of interfering in the matter was under the consideration of the noble Lord the Secretary for Foreign Affairs. He did not see how they could interfere in the matter.—Mr. BRIGHT asked the reminder of the night was occupied with the consideration of the remaining Estimates.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—SATURDAY, JULY 27.

The House met on Saturday morning, and completed the important work of the Estimates, by agreeing to the report of the Committee of Supply.

THE CHURCH RATES AMENDMENT BILL.—The Lords' amendments of the EXCHEQUER stated that the supplementary votes had cut down his Budget surplus from £1,200,000 to only £1,000,000, and that it was from all the preconclusive of the previous, which had already in some departments surpassed the expenditure.

Several bills were advanced a stage.

The Appropriation Bill was then terminated by Mr. B. OSBORNE calling attention to the injury which some of the freezers in the Houses of Parliament had sustained.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Appropriation of Seats Bill passed through Committee.

THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS AMENDMENT BILL, opposed by several Conservative Peers, but, on a division, the second reading was carried by a majority of 17.

A large number of bills were advanced a stage, including the Irrotwoods Fair Bill, which was read a third time and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

THE GALWAY CONTRACT.—The House was elicited to in the House of Commons. LORD PALMERSTON stated, in reply to Mr. Gregory, that the Government had not received any information from the Galway Company of their intention in regard to the recommendations of the Select Committee, but that they were aware that several gentlemen connected with the Galway had left and America; and he thought, moreover, that Galway was the most central point on the Irish coast.

THE CONSOLIDATED FUND APPROPRIATION BILL.—Upon the motion for the second reading of this bill considerable discussion was occasioned by an amendment of Lord R. MONTAGU, to the effect that before the second reading for the bill should be printed and placed in the hands of members.—This amendment was negatived, and the bill was read a second time.

WILLS AND DOMICILES OF BRITISH SUBJECTS BILL.—On the order for going into Committee on this bill the ATTORNEY-GENERAL explained the nature of the measure. It provides that no British subject shall acquire a domicile in a foreign country unless he has resided there for twelve months after he has made a declaration that he must of a declaration of acquiring the intention to become domiciled. Foreign conventions would be necessary to give effect to the provisions of this measure.—A legal discussion ensued, in which Sir F. Kelly, Sir G. Bowyer, the Solicitor-General, Mr. Malins, and Lord Dunkellin took part. The House went into Committee, and the various clauses of the bill were agreed to.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The Land Tax Redition Loan Bill was read a second time, as were the Militia Pay Bill and the Militia Ballots Suspension Bill. The Lords amendments on the Bail Court Chancery Bill were agreed to. The Drainage of Land Bill, the Public Offices Site Bill, and the Petitions British Forces India bill were read a third time and passed. Some other bills were advanced a stage.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

Lord J. Russell took the oaths and his seat on being created Earl Russell.

The Accessories and Abettors, the Criminal Statutes, the Larceny Act, the Malicious Injuries to Property, the Coinage Offences, the Forgery, and the Offences Bills were severally read a second time, as were the Durham University Bill and several others of minor importance.

The report of amendments of the Appropriation of Seats (Sanitary and St. James) Bill was received.

The Enlistment in India Bill and the Municipal Corporations Act Amendment Bill passed through Committee.

Several bills were read a third time and passed, and others advanced a stage.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill passed through Committee, as did the East India Loan (No 2) Bill, the Militia Pay Bill, and the Militia Ballot Suspension Bill.

The Treasury Chest Fund Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Lunatics (Ireland) Bill went into Committee.

The Parochial Offices Bill passed through Committee, as did the Copyright (Musical Compositions) Act (No. 2) Bill, and the Offices of Rosters, Royal Navy, Bill.

The Government of the Navy Bill, as amended, was considered, and ordered to be read a third time the next day.

BANKRUPTCY BILL.—Mr. SPEAKER stated that the Lords had insisted on their amendments in the Bankruptcy Bill relating to the Chief Judge, with which the Commons had disagreed, and had not insisted on the amendments with which the Commons disagreed, and gave their reasons, which were ordered to be printed, and considered the next day.

BIL. DUNLOP'S DESPATCHES.—AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.—Mr. GRIFFITH moved for copies of Mr. Dunlop's despatches from Vienna, when acting lately as diplomatic agent of the Government in that locality and asked what part her Majesty's Government had taken in the differences between Austria and Hungary.—Lord PALMERSTON, in declining to produce the papers, which could not be given without injury to the public service, said that he was of opinion that Austria should be presented as a great empire in the centre of Europe, and that it was the interest of that empire and of Europe, they left them to be settled by the parties themselves, whatever might be their opinion as to the rights of the case.—The motion was withdrawn.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The Indictable Offences (Metropolitan District) Bill was withdrawn.

The Lunacy Regulation Bill was read.

The Grand Juries (Ireland) Bill was passed through Committee.

The Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill was, after some debate, read a third time and passed.

The Volunteers' Tolls Exemptions Bill passed through Committee, and by leave was read a third time and passed.

The East India Loan Bill, the Militia Pay Bill, the Militia Ballots Suspension Bill, the Wills and Domiciles of British Subjects Bill, the Bankruptcy of Personality of British Subjects Bill, the Statute Law Revision Bill, the Copyright (Musical Compositions) Act Amendment Bill, the Lunatics (Ireland) Act Amendment Bill, the Metropolitan Police District Receiver Bill, the Parochial Offices Bill, the Government of Dependencies Bill, and the Government of the Navy Bill, were severally read a third time and passed.

The Grand Juries (Ireland) Bill, on the motion of the Lord Advocate for disagreeing with the Commons on the subject of the Chief Judge in Bankruptcy, under the Bankruptcy Bill, was read a second time.—Mr. CHICHESTER FORTESCUE moved that the House do not insist on its disagreement to the Lords' amendments in the Bill. After a long discussion the motion was preferable to the loss of the bill, which must otherwise cease. The motion was agreed to.

ENFRANCHISEMENT OF THE THAMES.—In answer to Sir J. Shelley, Mr. CHICHESTER FORTESCUE said that it was the plan of the Thames Improvement Commissioners, that plan was found to be the most consistent with private interests and public convenience, and he believed that the Government and the Government was prepared to adopt their recommendation. It was not intended that the Commissioners should be to carry out the work, but it would be intrusted to the Metropolitan Board of Works.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

ROYAL CONVEYANCE.—Her Majesty has given her commission to the following bills:—Tay, Piers and Harbours, Turnpike Trusts Arrangements, Harbours, Passengers' Small Vessels (Ireland), Harbours, Docks, and Piers, Pensions, Railway Companies Mortgage Transfer (Scotland), Drumkeeping (Ireland), Lunatics (Ireland), Parochial Offices (Ireland), Copyright (Musical Compositions), Vaccination, Voters (Ireland), University Elections, Dublin Revising Barristers, Lincoln Jurors (Ireland), Lunacy Regulation, Bankruptcy Law (Ireland) Act Continuance, Local Government Act Amendment, Locomotive Trams (Scotland), Bankruptcy (Ireland) Act Continuance, Irrotwoods Fairs, Drainage Limitation, East India Consols, &c., County Surveyors, &c. (Ireland) Public Works (Ireland), Bankruptcy (Ireland) Act Amendment, Writers and Solicitors (Ireland), White Herring Fishery (Scotland), Turnpike Acts Continuance, Public Works Loan Advances, Consolidated Fund, Oath Relief, and thirty-two private bills.

The Lords Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Argyll, and the Earl St. Germans.

THE PUBLIC BILLS were read a third time and passed—viz., the Industrial Schools (Scotland), Industrial Schools, Enlistment in India, and Indemnity Bills.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

NEW MEMBERS.—Sir G. Grey took the oaths and his seat for Morpeth on being appointed Secretary for the Home Department, in the room of Sir G. C. Lewis, now Secretary for War; Sir R. Peel, for Tamworth, on being appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland, in the room of Mr. Cardwell, now Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; Mr. W. Wood, for the City of London, in the room of Lord R. Russell, now appointed one of the Vice Presidents of the Committee of Council; Mr. Coles, for Andover, in the room of Mr. Cabell, who has accepted office.

THE GALWAY CONTRACT.—Lord PALMERSTON, in reply to Colonel French, said he had not yet received any information from the new given from the Cunard Steamship Company. The Government, however, would make a statement on the subject from the peerage.—The several bills upon the paper were advanced a stage.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, MADE AT THE ROYAL OBSERVATORY, GREENWICH.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N. Long. 0° 0' 47" W.; Height above sea, 84 feet.

DAY.	BARO METER REDUCED TO 32°			THERMOMETER.			WIND.		RAIN in the Day.
	Barometer at 9 A.M.	Barometer at 3 P.M.	Barometer at 9 P.M.	Maximum in the Day.	Minimum in the Night.	General Direction	Estimated Force (0 to 12) at 9 A.M.	Estimated Force (0 to 12) at 3 P.M.	
	Inches	Inches	Inches						Inches
24	29·731	29·5	29·7	92	59	0	0	0	0·41
25	29·7	29·6	29·7	91	59	0	0	0	0·47
26	29·650	29·0	29·4	85	58	0	0	0	0·39
27	29·727	29·6	29·7	91	59	0	0	0	0·41
28	29·784	29·6	29·7	91	59	0	0	0	0·41
29	29·845	29·4	29·7	91	59	0	0	0	0·41
30	29·845	29·4	29·7	91	59	0	0	0	0·41

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	Barometer at 9 A.M.	Barometer at 3 P.M.	Barometer at 9 P.M.	Maximum in the Day.	Minimum in the Night.	General Direction	Estimated Force (0 to 12) at 9 A.M.	Estimated Force (0 to 12) at 3 P.M.	
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29	29·845	29·4	29·7	91	59	0	0	0	0·41
30	29·845	29·4	29·7	91	59	0	0	0	0·41

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at Greenwich:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29·650	29·605	29·557	29·724	29·803	29·781	29·836
Temperature of Air	85°	84°	84°	91°	91°	91°	91°
Temperature of Evaporation	58°	58°	58°	59°	59°	59°	59°
Direction of Wind	W.	SSW.	W.	W.	W.	W.	SSW.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.—At Andover on Monday Mr. Henry Beaumont Coles, of Middleton-House, Longparish, who represented the borough from 1847 to 1857, was returned in place of Lord Mayor Cabell without opposition. He said he was a Liberal Conservative, and that he should not entertained and unaffected in their integrity the settled institutions of the country.—At Ryde, on Tuesday, Mr. Cardwell, who has accepted the office of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, was on Tuesday re-elected member for the city of Oxford, without opposition. Mr. Cardwell addressed the electors at considerable length, tendering them his sincere thanks for returning him for the third time within a period of little more than two years. He had favourably received the recent changes in the Ministry, and considered the principle and domestic policy of the Palmerston Administration. The right gentleman was enthusiastically received.—The election for Morpeth, occasioned by the acceptance by Sir George Grey of the office of Home Secretary, passed by the acceptance by Sir George Grey of the office of Home Secretary, passed by the acceptance by Sir George Grey of the office of Home Secretary, passed

NATIONAL SPORTS.

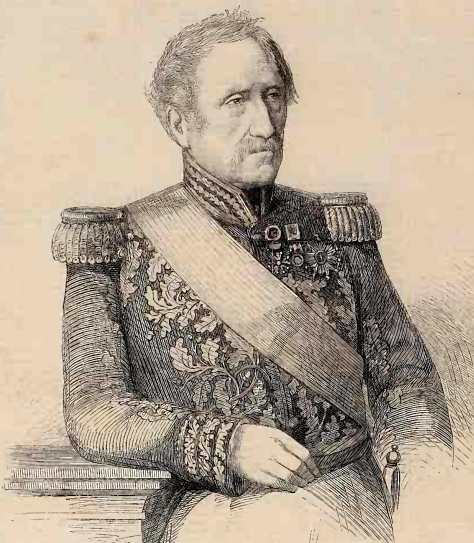
Goodwood, which, in spite of the enormous profit made annually out of its Grand Stand, prize-sheet £700 less in added money for four days than Brighton does for three, opened well this year. For the Craven Stakes, Racecourse, as usual, took his canter in his muzzle, and then, with 7lb. extra, led from end to end, and won by a length. Lord Portsmouth was loudly cheered as he led him back to scale; and well he deserved it. Coaster, the jockey, seemed to have quite recovered the effects of his Ascot shake off the Nan Darrel filly, and his friends say that in his first moment of returning consciousness he was heard to murmur, with true professional fervour, "Who rode the mare?" Gratwicke Stakes brought on a much weaker lot than we were wont to see in "the brave days of old," and the grey Dr. Leger colt blundered sentenced Knight of St. Patrick and three others in a canter. The Knight made the running in some portion of the race, and his earing almost "strangled" him when he was pulled up. The Lavant Stakes produced a tremendous race between Repose and Pelignor by Rataplan, the latter, with just 6lb. the worst of the weight, being beaten by a short head. No less than seventy animals were "coloured," and forty-five "stripped" for the Sussex Stakes Cup; and thus the Joe Miller Chester Cup start, which has long been a regular feature in point of numbers since racing was a sport, had to yield by two. After ten and thirty minutes' delay, Gaper, who had the second favourite, got well off, and at the stand it was a match between Lady Emma and Knight of St. Patrick, the latter in front and in that order they finished. The Knight gave the winner, a three-year-old filly by Stockwell—Ayesha, and only beaten by a head. It is said that Lord Exeter is very anxious to buy this mare for his son Lord Amcotts Lewis, who carried 10lb. more than the winner, was fourth; and the Unclassic Mr. Horne Thimbleby, Mr. Wallis, broke down badly. Mr. Alexander had, however, a good slice of comfort in the Hon. Stakes with his gelding; and Elderton showed a sad lack of pace in a half-mile sweepstakes, which Scotston showed a sad lack of pace in a half-mile sweepstakes, which Scotston showed a sad lack of pace in a half-mile sweepstakes, which Scotston

COUNT ORNANO, THE NEWLY-CREATED MARSHAL OF FRANCE.

THE suddenness with which the important ceremony of the final interment of the remains of Napoleon I. in their magnificent resting-place under the dome of the Invalides was decided upon deprived this great historical event and "closing scene" of much of the éclat that would otherwise have attended it. The proceedings may be said almost to have passed simply *en famille*; the Emperor, the Empress, the Prince Imperial, three Princes of the Bonaparte family, and the great State functionaries alone assisting at the solemnity of transporting the coffin of the First Napoleon from the chapel wherein it had hitherto lain to the porphyrean sarcophagus so long in preparation for its reception, and about which for a time, while it was a question of burying the Emperor at St. Denis, some uncertainty existed as to its future occupant. The four or five hundred veterans drawn up in four lines in the Cour Vauban to await the arrival of the nephew of their first Emperor served, as it were, as the link between the two, and their cry of "Vive l'Empereur," although as sincere as ever while, was but as the feeble echo of the exclamations of their younger days, pronounced enthusiastically by the conquerors of Marengo and Austerlitz on the fields of their grand victories.

However quietly the last honours may have been paid to the greatest chief of modern times, the founder moreover of an Imperial dynasty, we are convinced that all those who were present were fully imbued with the solemnity of the occasion. Around that tomb and about its precincts the living debris of the companions of the illustrious Corsican were gathered to witness the final entombment of his remains. To mark the occasion in the annals of the Invalides the Emperor distributed a number of crosses of the Legion of Honour to some of the oldest of the pensioners, and promoted General Count Ornano, Governor of the Hôtel des Invalides, to the rank of Marshal of France, conferring upon him the bâton recently placed at his Majesty's disposal by the death of Marshal Bosquet.

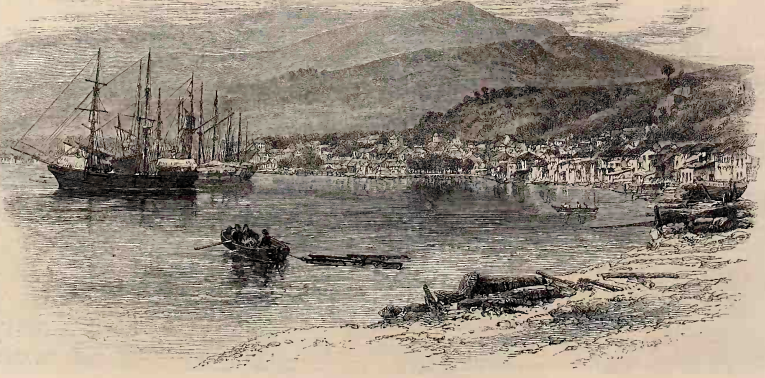
Count Ornano, thus raised to the highest military dignity of France, is not only one of the oldest soldiers of the first Empire, but, perhaps, the only officer in Europe who can boast of having served during nearly half a century in the capacity of General of Division. Philippe Antoine Ornano was born at Ajaccio on the 17th of January, 1784, and entered the army as an officer of dragoons at the early age of sixteen. After the Marengo campaign, during which he was attached to Desaix' division, he was appointed Aide-de-Camp to General Leclerc, whom he accompanied on the expedition to San Domingo. He was soon afterwards placed in command of a battalion of Corsican chasseurs, at the head of whom he had the good fortune to capture several pieces of cannon at the glorious battle of Austerlitz. The intrepidity of the young officer obtained for him the approbation of the Emperor, from whose hands he received the Cross of Honour on the field of battle. It is not our intention to recapitulate the different campaigns in which Count Ornano took part: we should have to cite almost all the military events of the First Empire. Suffice it to say that he fought with equal distinction in Portugal (1809), in Russia (1812), in Germany (1813), and in Paris (1814), where, as a youthful General, being then only in his thirtieth year, he was charged with the command of the army of reserve, amounting to 40,000 men, and intended for the protection of the French capital. But the reinforcements constantly required to be sent off to the Grande Armée reduced this reserve to a mere fraction; so that on the morning of the battle of Paris General Ornano had but 6000 soldiers, with which small force he contributed to the brilliant defence of the capital. He afterwards rejoined Napoleon at Fontainebleau; and when the Emperor, seeing that his conditional abdication in favour of his son was not accepted by the Sovereigns, thought of falling behind the Loire and continuing the war, Ornano received the command of the cavalry of the Imperial Guard. He was at Fontainebleau at the moment of Napoleon's farewell; and, if he did not figure at his master's final struggle for power on the plains of Waterloo, it was because a severe wound prevented him from being present on the last battle-field of the Grande Armée. In his seventy-eighth year Count Ornano not only enjoys the advantage of good health and a high military reputation, but also the most envied distinction to which a French soldier can aspire, the bâton of Marshal, appropriately conferred upon him on the 2nd of April, 1861, by the Emperor Napoleon III., in the presence of the remains of the founder of the Bonaparte dynasty. The Count is, moreover, a senator, Governor of the Invalides, member of the Council of the Imperial Family, and Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, of which he was also at one time the Chancellor.



COUNT ORNANO, MARSHAL OF FRANCE, FROM A PAINTING BY HEUSS, AT THE HOTEL DES INVALIDES.

ST. PIERRE, MARTINIQUE.

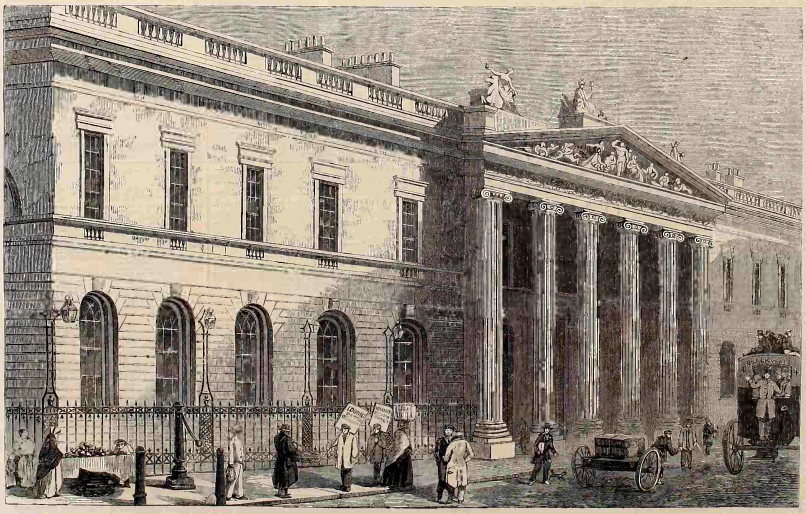
MARTINIQUE, or Martinico, is one of the French West India Islands in the windward group. It is mountainous, and contains several extinct volcanoes. The numerous small rivers are used to turn sugar-mills. About a fourth of the surface is covered with dense forests. The soil is fertile, the chief products being sugar, coffee, and cocoa. This island, called by the natives Madiana, was discovered by the Spaniards in 1493. The French founded a colony on it in 1635. It was taken by the English in 1762, but resigned in 1763; they again occupied it from 1794 to 1809, and it was finally given up to France in 1814. The capital of the colony is Fort Royal, but St. Pierre is the most populous town, and the centre of commerce. Prince Alfred was magnificently entertained in this city on the occasion of his Royal Highness's visit to Martinique in March last. St. Pierre is said to be the handsomest town in the West



TOWN AND HARBOUR OF ST. PIERRE, MARTINIQUE.

THE NEW INDIA MUSEUM, WHITEHALL-YARD.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 123.

Indies. Besides three spacious streets parallel to the beach it has several transverse streets. Streams of water are conveyed through the principal streets, imparting a degree of freshness to the air most desirable in so warm a climate. St. Pierre has numerous public buildings and schools, a theatre, and a botanic garden. Its population is over 30,000. The Empress Josephine, first Queen of Napoleon I., was born here in 1763. Although St. Pierre is the principal place of trade in the island, its roadstead is open, affording very indifferent shelter to shipping, but it is defended by several forts.



EAST INDIA HOUSE, LEADENHALL-STREET.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 123.

*** The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, is Five Shillings for each Announcement.*

BIRTHS.

On the 22nd of April, at Belfast, Cape of Good Hope, the wife of Percy Nightingale, Esq., Colonial Civil Service, of a daughter.

On Tuesday, the 30th ult., the wife of Mr. James Parker, Oxford, of a daughter.

On Friday, the 26th ult., at 23, Cambridge-square, Hyde Park, Mrs. George Hooper, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 25th ult., at Great Paxton Church, by the Rev. G. S. Bagge, M.A., Magdalene College, Cambridge, brother-in-law of the bridegroom, the Rev. John William Taylor, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, to Harriet, fourth daughter of Edward Towgood, Esq., Paxton Park, Huntingdonshire.

On the 23rd ult., at St. James's Church, Piccadilly, by the Rev. E. B. Hamilton, Lord Marriott, Esq., of Calcutta, to Elizabeth, widow of the late Major G. R. Siddons, late Bengal Artillery.

On Thursday, the 4th ult., at Utrecht, in Holland, by the Rev. William Johnstone, M.A., British Chaplain at Amsterdam, Lieut. Julius Carl Friedrich von Peetzel, of the Royal Saxon Prussian 1st Grenadier Regiment, Konigsberg, to Mary Elizabeth, second daughter of the late Gulian Crantzius, Esq., of Amsterdam.

On the 25th ult., at the parish church of Newchurch, Isle of Wight, by the Rev. W. M. Price, M.A., Rector, only son of the late Robert Garland, Esq., of Brighton, Surrey, to Mary Jane, daughter of William Quicke, Esq., of Ryde.

On the 25th ult., at St. George's, Bloomsbury, by the Rev. S. Minton, Edward Clarke, Head Master of Baines's School, Lewes, Sussex, to Ann Elizabeth Beaty, only daughter of the late James Yokes, Esq., surgeon.

On the 18th ult., at St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Rev. the Hon. John Baliol Mayne, the Hon. R. Baillie-Hamilton, to Mary Alice, eldest daughter of Sir John and Lady Elizabeth Pringle.

On the 4th ult., at St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, the East of Mexborough to Agnes Louisa Elmslech, youngest daughter of the late John Bingham, Esq.

On the 19th of June, in Carrizo, Saint Louis, W.I., by the Rev. R. Hall, Mr. Henry Dewitt Ezzy, to Isabella, fourth daughter of Charles Emmett, Esq., Provost Marshal General.

DEATHS.

At Yarcon, Strathbodoon, Victoria, Australia, after an indefatigable search of nine years, Sophia Jane, the infant daughter of Mr. Alexander Cooke Jackson, Hirst and dearly loved son of the late Rev. Thomas Jackson, of Hackney, regretted by his surviving parents and family, and his many friends.

On the 21st ult., after a long and painful illness borne with Christian resignation and composure, Frances Anne, second and beloved daughter of David Clarke, Esq., Meadow-bank, Lee, Kent. Her end was peace.

On May the 26th, at St. Helens, Harriet, the wife of W. Wilde, Esq., Chief Justice of the colony.

On the 11th ult., at Moncton Villa, Clunden-square, in the 63rd year of his age, Mr. Charles Wm. Eaton, late of Longford, Esq., late of Colwood, Vancouver's Island.

On the 15th ult., at Baldwyn House, Dundee, the Lady Jane Ogilvy.

On the 12th of June, during the passage from Calcutta to England, Sir Albert John de Hochepied Larpent, Bart., aged 46.

On the 22th ult., at Kensington, London, William Henry, eldest son of William Bowen, Esq., Birkenhead, Cheshire, aged 20 years.

THE MARKETS.

Corn Exchange, July 29.—An increased supply of English wheat was on offer on to-day's market, and the demand for fresh red and white qualities was limited. Fine parcels, however, of the latter were in request, and quite as dear as last week. Low qualities, however, were 1s. per qr. cheaper. Foreign wheat moved off slowly at previous rates. Barley and flour were dull, and prices had a downward tendency. The demand was somewhat restricted. Fine malt was firm in price; otherwise, the trade for it was quiet. Beans were in fair request, at extreme prices. Peas were in limited request, and 1s. per qr. cheaper. Oats were in moderate request, at 1s. per qr. lower.

July 31.—Fine wheat, barley, oats, and flour, were in steady, but by no means active, demand, at full prices. Otherwise, the trade was in a languid state, at Monday's currency.

Arrivals this week:—Wheat, English, 2m. qrs.; do., Irish, 6m. qrs.; do., foreign, 1m. qrs.; flour, British and Irish, 6m. sks.; do., foreign, 1m. sks.; barley, 3m. qrs.; malting, 2m. qrs.; oats, 1m. qrs.; beans, 1m. qrs.; peas, 1m. qrs.; linseed, 1m. qrs.; rapeseed, 1m. qrs.; linseed cake, 1m. qrs.; rapeseed cake, 1m. qrs.; rape cake, 1m. qrs.; Canadian, 2m. qrs.; Indian, 1m. qrs.; cotton cake, 1m. qrs.; Indian corn, 1m. qrs.; Indian meal, 1m. qrs.; oatmeal, 1m. qrs.; barley meal, 1m. qrs.; pease meal, 1m. qrs.; beans meal, 1m. qrs.; wheat meal, 1m. qrs.; rye, 1m. qrs.; buckwheat, 1m. qrs.; tares, 1m. qrs.; hay, 1m. tns.; straw, 1m. tns.; hops, 1m. pkts.; potatoes, 1m. tns.; wool, 1m. bls.; wool, 1m. pkts.; wool, 1m. bls.; wool, 1m. pkts.; wool, 1m. bls.; wool, 1m. pkts

AUGUST 3, 1861.

CONSUMPTION HOSPITAL, BROMPTON, &c.—Nearly two HUNDRED IN-PATIENTS and seven hundred out-patients are constantly under treatment at this Institution. The severity of the past season having largely increased the demand upon this charity, FUNDS are URGENTLY NEEDED and are earnestly solicited. FRANCIS, Hon. Sec. H. DODSON, Sec.

LONDON HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL, Great Ormond-street, W.C.

The Physicians will commence their ADDITIONAL COURSE of LECTURES on the 1st of October.

Students can be admitted to the practice of the Hospital on the payment of £10 10s. for six months.

Address—The Lady Superintendent, at the Hospital, Hon. Sec. By order, RALPH BUCHAN, Hon. Sec.

GREAT EASTERN for NEW YORK.—The Steam-ship GREAT EASTERN will be dispatched from Liverpool for NEW YORK on SATURDAY, September 28.

SATURDAY, October 26.

The speed and comfort of this vessel are now universally admitted to be unrivalled. The passenger accommodation is unrivalled, and a total immunity from accidents is enjoyed by all. Fares: First Class, £20 and upwards, according to size and position. Steerage, £4 extra and upwards. Return tickets issued. For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices, 10, Water-street, Liverpool; 9, Fenchurch-street, London; 15, Exchange-buildings, Glasgow; and 61, Cornhill, Boston, U.S.

EXCURSION to PARIS (with a stay of Three Days at Havre), by the South-Eastern Railway, the shortest sea-route to the French capital, on SATURDAY, August 3, and on the occasion of the Twenty-fourth Grand Fête, which is the 15th of August, the French National Fête Genéral at Versailles, Rambouillet, and Saint Cloud will be open to the Excursionists. Fare there and back, £2.

Third Class covered carriages, 25s. Second Class, 30s.

Available by the above-named trains only on Monday the 12th, and by the 10 a.m. train on Friday the 16th, at 30s. 2nd, and 25s. 3rd Class. Tuesday, 13th of August, at 9 p.m., and returning on Saturday, the 17th, at 10 p.m. The Tickets issued on the Monday will only be available for the return on the Friday, and those issued on the Tuesday for return on the Saturday. For all particulars see bills.

E. W. GEDGE, Gen. Manager.

FAMILY TICKETS to HASTINGS, ST. LEONARDS, and EASTBOURNE, for one or more persons, to include One Month, or for any calendar period, from Victoria, London-bridge, and Norwood Junction Stations, at SURPRISINGLY LOW FARES. Apply at the Company's Offices, 36, Sloane-square, CHARING-CROSS, or by application at the Booking Offices at the above Stations; or at 47, Regent-street, Piccadilly. Fares there and back, by trains, to Battersea or St. Leonards, First Class, 30s. Second, 25s. Southdown, First Class, 20s.; Second Class, 14s.

PARIS in TWELVE HOURS and a HALF.—On and after the 1st of August the new DAILY TRAIN SERVICE, with Special Express Mail Trains both on the English and French railways—Day Express, First Class, Fifteen Shillings. Tickets issued Two departures daily (except Sundays). For hours of departure from and arrival at Victoria, see the "Times" every day.

NAVAL and MARINE CADETS, &c. EASTMANN'S NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT, Hamble, Southampton.

364 Gentlemen have passed from this Establishment as Naval Cadets, and more than 240 as Officers in the Army.

At the last examination (August 1st) for Marine Cadetships, 32nd, 33rd, and 34th on the list were Pupils.

Terms and Prospectuses, containing additional particulars, may be had on application to the Principal, Dr. EASTMANN, R.N.

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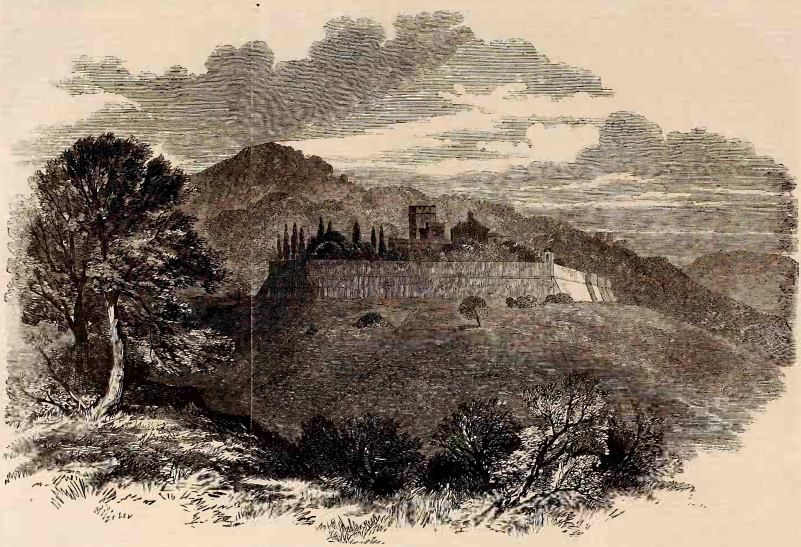

BROLIO, THE ANCESTRAL SEAT OF THE RICASOLI FAMILY.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

LONDON-BRIDGE RAILWAY TERMINUS HOTEL.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

A VISIT TO BROLIO, THE ANCESTRAL SEAT OF THE RICASOLI FAMILY.

EVERY without the special interest attaching to the residence of the statesman to whom the destinies of Italy have been confided, a visit to Brolio would well repay any traveller for the trouble of making it. But the Baron Bettino Ricasoli*, now that the peaceably-inclined Cavour is no more, unquestionably the foremost man in Italy—the man on whom all eyes in Italy are turned with hope and daily increasing confidence, and in whom Europe is beginning to recognise a Hercules worthy of sustaining that world which has been deprived of the mighty Atlas who hitherto supported it. The Tuscans, and those well acquainted with the history of Tuscany for the last two years, had reason to know something of Bettino Ricasoli, and the universal grief occasioned by Cavour's untimely death, were able to draw no small measure of consolation from the knowledge that they knew that if an ardent and enthusiastic patriotism, a love for Italy, and a confidence in her approaching regeneration, could have been the passion and the conviction of a man, one was still left undisputable moral courage, joined to a rare purity of uprightness, and a still rarer faith in the efficacy and triumph of intelligent and upright political conduct; if the combination of these characteristics with truly large and statesmanlike views of the position of the country, of the causes which have contributed to its decline, and the means needed for its recovery, they knew that if these qualities could be found in a Minister capable of carrying out the great work which had been left unfinished, they could put the hand on the man that Italy needed. Fortunately, Victor Emmanuel had seen enough of the late Governor of Tuscany to be of the same opinion. And since his recent speech in the Turin Chamber, in the course of the debate on the loan, they will be found to have any doubt on the correctness of his judgment.

Baron Bettino Ricasoli is the head of one of the most ancient noble families in Tuscany. The old Florentine patricians, so is well known, may be divided, as regards their origin, into two classes—the more ancient feudal and territorial nobility, and the city or commercial nobles, who rose into distinction within the walls of the city and during the period of the greatness of the Florentine Republic, and who had all the characteristics which in every part of Europe marked the mediæval feudal aristocracy, and they were more than this, as incompatible with the royally-rising power and civilisation of the young communal community rising into greatness on the banks of the Arno, as was the more intellectually-developed, more extra-polated and became extinct; while a portion of them became civilised citizens, assumed city pursuits, and took part in city government. The Ricasoli were among these, and there are few pages of the history of Florence which do not testify to the high position they occupied in the city government, and in the opinion of their fellow-citizens. In the palmy days of the Republic they were the equals, the compeers, and rivals of the Bardi, Pazzi, Albizzi, Strozzi, &c., of those times because, while they fell with the rest to the subjects of the upstart Medici, left to the broad acres, the ancient possessions of the family, when long before the time came for collecting taxes, rents, and nobility over a banker's counter, remained.

The Baron has a fine and vast possession in various parts of Tuscany, but the chief seat and largest property of the family was, and is, situated in the beautiful hilly country between Siena and the upper valley of the Arno. And there, about twelve miles from Siena and some fifteen from Montevarchi, the nearest town in the Valdarno, is the ancient feudal castle of Brolio, in one of the most picturesque positions which it is possible to conceive. On leaving Siena, with his face turned eastward, the traveller plunges at once into the most picturesque country, of which every knoll and upland is covered with corn lands, vineyards, and olive groves, sometimes separated from each other, but more frequently in the richest confusion the same piece with the corn and wine, and oil, with here and there a fig-tree into the bargain, while the narrow valleys and streamlets course on, are green and fresh with a growth of small and stunted oaks. Journeying through this pleasant land, the wayfarer come to the large, well-marked valley of the storied Arbia, the classical stream which, as the poet of the Divine Will well remember, was dyed red on the memorable day of the fight between the Republics of Florence and Siena.

After crossing this stream all fertility of country becomes less thickly inhabited, the trees become fewer and less extensive, and the oak woods occupy a much larger share of the scenery of the hills. The growth of stunt oak is less stunted, and some fine trees begin to be noticeable, among them. Very pretty as is and always has been the scene to be the charitable point of all the hill region, the large mass and the grey towers of Brolio are the first objects which attract one's notice, and tell him that fortress-looking building on the edge of the far horizon is the object of his pilgrimage, and the ambitious goal of all these subjacent hills. Then the castle more precisely and evidently dominant is the position and appearance of the castle.

Conspicuous, however, as it is on its lofty hill, some 1750 feet or thereabouts by the level of the sea, the traveller loses sight of Brolio oftentimes as he threads his way among the wooded hills, before he climbs the last ascent on which the castle stands. When at last he has crossed the hill on the side of which the castle stands, and higher ground in the immediate vicinity. A lofty wood-covered peak rises inland, forming the junction of the modern residence; and the stranger is told that "Old Brolio" once stood. But in a ruin still may be seen, on the topmost rock of the hilltop peak. The present castle does not date from the twelfth century—the building of which the old territorial Barons become lay-abiding citizens of Florence. The main body and tenor of which is that of their friend was square, and every man's hand against them, and the present building on the high ground in front of the old castle, and which, as the stranger is told that "Old Brolio" once stood, but in ruins only we

The Italian greyhounds made up a small but select class of six, and the honours fell on Clara, aged seventeen months, the property of Mr. Langley, of Gadesmere near Derby's pet (which weighed 5lb., at two months, but of its own companion Topsy. Our artist has however, with his sketches of Lilley, the property of Mr. Hinchliffe, of Foster-lane, Cheapside, which, although not among the first five of the day, had an extra prize of a Cup or medal awarded to her by the committee. Her owner states that her weight is only 3lb., and that on one occasion she killed twenty full-grown rats in 3 min. 40 sec. On another occasion she killed twenty full-grown rats in 3 min. 40 sec. On another, they killed twenty-six, avoiding the assistance of a third terrier, as at the time of the tournament there were only 2lb. 5oz. of her.

Mr. Wilkinson's Dandy won in the next class among the medley, which was not a remarkable one, we have selected Mr. H. P. Welch of Sunderland's Bobby, a dog that has been hanging and brought off no fewer than seven prizes at Birmingham. The specimens in this class were twenty-eight in all; and, to judge of the latitude which is given to the judges' fancy, we might refer to the fact that Mr. Mattess, two St. Bernards (one of them descended from the monks' *Fidus Achates* Barry), a cross between a St. Bernard and Scotch foundland, and a mastiff, a Russian mastiff, an Iceland dog, a Spanish bullfighter, and a celebrated performing dog. Besides these we divers exquisite beauties there were two French poodles, each of them an especial beauty, and with such delicately-shaven pink toes that one thought with a relish of the Plantagenet race ogresses whose delightful article had so achieved so brilliant.

The setters come up forty-seven strong in the first class alone: but many of them, in consequence of the heavy rain of the year, were greatly out of condition in their coats. We do not remember seeing any whole black and fine-coloured dogs among them, as judges very properly dislike them, owing to the difficulty of seeing them among heather. This also told rather against the winners Ned (engraved) and Jess, both the property of Mr. J. Meades, whose performances have brought the Birmingham Show to such a high state of efficiency. Ned shows a great deal of quality, but is a little wanting in size, and Jess hardly so good as he might be in his tail, while a furious controversy has arisen about Rock, who, instead of his fine horizontal ring which is such a characteristic in dogs of this character, has the tip curled up quite colley fashion.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

ELECTRICITY.—In a memoir translated in the *Bibliothèque de Genève* M. Ruhl considers the analogy of the sources of the electricity of tension and that of the voltaic pile to be incontestable, and gives his opinion that the contact of heterogeneous substances is the cause of the former. This opinion is combated by the author, M. A. de la Rive, who does not consider it to be fairly derived from the facts related. He considers that the explanation of the generation of electricity by friction, from which he first derives one of his principal arguments in favour of the contact theory seems rather to be that the origin of the electricity is to be attributed to the molecular movements, which arise as much from pressure as from rubbing; that, moreover, the nature of these heterogeneous bodies is sometimes the same, sometimes the negative, fluid with which the two rubbed or pressed substances are charged.

THE MOVEMENTS OF SIRIUS (the Dog Star) have been investigated by M. Calandrelli, director of the Pontifical Observatory at Rome, formed and illustrated by Mr. Dawes, who has brought to bear his powerful and expensive apparatus. M. Calandrelli thinks the anomalies of Sirius are explained by the theory in the communication of Professor Bessel to the hypothesis of a large satellite. M. Liverrier, after reading the above communication, drew from the circumstance of Prof. Bessel's idea having been unanimously supported the study of astronomy, and added satirically, "This is the way in which the Providence of God makes use of men even in the natural sciences!"

PURE WOOL.—Near Breslau, in Silesia, are two establishments erected by M. Pannewitz—one a factory where pine leaves are converted into a kind of wool, and the other a factory for knitting stockings. The pine leaves used in the manufacture last mentioned are employed entirely. The material used for the former is the cones, which are collected in May. As we know M. Pannewitz's method, but it is stated that a fibrous material can be obtained from the pine leaves by boiling them with soda, and treating them in a solution of chlorinated lime. Blankets made of pine wool have been extensively used in Russia, and knitting stockings, and also carpets, are now the new made of this material. In the preparation of the wool an ethereal oil is produced, which is said to be a valuable addition to the materia medica. Further particulars will be found in the *Technologist*.

A LORGNETTE for subaqueous exploration has been prepared by G. G. Cressia, of Philadelphia. It practically consists of a copy of Nessi's prism of Iceland spar between the object-glass and the eyepiece, which removes the apparent dip of the bright red refracted from the submerged object, and thus renders objects beneath water more distinctly visible.

CHEMISTRY OF BLOOD.—M. Denis has communicated to the French Academy of Science a continuation of his researches. About three years ago he extracted from blood a substance which he has named "plasmine," because it is the basis or property of which the blood is composed, and by appreciable cause, and probably plays an important part in the economy of the living animal. He has detected this remarkable substance in the blood of men, calves, and oxen. Its solubility in water is probably due to its existing in a fibrinous state. When coagulated by heat or by the action of acids it becomes an albuminoid. The last figure, which constitutes the albuminous part of the plasmine, is insoluble in water, alcohol, and ether.—*Comptes Rendus*.

THE CIVIL WAR AS SEEN AT ROME is described by Father Secchi in a communication to the French Academy. The most interesting fact which he relates is that on the 9th of August, the anniversary of the battle of Aix, and of the day near the nucleus was very strong, and could be distinguished by the projection of the light, while the filament had disappeared. There was a polarisation, even with Arago's polariscope with a double coloured image, but, however, it was not the case, and the filament stays, and the nucleus, in spite of its extreme denudation, exhibited sensible indications of polarisation. Father Secchi considers this fact of great importance, and is disposed to think that the nucleus is the first sign translated to its own light, perhaps on account of the immediate action of which it was formed by the sensible heat of the sun. M. Perry, the meteorological observer at the Havannah, Cuba, states that he has recorded at the same time observed by himself and that by several other observers bodies in the celestial space more or less continued with atmospheric polarisation, originated by the polarisation of the electric currents, and not by black or stormy. This may combine with the light of a comet by reflection, but it is easy to distinguish it by means of the usual means of observation.

THE RING OF SATURN.—With reference to the observation of Mr. Warren De la Rue of parallaxion in the shadow of the ring of Saturn passing the ball, M. Bessel, the famous astronomer, in the *Astronomical Society's Monthly Notices* the following note of the interesting phenomena which has been made by himself when he observed the ring in the same position on August 3, 1849. The peculiar feature of the magnified view was that the ball was distinctly rounded, but the ring was flat, and that the ball was evidently rounded or notched, covering the line of mountains upon the planet at the corresponding position of the ball. He also states that the ring almost breaking it up into a ring of dots."—Captain W. S. Jacob, of Hartwell, who observed the phenomenon on May 1, 1848, is inclined to attribute the dark variation in the chalk or tone of the shadow, by which the darker portions appeared to be more distinctly seen.

GROUND-ICE is the ice found under the surface of the water in rivers. Mr. Stannard has called the attention of the meteorological society to apparently unnatural position; and also the attention of practical men because of the mischief it may occasion by accumulating at obstructions, as a branch of a tree in a millstream, when the water is charged with ice particles. Richard Kirwan published a paper in the *Transactions of the Royal Society* on this subject. He believes that he was the first to state that granular ice is formed in the bottom of the streams, and that the particles of which it consists, as formed, are carried along by the current, and submerged and entangled by plants, &c. Mr. Stannard, in 1850-1, he writes, "had the opportunity of observing previously found it; but, although the frost was severer than it had been for many years past, he found it only in one locality—viz., on a stone covered over by the water of a rivulet at Duddington, near Edinburgh. Other observations have led him to the opinion that the position of ground-ice is one of lodgment merely, in opposition to the notion that the water has risen in the bed of the river, the current presenting no resistance in its natural place—the surface. In a note to Mr. Adie's paper, the scientific member Dr. E. Prout finds no objection, that the formation of ground-ice, which takes place only in rapidly-flowing streams, depends upon the fact that ice, like other crystalline bodies, deposits itself more readily on rough surfaces (process, in fact, at a higher temperature) when in contact with such surfaces, than within the mass of the liquid itself. Hence, when a rippling stream is cooled to 32 deg., ice crystals attach themselves to the pebbles at the bed of the river and form nuclei for further deposition.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA

(From our Special Artist and Correspondent.)

Federal Camp, Virginia, July 7.

THERE are many, no doubt, who on reading a correspondent's letter envy him the life of excitement he is supposed to lead with an army in the field. They would gladly forego their home comforts for the assumed pleasures of a military existence, and think that a tight berth, regulation blankets, on a straw mattress, with rank grass for a bedstead, is as comfortable as the peaceful slumber they enjoy between their own white sheetings. Breakfast at nine, luncheon at two, and dinner at six are conventionalities they are prepared to repudiate, preferring infinitely the chance of a hasty meal when the military exigence casts in a simple fashion—that is, with the fingers. They picture to themselves the air filled with musical smells, the ground strewn already forests in the "old dominion" of Virginia, the occasional hiss amidst romantic scenery, the halt at some crystal spring, with a silvery cascade leaping over moss-covered rocks, the bivouac, and luxurious repose of the campaigner with its refreshing temperance. In the cool of the evening, as they imagine, the light, floats before them a succession of visions. "Our Special's letter, they hope to have in the second plains. As they part the blue cloud from the turgescent British, he remark a mirage of a cave city, transparent with light, floats before them a succession of visions. Passing the threshold of a tent in their dreamy excursion to the realms of fancy, they behold a merry group of newspaper scribes jovially engaged in killing time instead of the enemy, some lounging in rocking-chairs, some reclining at length on the velvet couches, others lolling about easily in the shape of mint julops, brandy smashes, gin cocktails, port wine sangarees, and whisky punches. Such, my friends, is the romance of campaigning read on, and you will see the reality.

My location at present is near a place called "Bull's Cross Roads," on the Virginia side of the Potomac. In the early part of the morning and in the evening moving about the neighbourhood is like wending through a morass, so heavy falls the dew, while during the day particles of dust are to be found in the air. Anyone who has ever camp that one scarcely dares quit shelter for fear of coup de soleil, and to breathe in such an atmosphere is to run the risk of a headache. At four am, the drum beats the réveille close to your head just as you have done battling with myriads of bloodthirsty mosquitos and other nameless pests, and you are getting into your first sleep. Then there is another roll for company drill; and, unless you want to go without your breakfast, you must turn out. Breakfast at the officers' mess supplies but a short time, there being very little to take off on going to bed, and, consequently, very little to put on on rising. Supper is the only one not liable to a headache. It is the time. Anyone who assists in tents, I had a curious incident related to me the other day. An officer who had been engaged over night by some of his comrades against such intrusions, and being advised to shake his feathers well before donning them, treated the matter with contempt. He thought it a useless precaution to take, as in the first place, he did not believe a snake would seek lodgings in his wardrobe, and, in the next place, no snake could get in. However, the foreign substance would settle the affair satisfactorily. The next morning, therefore, he was not surprised to see the subject of a tent; there were shrieks of "Murder!" coupled with imploring for the doctor; and, on his neighbours rushing to his assistance, they found him writhing in agony with one hand to his throat. Before an agonising expression they would immediately cut off. He screamed to them not to touch him, but to fetch the doctor. The doctor was not more he crushed it the deeper it inserted its fangs, and he was sure he had but a few moments to live. The doctor soon made his appearance, and commenced examining the boot from the top, when, to the surprise of every one, out dropped a spur covered with blood. The patient's nigger had accidentally caught the spur of his boot in the bedclothes, and unthoughtedly inserted one in each boot for safety.

The crystal spring alluded to is a beautiful sketch of campaigning in, in the early morning, sluggish stream, flowing lazily through a deep, wooded dell (all the water in Virginia appears to me to be of the same sluggish character), and the bivouac. A couple of days' marching, and in this I take my bath, feeling infinitely more dirty afterwards than before. The men are in their shirt sleeves and undress costume, leaving are, terrified, mid-stream. Jumpy anxiety to escape I dragged myself out, and, with a sigh of relief, found myself safe on the bank amidst as I write this. Custom, however, hardens one to anything; and I had the snakes now disport ourselves with mutual confidence in the water. A log of wood is a sight I dearly love to contemplate, and claims one's attention, and the seventy smells from Charley's kitchen lead you by the nose to the cooking-stove. Here the most ambitious of boiled has improvised us some prime rump-steak. Crunch! how tough it is! Why, where on earth did you get this, Charley? "Oh, sir," says he, "why, I've heard as a soldier is a-soonin' a-kosha, after tattoo?" Gracious goodness! surely the Ethiopian don't intend to insinuate that I am a dog! Such, however, is the case, and I am in the Scotch farmer's ox cow; and, as this nigger disclaimed her fust, welcoming in her guess. I thought while the gentlemen ad lice for the Cheese! "Right! right! Berry excellent meat, sir. Shades of the Old Cheshire Cheese! how I pine after my accustomed "steak and oyster" and pint of stout! Breakfast at 9 a.m. Tea, coffee, Wine-coffee-cour in place of the wretched Moor that eaters for me now. Eggs, fresh, and satisfactory meat complete the list, which, throughout which you are wretchedly uncomfortable. Flies and mosquitos fight their battles on each unmoved portion of your skin; the thermometer ranges from 90 deg. to 100 deg. in the shade. Of course work, and immediately you have a dozen visitors from neighbouring camps to see you, and to discuss all topics of the day, interesting and distracting you. An inoffensive dinner at last causes as a kind of break to your misery, and the whole closes with infinite pipe-making, and the consumption of the weed. Then you may be found in your tent, rifle, rooted to the same spot, with no change of scene, the only incidents of which are the occasional passing of a mule with a couple of pickets, all of which I have sent you sketches of. As yet I have failed to get a shot at the foe, but for a day, as in front of this position the great battle will be fought.

What cannot fail to interest your readers greatly will be an effort on my part to give an impression of the "lie of the land" in Virginia, so far as they are now relatively placed. The extreme right of the Secessionist army is at Manassas Junction, the line of which runs from that point to extend from Richmond to Manassas Gap, running north-west, and their left rests on Winchester, in the western part of the State, about 150 miles from the Potomac. The forces of the Confederates have their left, in the neighbourhood of Carthage, and their right in the neighbourhood of Alexandria, on the coast of Illinois. Opposed to their left is General Lyons, who menaces them in that quarter, while the centre is held by General Patterson, who guards the front to their right attack. But the greatest interest unquestionably lies in Virginia, where the most considerable force on both sides is brought into the field. The Federal troops, under the direction of some successful movements on the Upper Potomac, are about to form a position in Harper's Ferry, and, should the enemy not retire sufficiently to hear of them giving the Disunionists battle. General M'Dowell, in command at Alexandria, on the right centre of the Potomac, is now at Washington, threatens the Secessionist positions at Fairfax and Manassas Gap; while General Butler, at Fortress Monroe, in the Chesapeake Bay, is in command of the extreme left of the Federal line, (notwithstanding his reverse at Big Bethel) with a flanking movement on Richmond. Should the forces under the command of the United States they will be able readily to follow out my description. General Scott, the veteran of the Mexican war, commands in chief, and though his head is blanched with the snows of seventy-five winters, and his frame enfeebled by the hardships of more than half a century of service, yet his energy and intellect are as unimpaired as when he gained his old victories. General Mansfield acts as his Lieutenant.

A few remarks in reference to the organisation of the Union Army will not be thrown away here. For a country like the United States—recollect I am speaking of only the northern division—to place 100,000 men in the field armed and equipped in the short space of little better than two months is indeed surprising. When I say 100,000 I mean those actually in line of battle; not including the untold legion on their way to the seat of war and others drilling in the various States to which they belong. Your readers, to realise the energy that has been displayed, must take into consideration the fact that the standing army has scarcely ever exceeded 15,000; and that almost every man now called upon to serve has been enrolled, clothed, armed, and drilled in the period above mentioned. I do not mean to assert that in that army goes to the field in as serviceable a condition as a European one of similar proportions; for in the essential of cavalry there are lamentably deficient. But perfection is not to be expected from a country that has never had claim to be considered a military Power, though I must say that I have very much proudly assert her right to such distinction before the close of the lamentable strife that is now engaged in. I have had a two years' positive testimony, which is, that no other nation could bring into array a more goodly show of stout and manly men. These are remarks taken from among the hardy sons of Maine, Michigan, Vermont, Wisconsin, New Hampshire, and Iowa, men who can bear hard by the hardest privations, and who have the physical strength of a bear for more than mental capacity. It is not by any means uncommon to see in the main huge, herculean fellows, who are the first in the fight, "boys" who can hand a tree or start a raft over a fall, throttle a bear, or pole a barge down the rapids, and in whose hands a musket and bayonet is no more than a walking-stick. In this last instance, the State gives its quota to the national forces, and I have simply pardoned the humour for the sake of introducing some of the features about to enter the arena. The greatest failing probably is this army is the want of competent officers. The men themselves begin to feel this, and are murmuring at the inefficiency of many who have take wealthy tradesmen from behind their counters and dub them Colonels and Majors. Had a system been for the entire system of political interestedness the mishaps at Big Bethel and Vienna would never have occurred, and the term in reference to the conduct of a commander-in-chief, "one of those occasions, as of losing his presence of mind," would probably have been omitted in the history of the campaign. Speaking of engagements, I would here like to put myself right with you and your readers. If you do not receive from me a description of every action fought, the reason is that there is no single chronicler; and it must also be considered that this is a "big country," and that the distances between the different columns are great, and the communications bad. I shall, however, to pay a flying visit to Patterson's division at Martinsburg, and to Harper's Ferry, as this position is distant and somewhat off the Confederate troops on the Upper Potomac, which occurred on the 2nd ult. I send you a Sketch of the advance of the Wisconsin men through the woods on the opposite side of the river, to illustrate Patterson's position.

We are now daily waiting orders to advance, and when they come some 75,000 troops will be put in motion, advancing on the centre of the Confederate position. It is possible the first engagement will take place at Fairfax, from which we are now distant about fifteen miles. Should the Secessionist force, however, retire from that neighborhood the main army will be on the road to Gen. Beauregard's camp, or even further on, where their largest body of troops is assembled. When we move there will be a fight, and a sharp one, too, as I shall be able to keep you better supplied than I have hitherto done. F. V.

Some Illustrations sent by our Special Artist with this letter are in hand, and will probably appear in our next Number.

EMBANKMENT OF THE THAMES.

THE committee appointed to examine into plans for embanking the River Thames within the metropolis have issued their report. After briefly describing the main features of the various plans which were sent in, the Commissioners say:—

We are of opinion that no short length of land will prove sufficient for the purpose, but that it will be necessary to establish a complete thoroughfare between Westminster-bridge and Blackfriars-bridge, by means of an embankment and roadway, and that the river frontage should be continued on eastward from Blackfriars-bridge to a new street, about to be formed from Blackfriars-bridge, the City, and Fleet-street, from the west end of Earl-street, across Queen-street, to the Mansion House. Without such a street no relief would be given to the traffic of the neighbourhood of Ludgate-hill, St. Paul's churchyard, and Cheapside.

We are of opinion that the embankment should be carried on from the terrace of the Houses of Parliament, and thence to Blackfriars-bridge upon nearly the line adopted by the Act of Parliament of the 4th of August in 1841 by Mr. Walker, Captain Bullock, Mr. Saunders, and Mr. Leach. The original width of the roadway should be 100 ft., and that of the terrace 50 ft. high water. The road would commence at Westminster by nearly direct approach to the clock tower, and would pass in front of the Houses of Parliament to the boundary of the Temple Gardens; from this point the road would be carried on in front of the Temple Gardens, and supported by a wall of masonry rising to the level of Blackfriars-bridge, so constructed as to leave a sheet of water for the convenience of the Temple boat-houses, of a breadth of about 70 or 80 feet. The space between the place under the ascending road would be left to be filled up as the public interest may require, or as a basin between the structure and the wharves.

The new street from the north-eastern boundary of the Temple Gardens by which the embankment—sustained by a river wall—would be carried, would be 200 feet from the existing river wall. At Hungerford it would be 150 feet from the existing wharf; in Somerset House it would be 100 feet, and at the Temple Bar the plan accompanying the report sets forth the entire scheme.

The new street to the north of the Temple Gardens, which would receive the embankment, would be 80 feet in width, and would be continued from Whitehall, opposite the Horse Guards and also from some of the streets of the Strand; and it would be carried on in a direct line through the Inner Temple to Fleet-street. The frontages on these streets would be regulated by the Metropolitan Buildings Act, and the carriage-way would, it should be borne in mind, be 60 feet wide, with a footway at the side of 20 feet. The line adopted at the deposit of the society, to be dealt with in a similar manner. The other portions of the embankment would be left open for the health recreation of the public or be applied to building purposes.

We propose that Whitehall-gardens should be made with the same intended roadway

FLYING FOXES RECENTLY ADDED TO THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK.

THE INDIAN PTEROPUS, OR FLYING FOX.

THE large frugivorous bat of India (*Pteropus Edwardsii*), or "flying fox"—as it is somewhat incorrectly called, since it has nothing to do with the carnivorous group of animals to which foxes belong—has been but seldom brought alive to this country. At the present time, however, the collection of the Zoological Society of London in Regent's Park contains three fine living examples of this animal, the survivors of a considerable number of individuals which were brought from Calcutta last autumn, and exhibited for some time in a room in Piccadilly. Upon one previous occasion only, we believe, have the society possessed the pteropus alive, and then only for a short period. In its native country—the peninsula of India—this large bat is very abundant, and uniformly lives in society. Numerous individuals select a large tree for their resort, and, suspending themselves with the claws of their posterior extremities to the naked branches, often in companies of several hundreds, afford to the stranger a very singular spectacle. They pass the greater portion of the day in sleep, hanging motionless. Ranged in succession with the head downwards, the membrane contracted about the body, and often in close contact, they have little resemblance to living beings, and by a person not accustomed to their economy are readily mistaken for a part of the tree, or for a fruit of uncommon size suspended from its branches. Soon after sunset they gradually quit their hold and pursue their nocturnal flights in quest of food. They direct their course, by an unerring instinct, to the forests, villages, and plantations, occasioning incalculable mischief, attacking and devouring indiscriminately every kind of fruit. The only persons who habitually use this bat as an article of food are said to be the Portuguese in Western India; but Colonel Sykes has testified, from personal experience, that its flesh is delicate and without disagreeable flavour.

NEW ANTELOPE HOUSE IN THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK.

THE antelope-house lately erected in the Gardens of the Zoological Society of London in Regent's Park was built for the society by Messrs Lucas, the well-known contractors, from the designs of Anthony Salvin, Esq., jun., at a cost of about £2500. The building, of which we give herewith a View from the south side, is placed in the southern part of the gardens, and stands at a right angle to the house containing the zebras, which was finished and opened to the public about two years ago. It measures 175 ft. in length, by 22 ft. in width, and is divided into fifteen commodious stalls, each of them communicating by sliding doors with those adjoining and with an open court in front. The fittings are substantially constructed of oak and wrought-iron bars. The whole of the open timber-work of the roof inside is stained and varnished, which adds greatly to the general effect of the interior. Ample means of ventilation have been secured by the dormer windows placed over each stall, and by ventilators fixed in the roof; and the whole edifice may be fairly said to be not only the most commodious and valuable building for animals as yet erected in the society's gardens, but also by no means deficient in architectural merits.

A collection of animals received a short time ago from the Cape of Good Hope, presented to the society by his Excellency Sir George Grey, the Governor of the colony, and brought safely home under the care of Mr. James Benstead, the society's agent and collector, contains several remarkable additions to the beautiful family of antelopes, for the accommodation of which the building is proposed to be exclusively devoted. The series of these animals now living in the society's gardens embraces no less than fifteen species, which, we understand, will shortly be rearranged side by side in the new building, as nearly as possible according to their natural affinities. The following is a list of them:—

1. The Dorcas Gazelle (Gazella dorcas), from Egypt and Northern Africa generally. Several fine examples of this beautiful species have been lately received by the society from his Excellency Sir Gaspard Le Marchant, the Governor of Malta.

2. The Spring-bok (Gazella euchore) of Southern Africa.

3. The Stein-bok (Calotragus tragulus) lately received, for the first time alive in Europe, from Sir George Grey, Southern Africa.

4. The Grys-bok (Calotragus melanotis), also just received from Sir George Grey from Southern Africa, but previously in the late Earl of Derby's collection at Knowsley.

5. The Grimm's Duyker-bok (Cephalophus Grimmi), from South Africa.

6. The Maxwell's Duyker-bok (C. Maxwelli), from Western Africa.

7. The Reh-bok (Helotragus capreolus). Several females of this elegant antelope have been received at different times from Sir George Grey, but the society have not as yet obtained a male of this species.

8. The Leche Antelope (Admotragus lechi). Of this beautiful species of antelope, which was first discovered by Captain Frank Vardon in one of the earlier expeditions to Lake Ngami, the collection contains a single female, received from Sir George Grey. It is remarkable for its tame and quiet disposition.

9. The Leucoryx (Oryx leucoryx). The Leucoryx, which was first introduced into England by the late Earl of Derby, breeds freely in confinement. The pair in possession of the society have now a young one with them which has nearly attained its parental stature.

10. The Addax (Addax nasomaculatus). A male of this antelope has been lately presented to the society by his Excellency Sir Gaspard Le Marchant, the Governor of Malta.

11. The Common Gnu (Catoblepas gnu).

12. The Brindled Gnu (C. gorgon). A pair of Gnus, composed of one of each of the two only known species of this curious form of antelope may be seen daily enjoying themselves in the grassy paddock near the new building.

13. The Blesse-bok (Damalis albifrons). Sir George Grey's recent donation embraced a single example of this brightly-marked antelope, believed to be the first ever brought alive to this country.

14. The Eland (Oreas canna). The herd of elands, originating from those bequeathed to the society by the late Lord Derby, at present consist of a male and four females. A steady increase takes place every year in their numbers, the spare animals being draughted off to supply the wants of sister societies and such noblemen and gentlemen as are desirous of assisting in the attempt to introduce this valuable animal into our parks and forests.

15. The Nylghau (Portax picta). This fine Indian antelope breeds readily in this country. The pair in the society's possession are now accompanied by twin fawns, born a few weeks ago.

A group which included some of the most interesting of these animals was given in the Number of this Journal for the 6th of July last.

WESLEYAN CHAPEL, SOUTHPORT.

A NEW Wesleyan Chapel has just been opened for Divine service at Southport, Lancashire. The style of architecture in which the building is designed is the Early Decorated Gothic. Externally, the chief feature that meets the eye is the spire, 130 feet in height to the top of the pinated and gilt finial by which it is surmounted. About twenty feet below this finial there is a circlet of gabletted storm lights, and there are, besides, at intervals, bands of a blue tinted stone, which is also used in the relieving arches of the windows and doors. The main front road in the relieving arches of the windows and doors. The main front road in the relieving arches of the windows and doors. The main front road

DISPATCHING THE MAHMAL, OR HOLY CARPET, FROM CAIRO TO MECCA.

has energetically followed out and improved upon the blueprint in force or projected by his father, the regenerator of Egypt. The present Viceroy has done much to improve the position of the country—witness the extensive public works, well organised and lucrative railways, steamer service in the Red Sea and Mediterranean, upwards of 1000 miles of telegraph communicating with nearly all the principal towns in Egypt—canals, which, perhaps, is the most important, for with them much land has been redeemed, and is now valuable; innovation and improvement are observable at every step. Few, however, of the most sanguine ever anticipated that civilisation would intrude itself into matters of religion; and yet this is the case in Egypt.

The Viceroy, seeing the difficulties and dangers of the desert route, and the annual loss of human life, not only from the latter, famine and privation, but from the swords and bullets of the many hordes of Bedouins who infest the Arabian peninsula, has decided on a railway shorld, for its greater security, in future proceed by steamer to Jeddah, and on the morning of the 22nd of June, as before mentioned, his Highness in person, with a large staff, and many of the suite, left for that destination.

Our View is taken from the roof of the eastern side of the railway station. A space of ground of convenient size was held by troops composed of a battalion of chasseurs à pied of the Guards, one battalion of grenadiers (black), some regiments of cavalry in front of the latter, composed of carabineers and cuirassiers in chain-mail, and in rear of the chasseurs a battery of six field-pieces. The uniform of the soldiers we have not given time. The crowd bearing the "mahmal" is entering; a species of small boat glittering in elaborate gold embroidery secures the sacred relic from the vulgar gaze. The camel, which is beautifully white, is also covered with gold trappings. On the second camel is an agent sent by the chief of the Prophet, and on the third is seated a half-witted man, with a profusion of hair upon his head and face. On account of his insanity he is considered as a saint, and is known by the name of the Sheik-el-Gamel. He always accompanies the carpet to Mecca, as his father did before him. The remainder of the procession (which may be estimated at upwards of 500 persons, independent of the mob) is not shown; they were excluded for want of space in the immediate vicinity of the station.

The camel, after perambulating in front of the Viceroy's block for some time, was led to a splendidly-decorated railway-car (made for the particular purpose) at the side of the locomotive-engine, and, relieved of its burden. The "mahmal" was then placed in the open space reserved for it in the centre of the car, and the camel (which is also thought something of from his connection with the holy carpet) was accommodated with a truck.

Days of misery were then emptied from his Highness's black amongst the crowd of celebrities and mob in close attendance. A desperate scramble, humiliating, and indescribable, ensued, which we leave to the immediate consequences. The hands played with energy; the guns fired; the cry was rushed; and the Viceroy, with a gracious air, slowly moved off the platform. His Highness, seemingly highly gratified with the successful manner in which the whole affair passed off, smiled; the consuls, as they bowed, smiled; and his Highness then stepped into his own train and was away to Alexandria before one could turn his hand. Crowders of Europeans crammed the roof and windows of the station. Nothing could be more effective, as far as variety of colour is concerned, than this view. The splendid uniforms of his Highness, his officers, and guards; the scarlet and gold livery, the dense masses of many coloured and costumed people, and all this under a bright blue sky and clear atmosphere, combined to give effect to a scene which can only be met with in the East.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Right Hon. Henry Singleton, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, of St. Andrews, Fitzalan; Hartrigge House, near Jedburgh; and of Strathclyde House, Dumbarton, and Duke Street, Grosvenor Square, who died on the 4th of June last, aged seventy-nine, was proved in her Majesty's Court of Probate on the 26th ult. by the oaths of Lady Singleton, the relict, and the Right Hon. William Frederick, Baron Strathclyde and Campbell; the Hon. Hallyburton Campbell, and the Hon. Dudley Campbell, the sons, the executors. The Right Hon. Baronet Campbell. The personalty was sworn under £120,000. Lord Campbell, as the source of all his property, bequeaths his estates, made by his will, bearing date the 29th of March, 1860; but in 1858 he made a codicil, having reference solely to the disposition of his Irish estates, which he left entirely to his wife, and of the two domains being taken conjointly by the Court as Lord Campbell's last will. All the estates, real and personal, should be considered as appointed in England, Scotland, and Ireland, which he has left entirely amongst his large family of three sons and daughters. To his eldest son, Baron Strathclyde, he devises his Irish estates, with the exception of a farm, which he bestows on his second son for life, with the fee to his heir-at-law, and the residue of his estates, to his eldest son, whom he has also appointed testamentary legatee. To his two sons, Hallyburton Campbell and Dudley Campbell, and to his son-in-law, the Hon. Mary Scarlett and Cecilia Campbell, he leaves legacies of £10,000 each; and to his married daughters, the Hon. Mary Scarlett and the Hon. Rose Elliot Duckworth, legacies of £5000 each, beyond what his Lordship had previously bestowed upon them two late father, also to his son-in-law, his daughter, the Hon. Mary Scarlett Campbell, who, he observes, was his faithful and valuable amanuensis for thirty-three years, all the manuscripts and other papers, which she is at liberty to publish for her sole benefit. Lord Campbell bestows on his eldest son the official robes which his Lordship wore as Chancellor, the offices of Chief Justice and Lord High Chancellor, with the insignia of nobility and collars of the Order of the Bath, official distinctions. All the sons whom Lord Campbell directs to be retained as herlooms. The will, which is very brief, is in the form of a handwriting; but the codicil is more elaborately drawn, and has been written by some other person. The will is attested by he Lord-ship's father and by Mr. Archibald Campbell, by Mr. Lordship's clerk, and by Mr. Hooker Cooper, and the Lordship's butler.

The will of the Right Rev. Thomas Dealtry, D.D., Lord Bishop of Madras, in which Presidency he died in March last, aged sixty-five, was proved in London in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, on the 24th of July, by the oath of sworn under £4000. The executors appointed are his relict, W. H. Browne, Esq., Madras Civil Service, Alexander Grant, Esq., Madras Civil Service, and Richard, of the firm of Messrs. Shand and Mason, fire-engine pump-manufacturers. Lord Bishop died at Bath, and his own handwriting testifies to the whole of his property to his widow. He died April 8, 1862; and the testators witnesses are Charles Horton and Henry C. Rous, 8th Fire Office, Threadneedle street.

A terrible explosion of gunpowder-mills has just taken place in Aragon. One hundred mills were burnt down, and twenty workmen were killed or injured.

The Poles of Posen are wearing mourning rings of silver, enamelled black, and bearing a white letter on a black ground the date of Feb. 27, 1861, also numerous crosses of the Latin form.

CRIME IN THE THREE KINGDOMS.—The number of persons committed for trial in 1860 on charges too serious to be disposed of summarily was—in England, 17 per cent less than it had been five years previously, and 1 per cent less than it had been in the preceding year. The year's list of committals for murder and attempts to murder or to maim was one more than in Ireland (in a population of three millions greater than England, being 166 against 281); but the convictions were far more numerous in England than in Ireland. For all offences together, the committals in England and Scotland were about 75 per cent of the committals; in Ireland, only 65. The total number of persons committed for trial in England, Scotland, and Ireland (about 7500 persons were committed for riot or breach of the peace in 1860, that is, before the reform bill and peace act), was 24,000. Taken together forming 57 per cent of the whole number of the committals; in England, 13,000, or three-fifths of offences, the convictions were 75 per cent. The more comprehensive returns of the numbers who were in prison during the year give the number as the average per annum; and in England and Wales the magistrates as well as those committed for trial by the courts—it appears that the criminal class in England exhibited some subjection to control. In every 197 of the population, and in Ireland 1 to every 195. But, as the same person when committed within the year was counted again, the number 39 in every 100 criminals, in Ireland no less than 47. Female prisoners in Ireland are not declining in the same ratio as male, and last year's returns show by a most striking manner the irreclaimable character of many female prisoners: 166 of the male prisoners in Ireland had been in gaol above eleven times, but 688 of the females; 47 of the male prisoners had been there above twenty times, but 1 hundred and 5 females. Curious that the Irish female should be less easily reformed than the male.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

R. B.—So far the most exhaustive and able analysis of the King's Bishop's Gambit is that of Staunton, the well-known Shakspearian player and author.

A. Z.—Your problem is ingenious, but not quite correct, because, but you are wrongly informed that it was taken from the Sporting and Dramatic News. Your solution, however, is correct.

ANXIOUS and SOLUS.—Your proper course is to advertise that any person playing games of correspondence in a game by correspondence may meet with an opponent by applying to the Secretary of the Chess Club.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 298.—By Mr. Bolton, Mr. Nicholson, Mr. Sharpe, Pip, I. P. D., C. M. B. Quidnunc, T. V., Timothy, F. F. G., Lubrity, Query, Arnold, Cant, D. D., Pilot-Chess, R. B., Jun., Hedgley, T. M. B., Carrington, Sharpeyes, A. Tuck, Pacificus, Fred, Rev. C. Pratt, Mrs. Pardoner, Major B., President P. W., Rat and Gat, R. Tanner, Ignoramus, Rev. J. Owen, Rev. J. Wayte, Rev. J. Mitchell, Rev. J. A. Gorton, Rev. W. A. Bromley, Rev. W. A. L. F. B. P., Rev. J. Hirst, Rev. W. A. L. F. B. P., Rev. W. A. L. F. B. P., Rev. C. Trepplin

Relics of the Past.

OLD ENGLISH DRINKING-VESSELS.

(Concluded from page 109.)

MANY specimens of early drinking-cups survive to this day. In the eleventh volume of "Archæologia" Dr. Milner has exhibited and described an ancient oaken cup, formerly belonging to Glastonbury Abbey, which he supposes to be of Saxon times, and to have been a wassail-cup.*

In "The Antiquarian Repertory," vol. i., p. 217, there is a paper, with an engraving, descriptive of an oaken chimney-piece, in a room called the Armoury, near Smallland, in Kent, on which is a carving of old house at Berlin, near Smallland, in Kent, on which is a carving of a wassail-bowl resting on the branches of an apple-tree. On one side of this curious chimney-piece, which is as old at least as the fourteenth century, is the word *svanehil*, and on the other *drinckehille*.

Some of the early drinking-vessels in which time had masses inscribed upon them, and were bequeathed as tokens of affection to relatives and friends. Edmund Earl of March, in April, left to his son a Hanap of gold, with cover, called "Benecorne"—that is, bene-cup, or perhaps a cup bequeathed with the testator's blessing.

In 1392, Richard, Earl of Arundel and Surrey, devised to his wife her own goblet, named "Bealchier," and in 1449 we find Sir John Neville leaves to the Abbey of Hawt Bergrire a cup called "ye Katarye." Besides the drinking vessels already mentioned there were large standing-cups, as they were called, named "galoniers" and "drani-galoniers," which were placed on the table or dresseir, for ornament partly, but also for use, and with them "dragon's" or "dragonells," for spices, made in divers quaint and pleasing forms.

Such were the chief vessels in use among the higher classes of society. Those adopted by the lower were even more diversified in form and more varied in appellation. Heywood, in his "Philochronista" (London, 1635) says:—"Of drinking-cups divers and sundry sorts we have many, some of box, some of maple, some of holly, &c. Mazers, broad-mouth dishes, noggins, whiskins, piggins, crinces, ale-bowls, wassel-bowls, sauce-dishes, tankards, runers, from a pottle to a pint, from a pint to a gill. Other bottles we have of leather, and with them 'dragon's' or 'dragonells,' for spices, made in divers quaint and pleasing forms.

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CURIOUS DRINKING-CUP FORMERLY IN THE STRAWBERRY-HILL COLLECTION.

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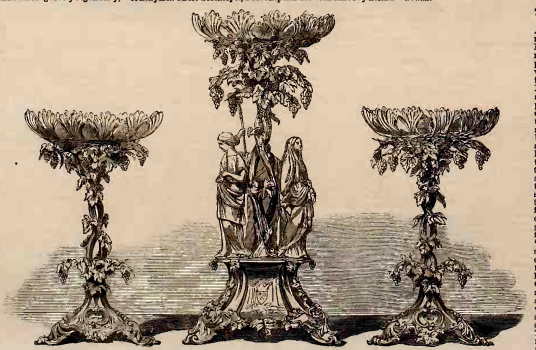
TESTIMONIAL TO COLONEL JOHN GOWAN, OF THE UNITED STATES' SERVICE, FOR THE CARE BESTOWED BY HIM ON THE GRAVES BEFORE SEBASTOPOL.

council of India.—On the staircase are hung the valuable pictures which were formerly in the possession of the East India Company. The library formerly occupied by Lord Liverpool is now filled with the mineral products of India; the dining-room is stored with raw products and manufactures in jewellery and Japan wares; the drawing-room has been fitted up with much care, and in it are displayed the silk and jewelled dresses of the East, which present a most gorgeous appearance. A small room adjoining is filled with models of agricultural implements and of the various craft for navigating the seas and rivers of India. The large collection of models illustrating the manners and customs of the people will be shown in a corridor adjoining. The six bedrooms on the upper floor are stored with birds, which have been most carefully classified by Mr. Moore, and are arranged very ingeniously, so as to take advantage, in the best manner, of the unfavourable light which the small and inconvenient rooms afford. The kitchen of the establishment is filled with antelopes, stags, leopards, and other large stuffed animals. A fine collection of the Elliot marbles, consisting of slabs, cornices, panels, and other portions of the sculptures from the ruins of Amrawuth, are arranged in the grounds of Fife House. These marbles have not yet been exhibited in this country, and they are remarkable for the extreme delicacy and minuteness of their finish. The subjects represented are connected with the worship of Buddha; and the marbles formed at one time portions of a magnificent temple, of which the ruins now alone remain to tell of the patient skill of its founders. A more interesting collection of sculpture does not exist, and many of them will bear favourable comparison with the Elgin marbles in beauty of design, while they greatly exceed them in point of finish and careful execution. The large collection of ethnological specimens, containing electrotype casts of the faces, feet, and hands of every tribe of Northern India, Cabul, and Thibet, in the completion of which the accomplished M. Schlagentweit lost his life, are arranged in the entrance-hall, together with many of those remarkable specimens of Indian sculpture which were formerly shown in the sculpture gallery of the India House. There is no branch of industry or of manufactures, and scarcely any description of raw produce, which is not illustrated in this most interesting museum. Some very considerable inroads were made into the collection by the trustees of the British Museum, who were authorised to take any specimens they thought proper, and they availed themselves of the liberal offer to the extent of clearing off nearly all the specimens of natural history. The India Museum is open to the public on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

TESTIMONIAL TO COLONEL GOWAN.

COLONEL JOHN GOWAN, of the United States' service, having bestowed great care in preserving and restoring the graves of our deceased countrymen before Sebastopol, a subscription has been raised by British officers and relatives of those who fell during the Crimean War in order that a testimonial might be presented to that gentleman to mark their grateful sense of his generous care. Lord Frederick Paulet and Colonel Hudson were the chief movers in the matter. The result of their exertions has been a silver-gilt shield, of which we give an Engraving. This fine work of art, the production of Mr. Hancock, of Bruton-street, is 27 inches in diameter, and weighs 350 ounces. The border is richly chased with equestrian and other figures, subjects taken from the Elgin marbles, the whole having been executed from models by Flaxman; and the centre bears an appropriate inscription. The plate has been forwarded by her Majesty's Government to Captain Culpertson, English Consul at Theodosia, for presentation to Colonel Gowan.



TESTIMONIAL TO MR. WEST, HON. SEC. TO THE STATIONERS AND PAPERMAKERS' PROVIDENT SOCIETY.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. F. WEST.

At the twenty-first anniversary meeting of the Stationers and Papermakers' Provident Society, recently held, a testimonial was presented to Mr. Frederick West, who has been the hon. secretary of this society for more than ten years. Mr. George Chater, the treasurer, addressing Mr. West, said he felt a pleasure in presenting, in the name of their friends, a small token of their esteem of his private worth and valuable aid during the period he had fulfilled the duties of hon. secretary. He could bear witness to his kindness of manners and untiring zeal in the cause. He trusted the present would be accepted as a sincere token of their esteem. The testimonial consists of a handsome silver centrepiece and two epergnes, the design of the former being as follows:—A tripod supported vase, enriched with vine leaves and grapes, supporting three frosted figures, representing "Wisdom," "Liberality," and "Religion." The stem of twisted vine, with canopy of vine and grapes overhanging the figures, surmounted by a trellis-basket holding a cut-glass bowl. One side of the vase contains the arms of Mr. West, another side the arms of the Stationers' Company, while a third bears a suitable inscription. The two silver epergnes correspond with the centrepiece. This handsome testimonial was manufactured by Messrs. Barnard and Sons, of Angel-street, St. Martin's-le-Grand.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 1102.—VOL. XXXIX.] SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1861. [WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

THE SESSION.

THE Session of 1861 was brought to a close on Tuesday by the delivery of the following Speech from her Majesty by Commission:—

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

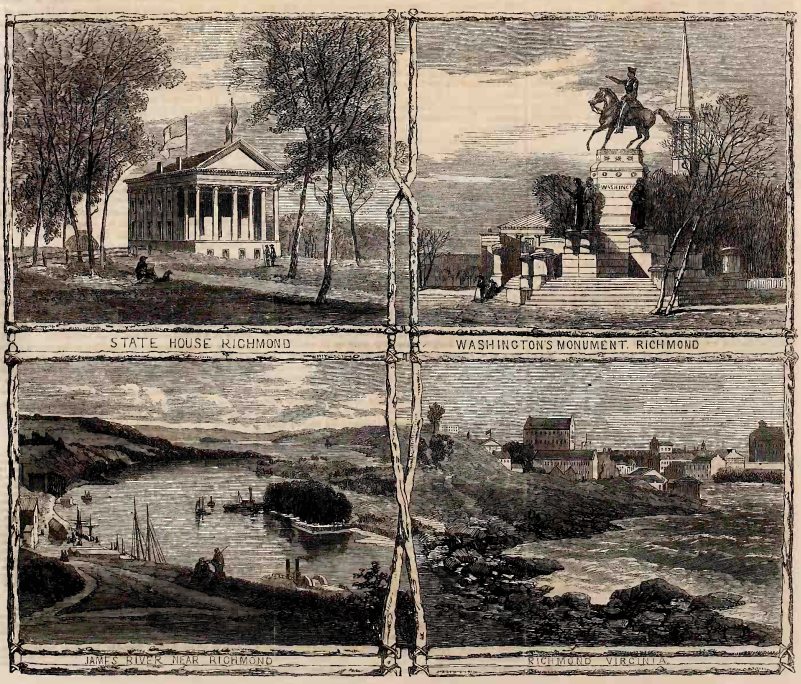
We are commanded by her Majesty to release you from further attendance in Parliament, and at the same time to convey to you her Majesty's acknowledgments for the zeal and assiduity with which you have applied yourselves to the performance of your duties during the Session of Parliament now brought to a close.

Her Majesty commands us to inform you that her relations with Foreign Powers are friendly and satisfactory, and her Majesty trusts that there is no danger of any disturbance of the peace of Europe.

The progress of events in Italy has led to the union of the greater part of that peninsula in one monarchy under King Victor Emmanuel. Her Majesty has throughout abstained from any active interference in the transactions which have led to this result, and her earnest wish as to these affairs is, that they may be settled in a manner best suited to the welfare and happiness of the Italian people.

The dissensions which arose some months ago in the United States of North America have, unfortunately, assumed the character of open war. Her Majesty, deeply lamenting this calamitous result, has determined, in common with the other Powers of Europe, to preserve a strict neutrality between the contending parties.

Her Majesty commands us to inform you that the measures adopted for the restoration of order and tranquillity in Syria, in virtue of Conventions between her Majesty, the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of the French, the King of Prussia, the Emperor of Russia, and the Sultan, having accomplished their purpose, the European troops which, in pursuance of those Conventions, were for a time stationed in Syria to co-operate with the troops and authorities of the Sultan, have been withdrawn; and her Majesty trusts that the arrangements which



THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA: SKETCHES FROM RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, THE CAPITAL OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

have been made for the administration of the districts which had been disturbed will henceforward secure their internal tranquillity.

Her Majesty has seen with satisfaction the rapid improvement in the internal condition of her East Indian territories, and the progress which has been made towards equalising the revenue and expenditure of that part of her empire.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

Her Majesty commands us to convey to you her warm acknowledgments for the liberal supplies which you have granted for the service of the present year; and her Majesty has seen with satisfaction that, after amply providing for the wants of the public service, you have been able to make a sensible diminution in the taxes levied upon her people.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

Her Majesty commands us to express to you the deep gratification with which she has witnessed the spirit of devoted patriotism which continues to animate her volunteer forces, and the admiration with which she has observed their rapid progress in discipline and military efficiency.

Her Majesty has given her cordial assent to the Act for completing the number of the members of the House of Commons by allotting the forfeited seats of Sudbury and St. Albans.

Her Majesty trusts that the Act for Improving the Laws relating to Bankruptcy and Insolvency will be productive of important advantage to the trade and commerce of her subjects.

Her Majesty has given her ready assent to Acts for consolidating and assimilating the Criminal Law of England and Ireland, and for promoting the revision of the Statute Law.

Her Majesty has given her assent to important Acts which she trusts will have the effect of opening more lucrative employment in the Public Service to the European and Native Inhabitants of India; of improving the means of legislation; of furthering the ends of justice: and of promoting the contentment and well-being of all classes of her Majesty's Indian subjects.

Her Majesty has assented with pleasure to the Act for the Improvement of Harbours on the Coast of the United Kingdom, and for relieving Merchant Shipping from Passing Tolls, and also to the Act for improving the Administration of the law relating to the Relief and the Removal of the Poor.

Her Majesty trusts that the Act for rendering more easy arrangements connected with the drainage of land will assist agricultural improvements in many parts of the United Kingdom.

Her Majesty has gladly given her assent to many other measures of public usefulness, the results of your labours during the Session now brought to a close.

Her Majesty has observed with heartfelt satisfaction the spirit of loyalty, of order, and of obedience to the law which prevails throughout all her dominions, and she trusts that by wise legislation and a just administration of the law the continuance of this happy state of things will be secured.

On returning to your respective counties you will still have important public duties to perform; and her Majesty fervently prays that the blessing of Almighty God may attend your exertions, and may guide them to the attainment of the objects of her Majesty's constant solicitude—the welfare and happiness of her people.

This Royal summing up of the events of the Session is, perhaps, an adequate statement of the work done, although it conveys but a small idea of the labour which has been gone through by the Legislature. The simple fact that 303 public and private bills have been passed, and are now Acts of Parliament, in some degree affords a representation of the action of the Session; but even the pages of "Hansard" will fail to exhibit any true standard of the immeasurable quantity of talk as distinguished from speechmaking which has endured through the long hours of almost unprecedented lengthy sittings in the Lower House. It is this mania for bald, disjointed chattering, which, as it is unchronicled and entirely unheeded out of the walls of Parliament, while its effect within is simply nothing, that has caused the Session of 1861 to appear unusually tame. Great debates, in the strict sense of the term, there have been none; great speeches hardly any, if any at all; the nicely-balanced condition of parties rendering it unnecessary for the leaders on either side to make any striking efforts to stir up the energies of their followers. With an Opposition just strong enough to thwart the Government in smaller matters, and to run them very close on all important matters, and themselves neither sufficiently organised or conscious of the requisite strength to take office, measures have been made the subject more of nice calculations of numbers on divisions than of spirit-stirring orations or great party triumphs. The Speech from the Throne at the opening of the Session was modest and unassuming even to meagreness; and, having smoothed the way by a disclaimer of any intention to touch the question of the amendment of the representation of the people—an abandonment made complete by the declaration of Lord John Russell against any further attempts at Reform—the Government settled down quietly to the consideration of the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Bill. This measure, shortened and modified, met with a favourable reception in the Commons, although it was debated with great minuteness and subjected to very keen criticism. In the Lords it was more roughly handled, and not the less on its last appearance there, when the presence of its actual framer, the new Lord Chancellor, more clearly developed the personal nature of the opposition which it received, and in the end caused it to undergo the Procrustean process of a compromise.

Probably for the last time for many a year a comprehensive and tentative Budget was brought under the consideration of Parliament. With much skill Mr. Gladstone contrived so to interweave the principles on which remission and imposition of taxation were founded that he contrived at once to outwit the Lords and reassert the privileges of the Commons in the matter of the paper duty. This result was not obtained without long and dreary contests, suggested and led by Mr. Disraeli with much craft and astuteness. His last *coup*, when he endeavoured to take advantage of the dissatisfaction of the Irish members in reference to the Galway contract, and by their aid, or by their neutrality in the division, to throw out the portion of the Budget which involved the repeal of the paper duty, was as signal a failure as in the present state of parties in the House of Commons could possibly have occurred. That he himself was conscious of this has been shown by his comparative silence and his total party inaction from that time to the close of the Session. It was on the Wednesdays, and principally on matters connected, directly or indirectly, with religious feelings and ordinances, that the strength of the Opposition was put forth. They succeeded in throwing out a bill for legalising marriages with a deceased wife's sister, and several minor measures which involved the principle of religious toleration; and they fought the question of the abolition of church rates with all the heat and concentration of party, but with little power either of argument or of eloquence. Nevertheless, the bill of Sir John Trelawny was stopped by the casting vote of the Speaker from going to the Upper House, where the Lords would have, perhaps, been more justified in its rejection than they have yet been if it had gone up to them carried on its third reading by the Commons by a majority of one, if the Speaker had thought fit to give his decision in its favour.

The measures of the Government have been unusually departmental. Sir Charles Wood, as the chief of the Board of Control, has been enabled to pass an Act of great utility, which, under the title of the Harbours Act, affords facilities for the enlargement and improvement of harbours, and has materially lightened the burdens on shipping by the abolition or diminution of tonnage dues. Mr. Cardwell, as President of the Board of Trade, succeeded with his Irremovable Poor Bill, which settles many of the vexed questions respecting the removal of paupers, always a fruitful source of litigation and consequent expense. Sir Charles Wood has literally carried the House, or at least that section of the House which attends to Indian affairs to a full tide of Indian measures. These Acts respectively making alterations, and, it is believed, great improvements, in the Legislative Council; the judicial system, and in the organisation of the Civil Service; the obtaining of powers for raising two loans on the credit of the Indian revenues; and a financial statement shewing the near approach of the balance of income and expenditure, may well be considered Parliamentary successes on the part of a Secretary of State for our great Eastern dependency. The Home Department started with a fair display of good intentions; but time and talk prevented the accomplishment of Mr. Hayes's Bill, and of an attempt to amend the Law of Elections. After some difficulties and one or two defeats, the Home Secretary was enabled to allot to new constituencies the seats long vacant by the disfranchisement of Sudbury and St. Albans; and although, owing to the tactics of the Opposition, led on by their regular commander, but by an unprovised guerrilla chief, the distribution is apparently not in favour of the Liberal party, yet it is undoubted that large contstituencies have received that franchise to which they were entitled. The Drainage of Land Bill belonging to this depart ment must also not be left unnoticed, inasmuch as no allusion mention in the Speech from the Throne on Tuesday last. In reference to Ireland there is little or nothing to record. Some few measures were passed, and several others were thrown over; the fact being, that owing to the absence of either the Chief Secretary to the House, the secretary to the Irish Board of the Treasury, whose place it was found impossible to fill up, and the general dissatisfaction and unmanageability of the Irish members, even Mr. Cardwell's powers of work and endurance were unequal to the task of effectually dealing with legislation for the Irish portion of the Parliament, among all other things, the worst thing by means of an Act for Assimilating the System of Voting at Elections in Counties to that which has worked well in Boroughs, a measure which was brought in and carried by a private member; and an Act for Improving the Condition of Irish Constabulary Officers, a bill which, however, is not by any means to be estimated by the simplicity of their designation.

A characteristic of the Session has been the elaborate dissection of the Estimates. Long delayed by the puny and profitless discussions on the Budget, when they came on for consideration they were subjected to the most minute examination. The result has not been immediate, for no single item was brought into process of reduction, but the study of their structure and the principles of their extraordinary vitality and tendency to growth, even from an abstract and scientific point of view, cannot be without benefit. At any rate, in this matter we will venture to say that the House of Commons did its duty so far as stringent and searching inquiry is concerned.

The debates on foreign affairs have been neither numerous nor remarkable. There has been an unhappy sameness in them, both as regards subject and treatment, which has tended to their exhaustation, and these, so far as we recollect, not a single instance of a foreign debate occupying a whole evening. Of course, Italy and the objects and designs of France have been the main topics, the affairs of Syria having also obtained their due share of observation and comment. Although the Marquis of Normanby in the Lords and Mr. Kinglake in the Commons, have endeavoured to excite attention and to elicit opinion, yet there has been such a pervading impression that the conduct of foreign affairs on the part of the Government is satisfactory, and calculated to keep England in her true and rightful position among the nations of the world, as to neutralise that antagonism which is necessary to the interest and the quality of debate. Whenever the state of things in the United States of America has been touched on, it has been with a praiseworthy reticence; and in this, as in all the rest of our foreign policy, the great principle of a powerful and watchful neutrality has been maintained.

The Session has been unusually abundant in Select Committees of Inquiry. There have been Committees on the Administration of the Admiralty, on Colonial Military Expenditure, on the Incidents of the Income Tax, on the subject of Duty on Foreign Rags in reference to the manufacture of Paper, on the Local Taxation of the Metropolis, on the Relief of the Poor, both in England and Ireland, and other matters of less importance, and most of these Committees have brought their labours to a close, and presented their reports. The result of a Commission to inquire into the best mode of Embanking the Thames has been made known to Parliament, and the Government is prepared to take action in the matter. The vexed question of style for the new Public Offices, including the Foreign Office and India Office, has at length been settled by the adoption of Palladian instead of Gothic architecture. Space fails us to indicate the number of smaller matters, the glennings and sweepings of legislation, which, in common with the larger measures above indicated, have been nanguinated in the elephantine grasp of Parliament.

In that which may be designated as "personnel," some very material changes have taken place in the Legislature and the Government. Lord Campbell and Lord Herbert have passed away, and left the Chancellorship to Sir R. Bethell and the War Office to Sir George Lewis. Sir W. Atherton has been removed from the Solicitor-Generality to the Attorney-Generality, the former office falling into the hands of Mr. Rounddell Palmer. Lord John Russell has disappeared from the House of Commons, and has sought the comparative repose of an earldom and the House of Peers. Sir George Grey has succeeded to the Home Office, Mr. Cardwell taking the place of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. Earl De Grey and Ripon and Mr. T. G. Baring again change places, the former returning to the under-secretaryship for war, and the latter to that for India; while Sir Robert Peel has become Secretary for Ireland, and Mr. Layard succeeds Lord Wodehouse as Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs. Only two new Peers have been created this year—Sir Bethell taking the title of Baron Westbury on his accepting the Great Seal, while Sir Maurice Berkeley has been elevated to the dignity of Baron Fitzhardinge. In the Commons there have been many changes, Colonel Bathurst has succeeded Lord Herbert as member for South Wilts; Mr. Barnes has replaced Mr. Crook for Bolton; Mr. W. E. Forster, Mr. Salt at Bradford; and Mr. Leslie, Lord Haddo (now Earl of Aberdeen) for Aberdeenshire. West Sussex is now represented by Major Bartelot in the place of the Earl of March (now Duke of Richmond); Mr. Lori Phillips sits for Pembrokeshire, vice Lord Emlyn (now Earl of Cawdor); Mr. Heygate has succeeded Dr. Noble, deceased, at Leicester; Sir Hugh Owen represents Pembrokeshire in the place of Sir John Owen, deceased; Sir David Dundas has been elected for Sutherlandshire, in the room of the Marquis of Stafford, now Duke of Sutherland; Mr. Harvey Lewis occupies Mr. Edwin James's seat for Marylebone; and Captain Willes Johnson that of Mr. David Pugh for Carmarthenshire. Mr. Hodgson Hinde Wilkinson sits in the room of Hugh Pigot; and Mr. Duff Abercromby, Banffshire, instead of Major Gordon Duff. Lord Richard Grosvenor is member for Flintshire, in place of the Hon. T. E. Lloyd Mostyn; and Mr. Wegselin stepped into the vacuum created at Wolverhampton by the promotion of Sir R. Bethell. The retirement of Mr. Hill made way for the appearance in Parliament of Mr. Rounddell Palmer, the new Solicitor-General; and Colonel Luke White resigned his seat for the county of Longford, and was succeeded by his son, bearing the same name and rank. Finally, Mr. Allan Lockhart, having vacated his seat for Lanarkshire, it has been filled by Lord Henry Scott; and the vacancy in the representation of the city of London caused by the accession to the peerage of Lord John Russell has been filled by Mr. Western Wood, who triumphed over the Lord Mayor (Mr., Alderman Cubitt), and, that gentleman having previously given up his seat for Andover, the representation of that borough has fallen into the hands of Mr. H. B. Coles.

On a review of the Session and its operations, taken as a whole, the decision of those who feel called upon to give one will perhaps be that the results have been nearly equal to the promises made at the opening, which were judiciously kept within the narrowest bounds. This finding, however, is in the nature of a special verdict, and by no means admits either the premises or the consequences. Looking to the powers of work which have been displayed by this Parliament, and which have been reckoned by the hundred, it is not too much to say that the country expects better things of it for the future. For the Session of 1861, with its performances, such as they are, and its shortcomings and deficiencies, many as they are, perhaps the public will be inclined to pass an act of indemnity.

SKETCHES FROM RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

On the proceeding page we give four Engravings (from drawings made by Mr. Lefevre James Cranstone) in connection with Richmond, the chief city of the State of Virginia, where the Southern Congress is holding its sittings, and which for the time being takes rank as the capital of the Confederate States of America. Richmond is situated on the north bank of the James River, about 150 miles from its mouth. Its chief public building is the State House, or Capitol, which is finely situated in the middle of a lawn, on the brow of a hill which overlooks the city. It is a copy of the Maison Carrée at Nimes, the plan of which was sent over by Mr. Jefferson, when he was Ambassador in France. The Capitol is a principal feature in the scenery of the city from many points of view. Virginia is justly proud of having given birth to Washington, and statues of him are found in the State. Besides the Washington Statue in the Capitol at Richmond there is, in the beautiful grounds of which the city boasts, an equestrian one of him (given on the preceding page), in company with statues of Thomas Jefferson and Patrick Henry—all of which were chiselled in Europe at no inconsiderable cost.

In a copyright case which occurred at the Secondaries' Court, yesterday week, it was stated that Rosa Bonheur's celebrated picture of "The Horse Fair" would soon become the property of the nation, and be lodged in the National Gallery.

A bust of Sir Joshua Reynolds has been presented by a number of subscribers to the Cottonian Library, Plymouth. A movement is also being organised to raise funds at the forthcoming Great Exhibition to erect a full-length statue of the artist at Plympton, his birthplace.

LATEST NEWS FROM ABROAD.

The following telegrams were received at Mr. Reuter's office yesterday (Friday):—

FRANCE.—Paris, August 8.—To-day at 11.30 a.m., the Emperor officially received the Minister of the kingdom of Italy. M. Daley was condemned in a fine of 3000 francs for having participated in the distribution of a false dividend.

TURKEY.—Ragusa, August 3.—The European Commission for the settlement of the affairs of the Herzegovina has been dissolved. Omer Pacha has addressed an ultimatum to the Montenegrin chiefs. The army of Omer Pacha now numbers 20,000 men, and is being concentrated with the intention of vigorously carrying on operations.

HUNGARY.—Pesth, Aug. 8.—In to-day's sittings of the Lower House the Address of the Upper House in reply to the Speech was proposed by M. Deak. The demands made in this address do not differ from those contained in the first address. It refuses the Imperial rescript, and declares, in conclusion, that further negotiations are hroken off. This address was unanimously and enthusiastically adopted, and it was resolved to send it to the Upper House.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Emperor and Empress arrived at the Tuileries from Fontainebleau last Saturday afternoon, and in the evening left for St. Cloud.

The King of Sweden, Charles XV., accompanied by his brother, Prince Oscar, arrived in Paris on Tuesday. The Emperor, surrounded by the generals and officers of the Court, and of the military household, received his visitors at St. Cloud, and embraced cordially the King of Sweden and Prince Oscar. A review of the Imperial Guard and of the garrison of Paris was to be held on Friday (yesterday) in the Champs de Mars in honour of the visit.

The Empress has left Paris for Biarritz.

Sunday's *Moniteur* publishes a circular addressed by M. Rouland, Minister of Public Worship, to the Bishops of France relative to the celebration of the Emperor's fête. M. Rouland reminds the Bishops that his Majesty has maintained the glorious traditions of his race, which opened a gospel civilisation at the extremity of the East, and effectively protects the Christians in Syria. The Pope, he says, in a solemn act, has given his name for the repose and the security which it gives him. "Undoubtedly there still remain grave difficulties to overcome; but the Christian must be full of hope in a patient, loyal, and circumspect policy. This solution belongs principally to Providence." The circular concludes thus:—"Let us kindly pray that the Divine aid may be manifested in their Majesties the Emperor and Empress, in their thoughts for the peace of nations and the happiness and dignity of France."

It appears from the returns made by the officers appointed to take the list of electors in the population of Paris amounts to 1,700,000 souls. According to the census just completed, the population of Lyons, including a floating population of 60,000, is 378,000.

ITALY.

The amount to which the subscription to the National Loan has been made by the public now reaches 900 millions.

The Court of Rome has deprived Father Giacomo, Count Cavour's confessor, of his functions.

The news from Naples is more satisfactory. The Archbishop of Naples, discovered plotting, has been sent off to Civita Vecchia to join the others in remonjure, Mgr. Merode.

AUSTRIA.

The Croatian and Slavonian Diet was presided by a formal vote not to send any representatives to the Council of the Empire.

The official *Wiener Zeitung* of Wednesday publishes an autograph letter addressed by the Emperor to the Aulic Chancellery for Transylvania ordering the necessary preparations in reference to the convocation of the Transylvanian Diet to be made before August 10.

The Austrian States Bank and the Austrian Government have received to withdraw the Italian troops from the garrison of Rastadt, and to replace them by Germans, a detachment of Austrian infantry has just passed through Munich on their way from Innspruck to Rastadt.

RUSSIA.

A correspondent of *Caligmani*, writing from St. Petersburg, says:—"The departure of the Empress for the Crimea is fixed for the 15th inst., and that of the Empress for the 18th. The Emperor will take with her only the Grand Duke Sergius and the Grand Duchess Mary, her two youngest children."

Accounts have been received of the defeat of three Russian columns by the Circassians on the 11th, 15th, and 20th of June. The former, who in two of the fights were assisted by artillery, were obliged to retire heavy loss, while the latter were almost annihilated.

It is asserted that General Lanskoi's appointment as Governor of the kingdom of Poland has arrived at Warsaw, and that M. Wielopolski has in consequence determined to resign. It is reported that the peasants in the Province of Minsk are to avenge a pretended insult of the church, have entered their town armed with scythes and axes, and have driven away the garrison.

TURKEY.

The new Sultan granted an audience to Sir Henry Bulwer on the 31st ult., and, in replying to the congratulations of the latter, expressed his deep sense of the friendship of England, and his determination to place large reforms in the government of Turkey. Aali Pacha has been appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Fuad Pacha, Minister of War. The latter is to return immediately from Syria. Congratulations from the Sovereigns of Europe are pouring in upon the new Sultan; a treaty of commerce has been signed between Turkey and Italy, and it is generally some that the new course of administrative reform is to be persevered in, as offices are not to go into the provinces on a long term of years.

It is stated that in consequence of the rupture of negotiations between Omer Pacha and the Prince of Montenegro, the former has received orders from his Government to resume the offensive against the insurgents.

M. Calamatta, an Italian artist, has refused an order from Lamartine, because the poet entertains the opinion that the unity of Italy is things not to be desired.

The Industrial Society of Mulhausen has just received from the Tsar of Russia a gold medal of value, accompanied by a number of small gold which were thrown up from an Artesian well to the depth of 1800 feet, a depth of 1650 feet. The water at the bottom of the bore-hole was of a temperature of 27·5 degrees Centigrade (74·22 Fahrenheit), and was found to be subterranean and not to have a current. These coins had been kept alive for a week in water, and were not found, as is generally supposed, to lose the coining from the process.

THE FRENCH TIE NATIONAL.—A great number of foreigners are present every day at the Tir National at Vincennes. The Belgians have already established themselves splendidly. A good many Swiss marksmen are also expected from Switzerland, Germany, and England, and some have already arrived. The success of the shooting stakes will be the greater the more keen each new fire of the best men to Vincennes. The regiments in garrison at Paris have received a hundred each.

OVERLAND EXPEDITION FROM CALCUTTA TO INDIA.—Intelligence has just been received from Bhamo and another gentleman who left China about three months since with a view of opening a commercial intercourse with the whole of Thibet, and carrying India by one of the passes of the Himalayas. Mr. Whiteley, of Woodhouse, near Leeds, a brother of Captain Baldwin, Royal Artillery, one of the officers engaging the expedition, and which gives the following interesting details:—"The shooting party left Bhamo and proceeded 700 miles up the Yang-Tse River in the south of the province of Animal Hope, and beyond this point one gun-boat only, a small iron steamer accustomed to Tse-Chow (140 miles above Hankow), where the vessels will remain until the return of the party. Captain Baldwin considers that the overland journey as far as the base of the Himalayas will terminate when the winter has set in, and it is impossible to cross the mountains before. Therefore, he considers that the object of the expedition will not be accomplished until the summer of 1862. At present the party has penetrated farther than any European had before been. The country is described as exceedingly fine in many parts; the district around Mankin is wasted by the civil war now raging, which has stopped all trade; but higher up the Yang-Tse River there were indications of great contentment and prosperity, the stream being crowded with junks, and the adjacent country being thickly populated.

THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR.

By the arrival of the City of Washington at Queenstown we have telegrams to the 27th ult.

DELIBERATE OPERATIONS ON LAND AND SEA.

THE BATTLE OF BULL'S RUN.

After the check which the Federalists received on the 18th ult. in the first assault on the Confederates' position to the south of Bull's Run, a stream which in England would be called a respectable stream M'Dowell contented himself for the two following days with reconnoitring the position of the enemy. Finding the position, which was very similar to that occupied by the Russians at Alma, too strong for an attack in front, the Federal General resolved to turn the Confederate flank. The obstacles to the passage of artillery presented by the narrow and stony roads rendered this plan impracticable. It was therefore arranged that an attack should be made on the flank of the enemy, accompanied by a feint in front. The day fixed for the general engagement was Sunday, the 21st ult. The Federal forces began their march on this memorable day at half-past two a.m. The first batteries opened at five a.m., but it was not until noon that the infantry engagement commenced. The fight then began. The battle extended over about five miles. In the hand-to-hand conflicts the Federalists had the advantage, and at length had gained all the works on the crest of the hill but two or three. Reinforcements were then brought forward by the Confederate from Manassa. Suddenly, about four o'clock p.m., an order was given to retreat, and this retreat soon became a more than disorderly flight. It appears that an attack of the Confederate cavalry was made on the baggage and ammunition stores of the Federalists, which were unprotected by cavalry pickets, for they should have had. The baggage led to the greatest confusion. The ambulance and artillery waggons cut the horses loose and galloped towards Washington. The reserves, attacked in front, flanked, and overwhelmed by the rear, were completely routed, either dazed not or could not retire. Colonel Blenker's regiment, the 8th New York, was the last to come, almost at the moment command ing. When General M'Dowell found his reserves had fled he gave that order to retreat which is much surprised some of the Northern regiments. The retreat in the face of the advancing enemy at once became a flight. Nevertheless, the Federals did not suffer much, as they replaced their guns on the hill, and thus kept the Confederates in check and protected the rear from Centreville. The Southern account, by way of the Ohio, is more favourable to the Federals than the Northern. One report of whose death is one of the many *canards* to which the affair has given rise) commanded the Confederate left. "where the enemy was in full force." They kept stoutly on the Federals, after a run of twenty four miles. Here a regiment on guard at the Long Bridge and the discontinuance of the pursuit enabled the remnant of the Federal army. The army would have dissipated in as many hours as it took months to form. Here it was nobody in pursuit. It was only at eleven p.m. that a small force of cavalry under Colonel Blenker's regiment were easily repulsed. This regiment retired from Centreville at about one a.m. on Monday morning. The Federal army is now under the full encampment opposite Washington, being the only one which retired in a dignified manner.

THE LOSS.

The loss that the Federalists sustained is said to be "continually increasing." The Southern account of the battle of Bull's Run says "300 to 500" "is killed and wounded. Many regiments were said to be "cut to pieces" whose members had merely taken to the woods, and who did not rejoin their colours for days. Among the killed were Major Hapland Regiment, and brother of the Secretary of War. The Southern loss is officially published as 387 killed, 1582 killed and wounded. On Monday the Federal cavalry revisited the field of battle, and brought off some of the enemy's artillery.

[We give in the accompanying Supplement a more detail'ed account of the battle and of the Federal army's flight.]

RECEPTION OF THE NEWS.

Congress, on the 22nd, assembled. It has no disasters, however overwhelming, would deter them from maintaining the Union. In the country and in Congress, in Maryland and in Kentucky, the number of persons who had taken up arms against the Union was passed by 52 years to 6 years, is a spirited debate.

General M'Clellan has been appointed by the Government, and General M'Clellan appointed in his stead to the command of the Army of the Potomac. The latter officer has unanimously received the thanks that have been offered, and shows every disposition to continue the contest with greater vigour than ever.

The news of the defeat of the Federalists was received by the Baltimoreans with joy. Pictures of General Beauregard were sold in great number on the day following the battle.

New York passed through several alternations of feeling. On Sunday it was reported that a great battle had been won, and there was exuberant public joy, and some talk of commencing a war with England. On Monday, when very exaggerated reports of the Federal defeat arrived, there was intense public excitement, with cries for vengeance. On Tuesday, when the small aggregate of the loss of life became known, equanimity was restored.

FEDERAL SUCCESSES.

General M'Clellan, in an address to his "army of the West," boasts that they have annihilated two armies, taken five guns, twelve colours, and destroyed the Confederate communications. Governor Jackson's officers. One of the second commanders of the enemy is a prisoner, there were 2000 men, more than 1000 horses, and a large waggon train, together with all the baggage and camp equipage. All this had been accomplished with the loss of twenty killed and sixty wounded on the part of the Union army in Western Virginia.

Two of the prizes captured by the Southern privateers have been recaptured by the Federalists, and carried into port in the case of the schooner Waring a free colored man effected the recapture by killing with his axe the man in the cabin who was about to set fire to the vessel, and by cutting away the cables. The prize crew, who were on deck, and had no arms, fled overboard, and became quite a hero in New York.

THE BLOCKADE.

It is said there are but three United States' vessels blockading the entire coast of North Carolina, and that the port of Beaufort in that State is open to the commerce of the world. Provisions, &c.

The *New York Times'* correspondent at Fort Pickens states that Admiral Mervine has informed the British Government that the blockade is totally ineffective. This report evidently refers to information from another reporter, for the *Tribune*, writes that the Admiral was satisfied that the blockade of the Mississippi East was sufficiently effective.

FINANCE.

Stocks fell after the disaster at Bull's Run, but exchange on England fell from 109 to 107. The Secretary of the Treasury, Senator Chase, made application for a 5,000,000-dollar loan in Treasury notes, but only half the amount required was offered.

The Queen has appointed John David Hay Hill, Esq., now her Majesty's Consul at Mazatlan, to be her Majesty's Consul in the Island of Réunion. Her Majesty has approved of Don José Antonio de Lavalle as Vice-Consul at Cardiff for the Queen of Spain; of Mr. James Logan Donnelly as Consul at Kurrachee for the King of Hanover; and of Mr. Alexander Bennett as Consul at Kurrachee for the Free Hanseatic City of Hamburg.

A pamphlet has just appeared at Leipsic, entitled "The Duke of Saxe-Coburg and his People." The *Berlin National Zeitung* states that the production has excited the liveliest interest, inasmuch as the author is Duke Ernest Himself, and that he therein treats in the plainest and most open manner of his relations towards his people, and of the national questions in connection therewith. The *Zeitung* adds that this is the first time such a German Prince has so frankly criticised himself.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The first annual examination of science classes in connection with the South Kensington Museum took place on Thursday. The meeting has been very successful, and this is in a great measure due to the zeal and ability of Mr. Buchanan.

The great annual gathering of the children of the Metropolitan Charity Schools took place at the Crystal Palace on Thursday. Seventy-six schools, of boys and girls, numbering about 5000 children, took part in the day's gathering.

Tuesday was a grand day at the Crystal Palace, the Odd Fellows of the metropolitan districts having secured the palace and grounds for a demonstration in aid of the widows and orphan fund and the district fund. Not fewer than 35,000 members of the body and their friends were present on the occasion.

The New Police Act (24 and 25 Vict. c. 51) was printed last Saturday. The principal object is to grant pensions to officers and men in the metropolitan police force who would have been entitled to pensions had they retired before Sir Richard Mayne's death. The Act gives further power to the metropolitan police force disposed in the hands of civil and military stations when in the occasion of their duty.

The births of 1861 registered in London were boys and 779 girls—were registered in London last week. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1851-60 the average number was 1296——and the deaths in those 10 weeks were 1225. The average number of deaths derived from the returns of corresponding weeks in the ten preceding years, 1851-60, was increased by increase of population, is 1230.

An influential deputation waited upon Mr. Milner Gibson yesterday week to present him with an address thanking him for the exertions he had made to obtain the repeal of the paper duty. Mr. R. Chambers and Mr. Francis Graham Moon paid a high tribute to the eminent services rendered by Mr. Gibson in this now successful cause, the right hon. gentleman made an appropriate reply. The address was subsequently given to the residence of Mr. Ewart, and presented an address to that gentleman.

Yesterday week a German named Cogran was barbarously murdered by her husband in the neighbourhood of St. Giles's, the assault following up his crime of cruelty to his child on the day before. The wretched man was found in the street at an early hour with a gash in his throat, and communicated by signs what had occurred. On going into his house, to search once, the police found the unfortunate wife lying on the floor with her throat cut, having apparently been dead for some time. She was taken to the King's College Hospital, where it is believed he may recover. Drink seems to have been also cause of the murder.

EXTRAORDINARY OUTRAGE.—On the 31st ult., a gentleman named M'Kenzie, resident at Pimlico, received a letter requesting an interview at the writer. "Arrived at the house," says the letter-writer, "I was shown into a drawing a knowledge of the person from a previous introduction at Madrid. Mr. M'Kenzie duly entered the drawing-room, and found a stranger alone. While conversing with her, two men, named Emil Schalk and Carl Heelmed, came to the door, one of whom (Schalk) entered the apartment, and, without uttering a word seized him by the throat and wrists, forcing them downwards. "I have you now, villain," he said, "and I will take care you murdering you." After a great deal of ill-treatment Mr. M'Kenzie was forced, in order to save his life, to sign the documents which he was required to do. This outrage was stated to have lasted from shortly after one o'clock, when Schalk entered the house, until half-past two, when he and his friend then entered the room. Mr. M'Kenzie was enabled to escape. The police are in search of the two prisoners.

NEW BRIDGE AT BLACKFRIARS.—The Bridge Commissioners have decided to erect a new bridge over the Thames at Blackfriars, to replace the present Blackfriars-bridge, and to remove the plan of Mr. Page. The bridge will consist of only three arches, the centre one being of the gigantic span of 200 feet, or 46 feet wider than the centre arch of the structure at Southwark. The two side arches are to be each 100 feet span. The engineering of the arch to the crown will only be a rise of 20 feet, which is a curve of only 1 in 20, almost amounting to a level. The piers are also to stand beneath the parapet to sit an exceedingly bold and handsome design, with a parapet above of only 4 feet 6 inches. The piers are to be of granite, and noble-looking features of the whole. These will be four in number, all of granite. Each of its extremities will be surmounted by a Doric column of polished red granite, 49 feet in height, 21 feet in diameter at base and capital, and 15 feet less than 21 feet in diameter in the centre. The piers will have a bulk hollow, will weigh upwards of 500 tons. Their capitals will rush to the summit of the bridge, which will be 80 feet broader in appearance, with colossal groups of statuary. The whole structure will only be a few feet longer than the present Blackfriars-bridge. The cost of the new bridge is estimated at £250,000 to £260,000.

LAW AND POLICE.—In the Court of Chancery, on Tuesday, the Lords Justices gave judgment in the appeal of Mr. Lovegrove against the firm of Streatfield and Co., against Mr. Commissioner Holroyd's refusal to grant him a certificate. Mr. Lovegrove carried on extensive business. The Middlesex Sessions were commenced on Monday, the calendar containing the names of eighty-six cases awaiting trial. Among them were several gaol delivery. William Wood was sentenced to four years' penal servitude for forgery and uttering. A. Jail named Wilkinson, a clerk in the bankruptcy office to Messrs. Margetson and Heywood, Islington, pleaded guilty to a charge of embezzlement. He was employed to receive fees and remittances, and on his undertaking to send him to Australia. Denis Dempsey was charged with obtaining Mr. James Hamilton, Brompton, through false representations of having served in India and won several medals for distinguished achievements. He was convicted and sent to prison for six months. George Howes, a butcher, of Holloway, and George Tanner, a drover, were indicted for stealing a heifer, the property of Mr. Cox, of the Cattle Market. Tanner was acquitted, and Howes found guilty of feloniously receiving, and ordered to be kept in penal servitude for seven years. Howes and Henry Tranyer was charged with stealing some articles of silver plate and other things, the property of Mr. Hamilton. The prisoners had effected the stealing about with a basket till an opportunity occurred for creeping in at an open window. A jury found Tranyer guilty of the felony, but, in the belief although the prisoner's father swore that he was in his company for more than a quarter of the time he was out of his sight, he was acquitted. The prisoner was convicted to be imprisoned for three months. Louis Genese, indicted for fraudulently obtaining £5 from Mr. Hamilton by means of a watchless cheque, was acquitted. Thomas Wallis was charged with attempting to commit suicide by throwing himself over the London and Birmingham Railway bridge, at Camden-road, on a charge of stealing a number of articles belonging to a regiment of militia, and claiming a sum of money due as bounty. He was convicted and sent to prison for six months. Yesterday, in the Central Court, Robert Lomax was tried for a very impudent robbery. At seven o'clock in the morning he was seen by a female in the house of Mr. Smith, and deliberately smashing the window, carried off a brooch worth £100. The jury returning a verdict of guilty, the prisoner was sentenced to penal servitude. While standing in the dock this ruffian pulled from his pocket a large piece of tin and tried to cut his throat with a penknife, which he had secreted. He missed the mark. On Wednesday T. Richardson, described as a clerk, was charged with stealing a cash-box containing £1 10s. 6d., the property of Messrs. Hardy, easily raising various sums of money by depositing of them. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to eighteen months' hard labour. Thomas Thompson was indicted for stealing some property from a house in Highbury-vale. This was a very daring robbery, for while the family of the residence taking open, the prisoner climbed up a tree in front of the house, and, entering a window, passed over the roof, descended a ladder in the back entrance. He was convicted, and sentenced to three years' penal servitude. A pair of axe-cases, named Henry Jukes and Frederick Jukes, were charged with committing violence as their age in years, were found guilty of following their profession, and, each, ordered to be kept in penal servitude for seven years.

At the Guildhall, yesterday week, Dr. Griffith Jones was committed for trial. On Monday Mary Ann Jukes of Gresham House, Old Broad-street, and elsewhere, was again brought up charged with obtaining about £12,000 worth of property from various persons by means of fraud under a false pretence. A great amount of evidence was taken regarding the transactions in which the prisoner referred to were entered and disposed of, and the case was again remanded till Tuesday next.

STARKE, WINNER OF THE GODWOOD CUP.

To win this cup implies the possession of the best sort of Transatlantic turfite ambition, since Jim Robinson first kindled it one and twenty years ago with the late Duke of Richmond's brave Bergamras. La Société Versvitoise sent over a candidate in Alice Hawthorn's year, the Monarch (Arab), aged, 5st. 4lb., got tailed off for his pains in 1847; Voltaire got within a head of Van Tromp's in 1848, a week year with her Arnine, and fourth with her Fitzemilius, and then dropped into the way lost places next year with Lord Exeter's mare, Mencia—Moscow and War Horse were equally inefficient representatives in Nadcy's year; Hervine was an 1852 incapable, but, receiving a year and 3st. 2lb. from Kingston, beat him and twelve others, when, after a lapse of thirteen year, Jouvence once more brought vote y to Gault. The spell was broken a third time by Baronello in 1865, and in 1856 Mesanpre's third to Rogerthorpe slightly foreshadowed the victory which he was fated to achieve the next year.

It was in the field which Monarque beat on that occasion that the American champions Prior and Prioress made their English debut with singularly luckless success. No better luck attended Obsidian in 1858; and Prioress, who had in the interim both won the Cesarewitch after a dead heat, and run a dead heat for second, could only manage a Goodwood Cup third in the great year when Starke sent the American turf-writers stark mad by winning the Goodwood Stakes,

THE GOODWOOD RACES.

and Umpire's victory in the Nursery elicited "tall talking" about the Derby, which might well make Mr. Ten Broeck blush and disavow such sangars. It was all England could do to hold its own last year, as Gustave, Zonave, and Starke were in the next three places to Sweetmanoe, but America triumphed at the fifth time of asking; and, although Starke received a year and 4lb. as well from The Wizard, the latter came to the post a fresh horse, and not with a severe stakes race in him from the day before.

The following is the result of the race:—

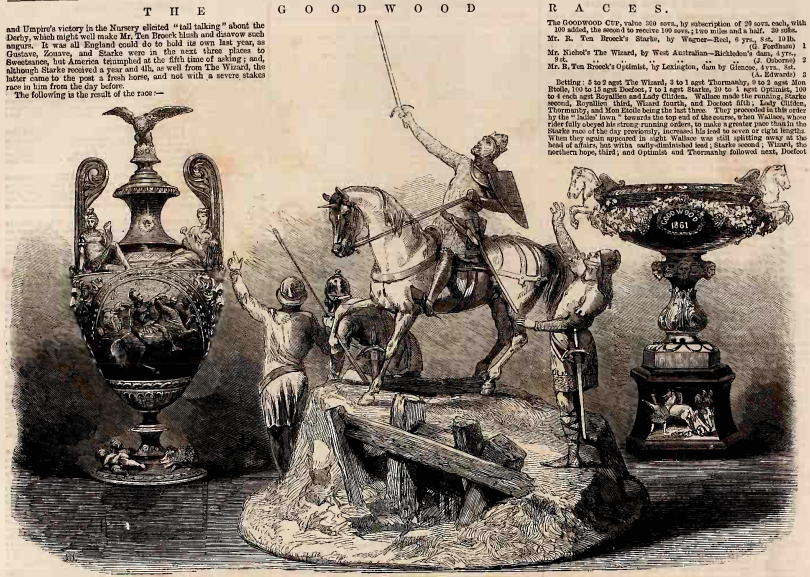
The GOODWOOD CUP, value 300 sovs., by subscription of 20 sovs. each, with 100 added, the second to receive 100 sovs.; two miles and a half. 20 subs.

Mr. R. Ten Broeck's Starke, by Wagner—Reel, 6 yrs., 8st. 10lb. (G. Fordham) 1

Mr. Nichol's The Wizard, by West Australian—Rickleden's dam, 4 yrs., 9st. (J. Osborne) 2

Mr. R. Ten Broeck's Optimist, by Lexington, dam by Glencoe, 4 yrs., 8st. (A. Edwards) 3

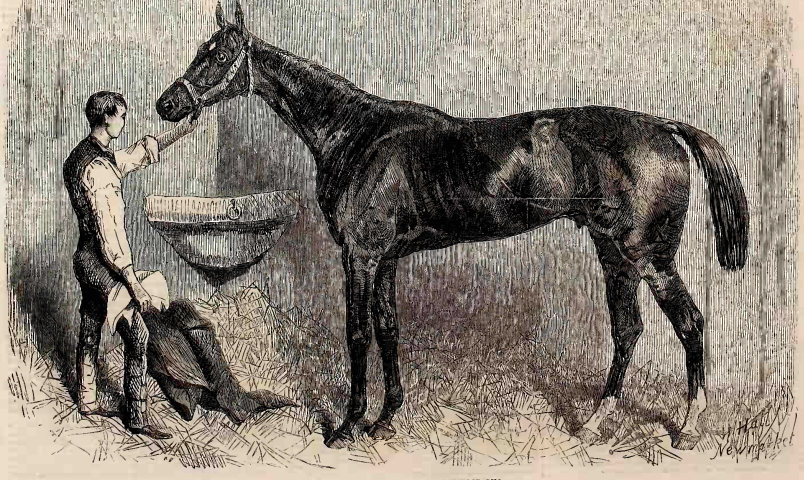
Betting: 5 to 2 agst The Wizard, 3 to 1 agst Thormanby, 9 to 2 agst Mon Etoile, 10 to 1 agst Dorfoot, 7 to 1 agst Starke, 20 to 1 agst Optimist, 100 to 6 each agst Royallieu and Lady Clitden. Wallace made the running, Starke second, Royallieu third, Wizard fourth, and Dorfoot fifth; Lady Clitden, Thormanby, and Mon Etoile being the last three. They proceeded in this order by the "Jockey lawn" towards the top end of the course, when Wallace, whose rider fully obeyed his strong running orders, to make a greater pace than in the Starke race of the day previously, increased his lead to seven or eight lengths. When they again appeared in sight Wallace was still spinning away at the head of affairs, but with sadly-diminished lead; Starke second; Wizard, the northern hope, third; and Optimist and Thormanby followed next, Dorfoot



THE STEWARDS' CUP. THE CHESTERFIELD CUP. THE GOODWOOD CUP.

being close on their flanks. Wallace, having fulfilled his required duty, shot up before the distance was reached. Wizard then took the lead. Starke jolted him at the half-distance, and a splendid race ensued home between them. At the stand the couple were neck and neck, but the Wizard, at the last moment, was "baited" by Starke, who won a terrific and quickly-run race by a head only. Optimist (who had been so judiciously steered by Edwards as to be ready for any possible emergency) was close in the wake of the two first named, and finished third, but two lengths from the quarters of the Melton crack. Thormanby, evidently over-powered with the weight, was declining every stride he took towards the close, but finished a moderate fourth. Mon Etoile, who was beaten thoroughly a mile away from home, pulled up next, and then came Dorfoot.

The victory was not a little owing to the clipping pace at which the race was run, and proved the judgment of William Day (the trainer of



STARKE, THE WINNER OF THE GOODWOOD CUP.

Elcho) when he assured Mr. Ten Broeck that he had thrown away an excellent chance of beating him the day before from lack of it, and advised him now to make such arrangements as would secure Wallace for a pioneer. It seems pretty certain that in future French horses will receive no allowance, and Americans only 7lb.; and seeing that some of our mares are sent over expressly to foal in France, and that American has our choicest blood, the change ought to have been made far sooner.

Starke is a meaty chestnut horse, of about fifteen three, by Wanzer, from a Glencoe dam, and has followed in the winning Goodwood footsteps of his hollow-backed, wall-eyed sire, who won this cup as a three-year-old, seven and twenty years ago. In his general appearance he is not unlike The Baron. He is rather short-bodied, but has plenty of depth of girth, and capital arched loins; a little coarseness about the head and neck, and stands well on his fore legs. His appearance did no small credit to his trainer (Tyron), who has Mr. Ten Broeck's string at Compton, near Derby, and, although even in their old rough-dried condition they showed themselves capable of doing a good thing, they have certainly not suffered by a more rapid conformity to the English training code.

THE GOODWOOD CUPS.

Goodwood has always prided itself upon the recherché taste of its cups, and this year they show no falling off in design or workmanship. The one chosen for the Goodwood Cup—and which, thanks to Starke, is destined to adorn Mr. Ten Broeck's sideboard — was manufactured by Messrs. Emanuel, of Portsmouth, who have recently executed several of the west country prizes, and is designed and modelled by Mr. Henry Morrell. It is a silver vase in the Grecian style, the bowl enriched with festoons of vine leaves and grapes in nitio relievo, with handles formed of winged horses. Homer has been laid under contribution for equestrian scenes for the allo relievo; and the capture of Æneas's celebrated horses by Diomede, and the horses unloosed from Juno's car by the abundant Hours, fitly represent the noble animal in its moments of War and Peace.

The Stewards' Cup will always be memorable as having produced the largest field of horses (45) that ever faced a starter's flag, and the honour of beating them fell on Mr. Murphy's Croagh Patrick, who was foaled in Ireland, and belongs to an Irish owner. In deference, we conclude, to the Premier's avowed preference for it, this vase is also in the Grecian style, and of oxydised silver, elaborately ornamented in high and low relief. Rome's Imperial eagle surmounts it; at the neck of the cup are two spirited reclining figures of a Roman virgin and youth; and the medallions on the sides illustrate the sacrifice of Cæsius, as related by Livy, and an augur praying to the aprenced deities when the golden bowl has closed over the hero. The handles are ornamented with figures of military fame and virtue, and on the base are the twin founders of Rome—Romulus and Remus—guarded by the wolf. The cup was executed by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, and designed and modelled by Mr. N. R. Rochell.

The Chesterfield Cup, which has been designed and modelled by Mr. Spencer and executed by Messrs. Garrard, is more in the old group character, of which so many have been displayed from the Goodwood balcony. It represents Richard Cœur de Lion wounded before the Castle of Chalus, and was won, after another fierce struggle in a field of twenty-six, by Croagh Patrick, who had the good luck not to be among the unlucky squadron which were left fully twelve lengths at the post.

THE FIRST DAY OF OYSTERS.

Our Engraving represents a scene in a locality which still preserves the aspect of old London on a day which is still a small festival in its way. On the 5th of August oysters can be lawfully sold and eaten; and on the morning of that day these delicate testacea appear all over the town with a suddenness and abundance which prove an admirable organisation in the transmission from their beds on the coast, and their dissemination for retail sale. Old St. James's Day (July 25) was at one time the first day on which oysters were brought into the London market, and there was a notion that whoever ate oysters on that day would not want money throughout the year. At any rate, the custom of indulging in this luxury is largely observed on the occasion of their first coming to market, inclination and taste taking the place of superstition. It is said that £120,000 are yearly spent in London in the purchase of oysters. The number sold by the costermongers in the streets is no less than 124,000,000 annually.

THE FIRST DAY OF OYSTERS: A LONDON STREET SCENE.

On Monday morning the legal opening of trade traffic in oysters took place at Billingsgate. Mr. Deering, the clerk of the market, and his son, were on duty; but their business, in respect of the circumstance, was very slight, as but seven vessels in all formed the oyster fleet, which in years past amounted at times to thirty-eight. The prices ruled very high, and natives were very scarce. The following was the ordinary run of prices: Best natives (supply very short), 42s. to 44s.; old coral and pearl callies, 16s. to 18s.; Scotch callies, 16s. to 18s.; Cheyne rock and large callies, 14s. to 16s.; commons, 10s. to 12s. per bushel. The short supply is to be attributed to the fact that the day of Billingsgate as a "premier" oyster mart is past, the railways having obtained most part of the oyster conveyance, both for the street and trade supply, by a much more ready mode of conveyance and delivery than that of water transit, subject to the delivery dues of the Corporation of London.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT MAKING OVER TO MESSRS. W. C. STANFORD AND A. SCOTT, CHURCHWARDENS, THE GROUND DECREED BY GARIBALDI AS A GIFT OF THE NATION FOR THE ERECTION OF AN ENGLISH CHURCH AT NAPLES.

GIFT OF LAND FOR A PROTESTANT CHURCH AT NAPLES.

We are enabled to present our readers with a Pictorial Remembrance of one of the most events which mark, we trust, the beginning of a new era—an era of regeneration and of civil and religious liberty in the south of Italy. Till Garibaldi came to free them, imprisonment and exile were the fate of all Neapolitans who would not worship the Virgin and the Images of the Church of Rome; and at Naples not merely were the Jews denied their synagogues, but the religion of even the most favoured Christian nations was so proscribed that neither Russians, nor Germans, nor Swiss, nor English were allowed to have churches or schools of their own. For upwards of thirty-three years every effort was made by the English residents to obtain permission to build a place of worship for themselves; but though in 1834 that permission was granted by the King and his Ministers, and though the fundamentations for their church was laid by the British Minister, the late Sir W. Temple, yet, in consequence of the bad faith of the Neapolitan Government and its intolerant laws of the country, the works were on the following morning unceremoniously stopped by the police, and the British residents compelled to content their worship and the services of their Church within the precincts of the British Consulate, in a large room hired for the purpose. So determined, however, was the Bourbon Government that no Protestant service should be recognised as existing amongst them that no sooner was this room fitted up for a temporary chapel of the same to it from the street was might enter it except through the apartment of the British Consul.

After the arrival of Garibaldi, and the establishment of a liberal Government, the churchwardens sent in a petition praying the Dictator to grant the British residents permission to build a English Protestant church, offering to purchase for its site a piece of ground belonging to the military department of the Strada San Pasquale; and on the 23rd of October, 1860, the Dictator Garibaldi made the following decree:—"Grateful for the powerful and generous sympathy of the English towards the Italian nation, it but a slight return for so many benefits received from them in favour of the noble cause of Italy to decree—Not only is permission granted to build a church on the territory of this capital to men who worship the same God as the Italians, but they are requested to accept, as a national gift, the small space required for the pious object to which they intend to dedicate it." The present Government has confirmed the decree, and our Engraving shows the Royal commission, consisting of Commissary-General Colonel the Cavaliere Ottavio de Filippis, with his secretary; Captain the Cavaliere Leonardo Mastrolmone, R.N.; and the Town Major, D. Antonio Gamble, signing the temporary deeds upon the ground itself, and making it over to the British residents, represented on this occasion by their churchwardens, Messrs. Stanford and Scott, accompanied by their legal adviser, Don Luigi Spasiano, and by Dr. Strange, Mr. Graham, and Mr. Causeen. We learn that the residents have already subscribed £1000 and appointed a committee to collect funds until take all other necessary steps for the immediate erection of a church capable of accommodating not only the residents themselves, but also the many travellers and invalids who flock to Naples, and the sailors who frequent its harbour. We trust that the funds they collect may be such as to enable them to erect a building worthy of Garibaldi's decree, and of the gift they have received from the Italian nation.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, August 11.—Eleventh Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 12.—Grouse-shooting begins.
TUESDAY, 13.—Sun rises, 5h. 43m.; sets, 7h. 26m. Moon's first quarter.
WEDNESDAY, 14.—Saturn sets, 8h. 36m., p.m.
THURSDAY, 15.—Assumption.
FRIDAY, 16.—Peterloo Riots, 1819.
SATURDAY, 17.—Duchess of Kent born, 1786.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 17, 1861.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.
5 39 6 3	6 25 6 49	7 11 7 35	7 57 8 21	8 43 9 7	9 30 9 54	10 17 10 41

NEW BOOKS RECEIVED.

A Dictionary of Dates. By J. Haydn. Revised Edition. Edited by B. Vincent. Bell and Daldy.
Fun Alley; or, Lost and Found. By the Author of "Lost and Won," "The Queen of the Red, the Red, and the Black Rose," &c. Edinburgh: Low and Son.
A Guide for the Measurement and Valuation of Artificers' Work. By J. C. Hudson. Simpkin and Marshall.
A Swiss Bibliographical Dictionary. By W. H. Offenius. New and Enlarged Edition. Part I. Offenius Brothers.
Modern Domestic Medicine. Simpkin Marshall, and Co.
Anne Boleyn. A Tragedy. Kent.
Black's Guide to Ayr. 8. and C. Black.
Black's Guide to Dundee. A. and C. Black.
Black's Guide to Edinburgh. A. and C. Black.
Black's Picturesque Tourist of Scotland. Fifteenth Edition. A. and C. Black.
Cook-Book and Cook's Dictionary. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin.
Elves of Dove. A Poem. By A. Smith. Macmillan.
Guide to the Jersey Competitive Examinations, 1861. By a Successful Candidate.
Gunpowder, Ancient and Modern. Lectures by Young Men. By W. Dawbarn. Bell and Daldy.
Great Executioners. By G. Dixon. Three Lectures. Bell and Daldy.
Handbook for Travellers in North Wales. Murray.
Indoor Plants, and How to Grow Them. By E. A. Nutting. Smith and Elder.
In the Year of the Jubilee. Longfellow. Revised Edition. Kent.
Little Wonder Horn to the History of England. By M. E. S. Wertheim and Co.
Northern Antiquities Illustrated from Original Sources. Longman and Co.
On the Employment of Coach Termites by E. Parkman. Longman and Co.
Our Cruise in the Claymore, with a Visit to Denmark in Autumn. By Mrs. Harvey. Chapman and Hall.
Prometheus Daughter. A Poem. By R. Bell. Longman and Co.
Recollections of A. N. Welby Pugin and his Father, Augustus Pugin. By B. Ferrey. Hansard.
Rosamond's Purse. Vols. I and 2, for 1861. Routledge and Sons.
Rosamond's Daughter. A Tragedy. By J. Saunders, Author of "Gideon Fleyce," &c. Bentley.
Sermons, Wesleyan Pulpit. Vol. I. Partridge.
Sophia Dorothy. By the Rev. B. W. Frere. Kent.
Shakespeare's Poems, and other Poems. Bosworth and Harrison.
Theory and Practice in Arcadia. Historical and Commercial. By J. Eilaers. Low and Son.
Something for Everybody. By J. Timbs. Lockwood.
The Chronicles of the Tower. An Historical Romance. By W. H. Ainsworth. Three Volumes. Chapman and Hall.
The Law Jocks; or, Reminiscences of Early Edinburgh Life. Hogg.
The Modern Medical Student. By Albert Smith. Bell and Daldy.
The Official Illustrated Guide to the Great Northern Railway: including the Manufacturing Districts of Lancashire, and the Midland Counties. By G. Measom. Griffin, Bohn, and Co.
The Official Illustrated Guide to the North-Eastern, Great North of England, and Glasgow, Scottish Central, Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee Railways. North-Eastern; and Great North of Scotland Railways. By G. Measom. Griffin and Co.
The Quarrys Slave: A Narrative of Travel, Exploration, and Adventure. By C. J. Andersson. Hurst and Blackett.
The Rose Garden of Persia. A Poem. By O. B. Frothingham. Trübner and Co.
The Wedding Guests; or, the Happiness of Life. A Story. By Mary C. Hume. Partridge.
Wild Flowers Worth Notice. By Mrs Lankester. Hatchards.

OUR CONTINENTAL SUBSCRIBERS.—To suit the convenience of residents in Germany, Russia, and the eastern portion of Europe, we have appointed Mr. Ludwig Indefeld, 16, Spezial Agent for this Journal. Terms of subscription:—One Year, 10 thalers; Half-year, 5 thalers.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1861.

"THE news, long looked for, came at last." On Sunday London heard that on the preceding Sunday fortnight the soldiers of the South and North had met in decisive battle; and we learned that Secessionists had inflicted a disastrous defeat upon the Federalists. The details have since arrived; every one has mastered them; and it is not needful to recapitulate the story of the ill-advised attack, of scientific defence, of retaliatory onslaught, and of disgraceful flight. The day was not done when within ten miles of the field both Bull Run and Fairfax were covered with fugitives from the apprehended vengeance of the South. The flight did not end with the end of possible danger. The terrified soldiers of the Union continued to hurry onwards, and their rush was only checked at Washington. Of the amount of slaughter we know nothing with certainty, but an army might have better afforded to lose half its members than to endure the moral blow which has fallen. The Palmetto flag is for the time triumphant. Fierce is the exultation of the South; deep the humiliation of the North. Yet the matter is perfectly explicable; and it is much to know the causes of things. The Southern force was well disciplined, and was led by men who have studied the art of war. It was, in great measure, acting on the defensive, in a district admirably suited for the purpose, and those natural advantages had been largely improved. The Northern force rushed upon battle without due preparation, and it is to the blatant folly of the newspapers setting upon the weakness of statesmen who fear the mob that this great disaster is due. Scott would not have fought unwisely, but unwillingly; but he was driven to "Go ahead!" drove him upon the guns of the South, and the Union flag has gone down. On the more disgraceful part of the story it is painful to dwell. A battle may be lost: every battle must be lost as well as won; but panic and cowardly flight, accompanied by acts of more cowardly ferocity, are too serious in few of the battles of civilised war. It is clear that such volunteers as have yet been raised are not to be depended on for the steadiness which is the greatest virtue of a soldier, one for which no courage, no enthusiasm, is an equivalent. Scott has, perhaps, over-estimated his army and to make it fit for the field; and when we read of new thousands being poured down as reinforcements, we cannot but ask in what respect do these promise better than their predecessors? What, too, shall be said of the "soldiers" who, because the last day of their term was up, quitted their fellow-countrymen under the thunder of the guns of Beauregard? The whole narrative is too full of unpleasant features to induce an English writer to dwell upon it. Nor will we do more than advert to the savage braggadocio which, at the moment of a defeat, was the only answer, menaced England with the seizure of Canada in return for her resolve of neutrality. Had the Union been less miserably beaten at Bull's Run we might have resented such wanton and unjust insult; as it is, we are silent. Let it be understood, however, wherever English journals are read, that the victory of the South places its cause in no better position in English eyes, and that if we see any favourable sign in this opening misfortune, it is that the South has given such evidence of its strength that an American statesman who shall, when the Northern laurels have been somewhat retrieved, suggest a compromise and peace, will be able to advance the strongest of all arguments—the impossibility of crushing the enemy. There was a rumour that, the Confederates were advancing, and that Harper's Ferry was to be the scene of strife. Probably, in abandoning a defensive position, they may forfeit the results of their victory, and yet General Beauregard does not appear to be a rash and headstrong leader. Washington has been secured, and the energies of the aged Generals of the North, nearly all of whom are very old men, are devoted to the reconstruction of the army.

Such is the news that comes to supply the place of political events at home. Of the end of the Session we have elsewhere spoken, and we for some time shall have little to register that connects itself with Parliamentary affairs. Ireland is not encouraged to make demonstrations in honour of her Princely visitor, but the arrival of the Queen will stir society to an enthusiasm which will not be repressed by regulations. In the meantime the crumbs of hope which Lord Palmerston let fall in relation to the Galway contract have caused much excitement in a country where words have very considerable power. Sir Robert Peel is welcomed as the precursor of the coveted boon, and if Galway he not made a port it will not be for want of determined agitation by all classes. It may be uncharitable to suggest that Government have just now peculiar reasons for desiring to be popular in Ireland, but the fact that Lord Palmerston is not the man to grudge a few encouraging words when they may prove seed sown in good electioneering ground.

Among minor incidents just worth noting may be classed the facts that the Crown has pitied the unsuccessful efforts of Sir Maurice Berkeley to revive a peerage which has given the name of Lord Fitzhardinge. The new Solicitor-General has been knighted, and will do better as Sir Roundell Palmer; and, if the President of the Union persist in his view of ocean custom-houses, the special learning of Sir Roundell will shortly be required in Ireland to revise republican ideas of the idea that the State which does not protect a foreigner's goods is to tax them. Death, coming even more rapidly than could have been expected, has taken Lord Herbert of Lea from the business of life—business which he loved well and performed admirably; and a noble career has been prematurely cut short. It is to be hoped that while the Episcopal Bench is about to lose one of its most earnest and pious members, one whom even those who do not share his sectarian views will promptly recognise as a valuable servant of the Church.

And thus we enter upon the "recess." We are at peace with all the world, and we have order and content at home. In this we must be thankful; but he is a bold prophet who will declare that foreign prospects are cheering. The decided rejection of the claims of Hungary by the Court of Vienna has to produce its natural consequences. The formality of a response from the Hungarian body is about to be gone through, and the Emperor Francis Joseph will find that he has to do with a people who will not be trifled with. It is possible that the Emperor may deem himself driven to use the strong arm, and that the meetings of Hungarian statesmen will be prohibited. With this precipitate the conflict which so many thousands are expecting? And, that conflict once commenced, will it be confined to the limits of Austria's difficulty by Italy's opportunity, and will the signal that sends the Imperial troops against the Hungarians beckon the Italians to Venice? And of the grave complications that may follow we need not speak. It is sufficient to say that the crisis demands all, not for itself, but for the sake of what is to follow

COUNTRY NEWS.

Next year's meeting of the Yorkshire Agricultural Society will be held at York.

Colonel Peard, "Garibaldi's Englishman," was entertained at a banquet at Tywardreath, by his brother Combiners, on Monday evening.

The short line connecting Tenbury with the Shrewsbury and Hereford Railway, at Woofferton, near Ludlow, was opened for public traffic on Thursday week.

The proclamation against the county of Armagh, in consequence of the Derrynaseir affair, has been removed; but some of the district will still be kept under the Peace Preservation Act.

A large cross is about to be erected on the Esplanade of Edinburgh Castle in memory of the 78th Highlanders who fell in India during the mutiny.

The Corporation of Lyme Regis have resolved to borrow a considerable sum of money of the Government for the improvement of their harbour.

On Tuesday the freedom of Montrose was presented by the magistrates and council to Lord de Tabley, Lord Lieutenant of the county, a public meeting of Kincardine, in the presence of a large assemblage of nobility and gentry.

Lord Palmerston has recently purchased two large estates adjoining Broadlands, one of them being Grove-place, Nursling, the house of which was, at the beginning of the century, the residence of Jane Austen, extends to within four miles of Southampton.

The property of the Bishop of Durham workhouse have received from Bull ten Eilies, neatly bound and with gilt edges, with a scrap of paper on which was written, "For the use of the workhouse." The donor is supposed to be a former inmate of the house.

A fire entailing an estimated loss of between £12,000 and £14,000 occurred on Saturday night in a stack of warehouses situated in Upper William-street, Liverpool. The warehouses in which the fire broke out were stored with goods, chiefly the property of persons, upon which alone was the only article which suffered to a great extent. The property was insured.

From a Parliamentary return just issued it appears that the number of persons who died in the Metropolis in the week ended the last quarter of 1860, and whose religious denominations had been ascertained, was 1,316, of whom 1,008 belonged to the Established Church, 1,008 to Roman Catholics, 49,66 Presbyterians (nearly 200 others. The total number on the return is thirty-one short of the number given.

Robert Pattison, an assistant inspector of poor at Glasgow, has been suspended for the sale of a pauper's child for a shilling, a gill nineteen months old. Pattison's wife died a few weeks ago, and from that time he began to neglect his duties. His wife had a child which appeared to be not his child's breast, and then went to the police office, but without stating what he had done. The child was put to needlework nothing about the bloody shed, but believes he is the perpetrator.

The preparations for the Queen's visit which are in progress at Kilmarny House, Ayrshire, are of a most extensive kind. A new, handsome wagger, of a costly nature, is to be erected at Derrycumby by Lord Cathcrston, and the Earl of the Royal family will dine on the second day of their visit. The place has been selected by his Lordship as the most beautiful spot in the West of Scotland, and is situated between the mansion-house of Upper Lake, Marleton House and demesne, the grounds, and the pass of the chain of mountains from Ardrossan to Dunlop and Irish Alps. The scenery and Mackross are similar.—*Cork Examiner.*

The Corporation of Leeds, with the bleaching, dyeing, and fulshier works of the Bolton district have presented a testimonial to Mr. Crook, extensive dyer and manufacturer of that town, in connection with the bill popularly known as the "Bleachers' Short-time Act." The presentation took place at the Bleachers' Association Rooms, Bolton, on Tuesday afternoon and costly flagstones. Mr. Crook, who was received with great enthusiasm, returned his cordial thanks in the name of his colleagues, contending that it would prove beneficial alike to employers and employed.

CONWAY EISTEDDFOD.—This great national festival for the encouragement of Welsh music and poetry is to be held in the Castle at Conway, under the presidency of Mr. George Osborne Morgan, of London, on the 14th, 15th, and 16th of August, and is expected to last for three days by a large number of performers, including the most eminent Welsh artistes. Prizes have been offered to the amount of £200, and £100 more in literature and art, and who have excelled in articles of Welsh manufacture; and colonnades of the Castle are expected to attract 10,000 visitors.

During the thunderstorm which raged on Thursday week an accident of rather a singular nature occurred at the Newry Telegraph-office. It consisted in the electric fluid entering the office by one of the wires, and, current at the time was conveyed into the office. The clerk in charge, who at the time was engaged in writing, received a shock of the most violent description, which a severe shock that he was instantly prostrated to the ground, and remained in a state of insensibility for a minute. He was, however, speedily restored than hurt, as he only experienced a severe electric shock, as if from an extraordinary battery. The steel portion of the telegraph instrument were battered up, as if in a furnace.—*Belfast Protestant's Journal.*

The Rev. Thomas Jones, Baptist minister, of Ebbw Vale, was baptising 40 kingsters, they determined to scale the cliff, some 50 feet in height. They had nearly reached the top when a heavy mass of stones placed there as a protection, which rolled down and struck a boy named Goodchild on the neck. The poor little fellow lost his hold and was precipitated down a distance of 30 feet. A shepherd was below and watched his descent, rolling down slopes, and falling over projections, and when he came to the bottom he was found dead at the bottom. The man, Henry Stickland, carried him to his own house, about three-quarters of a mile distant, and on examining the body found that the boy had not got out of danger, hopes are entertained of his ultimate recovery. He appears to have received a few bruises, and has since been quite well. This circumstance explained by the fact that the ground on which he fell is deeply covered with the fine dust produced by a process of soft clay. The three remaining boys reached the top of the cliff in safety.

A terrific hailstorm occurred on Saturday week at Dunbar, the storm commencing at about half-past two o'clock, and continued for nearly an hour. Vivid flashes of lightning. Previous to the fall of the hailstones a dense black cloud was seen hanging over the village of Belhaven and Hill-town, and from the cloud seemed to break up, and the hailstones, each fully a quarter of an inch in diameter, fell with great violence. The hail fell continuously for about half an hour, and the hailstones by in many places from six inches to a foot in depth. The hail made terrible work in the crops which have been partially destroyed. The range of the storm seems to have been very limited, not greater than a mile and a half in breadth. The damage has been done in the neighbourhood of Westbarns, where it swept everything before it with all the violence of a tornado. Persons in the open fields felt the violence of the hail, and after it the cold was intense. On Sunday the fields were still covered with hailstones, which lay to the depth of half a foot.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.—The remainder of the term of imprisonment to which Mr. Joel Fernandez was sentenced for refusing to give evidence before the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the conduct of the late election of Wakefield, has been remitted—an order for his release having been received at Wakefield Gaol on Saturday morning. It will be remembered that Mr. Fernandez was called as a witness against Mr. J. O. D. Charlesworth, and refused to be sworn on the Jewish form. The Queen's Bench, having made a stern lesson of his connection with the Conservative of Wakefield should be made to give in the recent prosecution, and Mr. Justice Martin intimated that he should willingly support any application which might be made for his immediate release from prison. This last was acted upon, and Mr. Fernandez is once more at liberty.

At the Hadleigh Petty Sessions last week, a trial of a most painful nature took place. An old woman, named Rickwell, was charged with the wilful murder of her husband. The aged couple had become reduced to destitute circumstances, and one morning in May last Mrs. Edwards cut her husband's throat, and then cut her own throat. Immediately after the deed was committed the poor feeble fellow, with a recommendation to mercy. Sentence of death, however, was recorded, and the prisoner was removed to Bury gaol, to await the execution of the sentence in the proper quarter.

At the Lancaster Assizes, Martha Braddish was tried for the murder of her stepfather at Kinsetter, under circumstances which the public will remember. Evidence was adduced on the ground of insanity, and she was ordered to be confined during the Royal pleasure.—The trial of Peace, who was charged with the manslaughter of Mr. Joseph Hargreaves, at Burnley, was brought on on the following Wednesday. After a long examination the jury returned a verdict of "Not guilty," the prisoner having been acquitted on the ground of insanity. The Post Office before Mr. Justice Williams and a special jury, on account of Special Jurymen on the London and Middlesex Lists, the case of Mr. Charles Edwards had been examined the company consented to a verdict with £150 damages. Mr. Edwards is a gentleman of property residing at Bromley, and formerly held an office in the service of the Post Office as letter-carrier. The jury rewarded him accordingly with £175.

CORONER.—There was sentenced on Monday week at Derby for the murder of his father, at Ilkeston, a man in full possession of his faculties.

It is calculated that there are from 1000 to 1500 acres within the middle of London under the crow-berry crop.

Dr. B. Thompson and H. Goodall have addressed letters to the Secretary of State for War claiming respectively £1000 and £1000 from the Government for breach of contract, they having on both fortunes, we are informed, come from India and qualified themselves for medical appointments in the hope of an influx of inducements held out, but at a when sent proved shadowy rejected.

THE WESLEYAN-METHODIST CONFERENCE.

The cases of supernumerary ministers have been settled. The following have received permission to retire from the active duties of the pastorate:—Messrs. J. Turberfield, W. F. Burgess, W. Lord, W. Colcrow, J. F. Chapman, J. F. Jones, T. S. Silliter, J. Mowatt, S. Bowden, R. Frankland, T. Webb, and G. Smith. The report of the committee appointed to recommend us to the most suitable mode of distributing the 10s young men received this Conference, was read by the Rev. Dr. Hannah, in the Chair, and the following stations for Welsh Methodism, forty-seven for missions, thirty-five for the two Conferences, and one for the President his expenses to meet the requirements of the Centenary during the coming year, and twenty for immediate service. The Conference has, accordingly, appointed the following ministers and home missionaries. These are chiefly in number, many of which are connected with the British Missionary Society. The Rev. Dr. Hannah preached a sermon on Thursday week—Spitalfields Chapel, London, to be made a home mission station, with an assistant minister. Public meetings will be held at the Mile End London Circuit; Bayswater to be made a circuit with Kensington; a home missionary to be employed in the Bethnal Green Circuit; Hoxton at the station Vauxhall; a home mission established at Oxbridge to be "formed;" Richmond to be formed into a circuit; Hounslow to be united with Isleworth; Kingston to be worked as a home mission station, and a minister to devote his labours to the Hindoo population; Wandsworth to be formed into a circuit; and Deptford Circuit. An application for a Chaplain to the troops at Chatham has been received, and the Conference has appointed a suitable minister to it. This will make the third minister appointed by the Conference specially to the British Army.

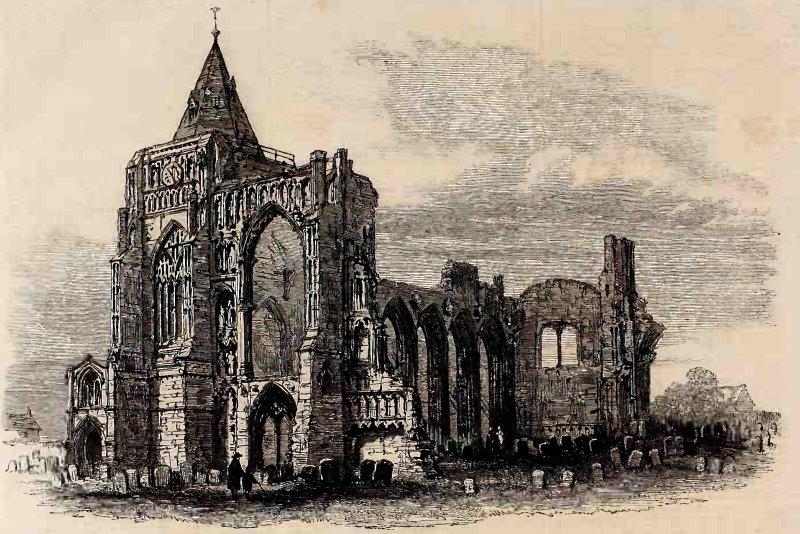
The Rev. W. L. Thornton, M.A., was on Friday reappointed to the editorship of the Wesleyan-Methodist Magazine for another year. The case of the theological tutor had become vacant by the resignation of the Rev. T. Jackson, who has been appointed to the post of Theological Tutor. Immediately after the Conference, the first time during the centenary year, and for several years past, the Rev. Dr. Hannah, the President of the Conference, preached a sermon at the Richmond College he has filled for nineteen years, and in a feeling address presented to the Rev. Dr. Rigg a testimonial of the esteem of the ministers expressed a high admiration of the venerable tutor; and the Rev. J. Kirkland, on behalf of the parents and friends of the pupils, presented his successor.

The question of great moment to the connection has arisen on the presentation of the report of committee, consisting of the two theological professors, Dr. Hannah, Dr. Rigg, Mr. Jackson, and Mr. Thornton, on the proposed interview contained in a book, written by one of the Conference of 1270, together with the Rev. Dr. Hannah's letter to the Rev. Dr. Rigg, on the subject. The doctrine involved is that of the "natural transmission of original guilt," and is the doctrine of the Westminster Confession of Faith and Methodism. The committee stated that after a long and anxious interview with the author of the book, and a careful study of the question involved, they refrain from advocating his peculiar views, and to take a year to seriously reconsider the whole question. The publication of the book was objected to, embodying the Conference views of the book so far as that doctrine is concerned.

The Conference next received the report of the committee appointed to extend the system of education in Wesleyan schools, and to render them more reliable in the connection. These memorials related, in many cases, to subjects of local importance. The Rev. Dr. Hannah presented a memorial from Inverness, praying for a Scotch affiliated conference; from an extension of the Irish Conference; and from Australia, that a general missionary be regarded as church members without any other test of membership. The Rev. Dr. Hannah said that the Conference had received a memorial from Australia that various difficulties stood in the way of the second request; and a memorial from Ireland, that the Rev. Dr. Hannah should visit Ireland, and preside over the Irish Conference. The Rev. John Eloy, a watering-place on the coast of Yorkshire, praying that Eloy be made a circuit, and that a minister be established there. Memorials were also presented from Taunton, and Harrogate. This introduced the whole subject of Methodism in watering-places, and the Conference decided that a committee be appointed to report on the whole question, and that it was deemed desirable that in every such place a chapel should be erected sufficient for the accommodation of the visitors and residents.

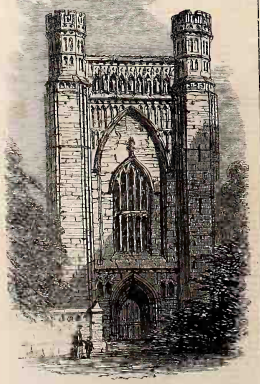
The answers to the address of the French Conference having been read by Dr. Rigg, the Rev. Dr. Hannah presented the address to which the reply was received. These are the schools for the education of ministers' sons, and are supported partly by the Missionary Society, and partly by the Centenary Fund. The financial statement is as follows:—Collections and subscriptions by the Wesleyan-Methodist Missionary Society, £1,000; Centenary Fund, £2,750 0s. 4d.; the children subscribed £100 19s. 6d. The ordinary expenditure is £3,000, and

THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.



CROWLAND ABBEY, LINCOLNSHIRE.

ANNEXED are details supplementing the particulars already given of the agreeable meeting which the Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland has just concluded at Peterborough. After the return of the excursion to Oakham and Stamford on Thursday week a meeting was held in the Corn Exchange, Peterborough—Mr. O. Morgan, M.P., presiding; and a paper was read by Mr. M. H. Bloxam "On the Monumental Remains in Peterborough Cathedral," and another, by Alwyne Compton occupied the chair, and Sir C. H. J. Anderson read a paper on the scraping of the west front of Peterborough Cathedral, which was followed by a lecture by Professor Willis "On the History of the Abbey Church of Peterborough, and the Conventual Remains on its South Side." After an excursion to Thorney, Peakirk, Crowland Abbey, Northborough House (once the residence of Mrs. Clayrole, one of the daughters of the great Protector), Glinton, and Woodcroft House, a soiree took place in the deanery and vineyard at Peterborough, by invitation of the principal inhabitants. Papers were also read by Mr. L. Lambert, of Peterborough, "On the Sarum Hymnal," with vocal illustrations; and other essays were delivered by Mr. Riley and Mr. Stubbs "On the Chronicles of Ingulphus," tending to show that they were forgeries by the Crowland monks, by which they obtained property. After an excursion to Fotheringhay, Elton Church and Hall, Gundle



THORNEY ABBEY, CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

the Rev. J. Lee Warner, "On the MS. Chronicle and Chartulary of Robert Swapham." On the following day meetings of the sections were held in the morning and afternoon. At the morning gathering the Very Rev. the Dean of Ely presided, and papers were read by Professor Babington "On the History of the Fens," and by the Rev. E. Trollope "On the Cardykes." At the afternoon meeting the Rev. Lord

CROWLAND BRIDGE, LINCOLNSHIRE.

THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND AT PETERBOROUGH.—WEST FRONT OF PETERBOROUGH CATHEDRAL, DRAWN BY W. L. WILD.

&c., a general meeting was held—Lord Talbot de Malahide presiding—at which the report of the council was read for the past year, and a considerable accession of new members was announced. Some discussion took place with regard to the locality in which next year's meeting should be held, and Worcester was named. Finally, a paper having been read on a remarkable discovery made by Mr. Farran of a sepulchral mound in the Orkneys, the congress broke up.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

We give in the accompanying pages some engravings of noteworthy objects in connection with the Archæological Institute's sojourn at Peterborough.

The West Front of Peterborough Cathedral.—Having in our last Number briefly described this cathedral, we confine ourselves now to give a view of the west front, which is said to be unsurpassed for simple and majestic beauty. The west fronts equalled for single grandeur by few examples in all Europe, of Wells, York, and Lichfield Cathedrals surpass it in some respects, or in richness of detail, but they lack the charm of age which is in richness of detail, but they lack the charm of age which is
so conspicuous in that of their general effect. "The Peterborough fronts," says Walcott, "consist of the three west front of the cathedral (says Walcott) consists of the three arcades, the lower with three doors, the upper having three-light arcades, the lower with three doors, the upper having three-light
windows, recessed behind three lofty pointed arches, encumbered in the
world for simple grandeur and unity, by the gable and flanking turrets, each pierced with the lowest arcade architecture. Behind these are two
each pierced with the lowest arcade architecture. Behind these are two
octagonal, scaled, and pinnacled towers of the nave." The Archæological Institute towards
Thursday last visited by the Archæological Institute towards
the close of last week. Swaithin, Abbot of Peterborough, founded a monastery at this place in the reign of William of Rufus. Ethelwold, Bishop of Winchester, in 972, and dedicated to St. Botolph and St. Mary. Monastery speedily rose to importance, and endowed with many privileges. No women were allowed to live within nine yards of the abbey, which took its name from the neighbouring river Nene, which encircled it. Under the tutor of Bede, and the accomplished Abbot of Wearmouth, who introduced glazing into England, was founded by Saxon and Bishop Peccol, of Leicester, who was a prisoner here on a charge of heresy. The only Abbots of note was a prisoner here on a charge of heresy. The only Abbots of note
were the learned Father Blythe, Robert of Deen and Cranne, who were the learned Father Blythe, Robert of Deen and Cranne, who
Gunter, visit Mary Queen of Scots, 1568, 1169). Five bays of the nave Gunter, visit Mary Queen of Scots, 1568, 1169). Five bays of the nave
only remain, and its aisles were destroyed in 1630. The fine original Norman west front was received additions in the Perpendicular period, including the window and octagonal panelled termination to the side turrets, and a crocketed arcade with statues, which surmounts the gable. In the latter several gravestones record the deaths of noble. In the north porch several gravestones record the deaths of French and Walloon labourers, employed by the Abbot Ernulf to execute the drainage of the fen of that name, it may be expected, will be still further developed in a wider range of characters.

Crowland Abbey.—Part of Crowland Abbey, Crowland or Croyland, Lincolnshire, is a highly interesting ruin. Mr. Mackenzie Croyland, Lincolnshire, is a highly interesting ruin. Mr. Mackenzie
Walcott in his excellent work, "The Minsters and Abbey Churches of the Walcott in his excellent work, "The Minsters and Abbey Churches of the
United Kingdom," tells us that following particulars respecting this celebrated abbey:—Croyland was in ancient times an island in the heart of the fen country, and was the scene of many a legend. Guthlac, a noble saint whose history is enshrined in Shakspeare's "Macbeth." Walthoof was otherwise a liberal benefactor to Croyland, and his sons bequeathed three hides to found a cruel murder in the palace at Winchester. Ulfagyrd was succeeded by Egelsige, Prior of Fontenelle, the famous, but not over-scrupulous Ingulphus, Prior of Fontenelle, the famous, but not over-scrupulous
historian, who built the nave church as we now see it. In 1117 an earth-
quake injured the new building, which was commenced by Abbot quake injured the new building, which was commenced by Abbot
Geoffrey in 1124. Of the church there remain the west front, the nave, and all of the great central tower, forming the east end of the nave: the masonry is admirable. The two western bays are Perpendicular work. Originally the nave had a Decorated Geometrical window remaining in the west wall of the south aisle. The north aisle, also a Transitional Norman doorway, he west the main or lower church, and was built, after a fire, in 1171-91. Abbots Edward, Redingus, and Longchamp made extensive works which are partly visible in the present day, and of the arch of the west window. The elegant pointed and delicate stonework was inserted about 1220 in the north aisle, and mainly about 1300; and part which is Decorated Geometrical was added in 1370, by Abbot Ralph Maske. In 1390 the west window was enlarged, all the wall above the first string-course removed, the western bay was rebuilt, a violent storm having blown down the ancient wall. There are seventeen bays of the nave, with Early English arches, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42,

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The House gave the finishing touch to a considerable number of measures, including the Lace Factories Bill, the Appropriation Bill, the East India Loan Bill, the Corrupt Practices Prevention Act Continuance Bill, and the Victoria and Metropolitan Loans Bill, all of which were read a third time and passed.

On the motion of the Earl of SHAFTESBURY, an Address to the Crown was agreed to praying for an inquiry into "the employment of children and young persons in trades and manufactures not already regulated by law."

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The only orders on the paper was the consideration of the Lords' amendments to the Industrial Schools (Scotland) Bill, which were all soon agreed to.

In reply to Mr. Colebrt, Sir GEORGE GREY stated that it would be unadvisable to appoint a public inspector of Industrial Schools, as Mr. Horner, for four additional inspectors had recently been appointed.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Royal assent was given by commission to a large number of public and private bills.

Parliament was afterwards prorogued with the usual ceremonies, the Royal Speech (given at our first page) being read by the Lord Chancellor.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The House met at noon for formal business.

In answer to Mr. Ready, Lord PALMERSTON said the Government would be prepared at no late date for further consideration in connection with the Committee on the Galway contract, and would, if the Atlantic Company could show that they were in a position to carry out their contract, would submit to Parliament next Session any application for a renewal of the contract.

Mr. WELD inquired whether her Majesty's Government had received any communications from the President of the United States, or from the British Ambassador at Washington, that it was the intention of the Government of the United States to exclude vessels of the ports of the Southern States of America to collect and levy duties upon foreign merchandise?—Lord PALMERSTON said that no American Congress had any right to interfere with the President, if he thought fit to do what his honourable friend specified. The Government had not been informed of the intention of the American President on the subject.

Mr. COMPTON inquired whether application had been made by master manufacturers or the northern and midland districts to tenants of London to send part of their workmen as apprentices to such districts?—Lord PALMERSTON said that communications had been made. They were in print, and would be laid before the House.

Mr. D. GRIFFITH asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether the Government had received any communication from the Government of the Emperor of the French authorities free Napoleon troops crossing into the Roman territory from ports other than those on the slope of that place, but from ports in the French to be made use of in sending the bands of brigands and Zouaves to which have been assembled within the Papal territory for the invasion of the southern provinces of Italy?—Lord PALMERSTON said that the arms were given over to the Papal Government, that being the constituted power in the country. Any distribution of arms since that time could not be by the Government authorised by the Papal Government, and he was sure that what they had been distributed for the purpose of making disturbances on Neapolitan territory.

Mr. SCULLY was calling the attention of the House to the omission of the Government in relation to Irish affairs when the debate was interrupted by the bar of the House of Peers, to hear the Royal Prorogation Speech read by commission.

On returning, the Speech was again read by the Speaker at the table, and the House forthwith separated for the recess.

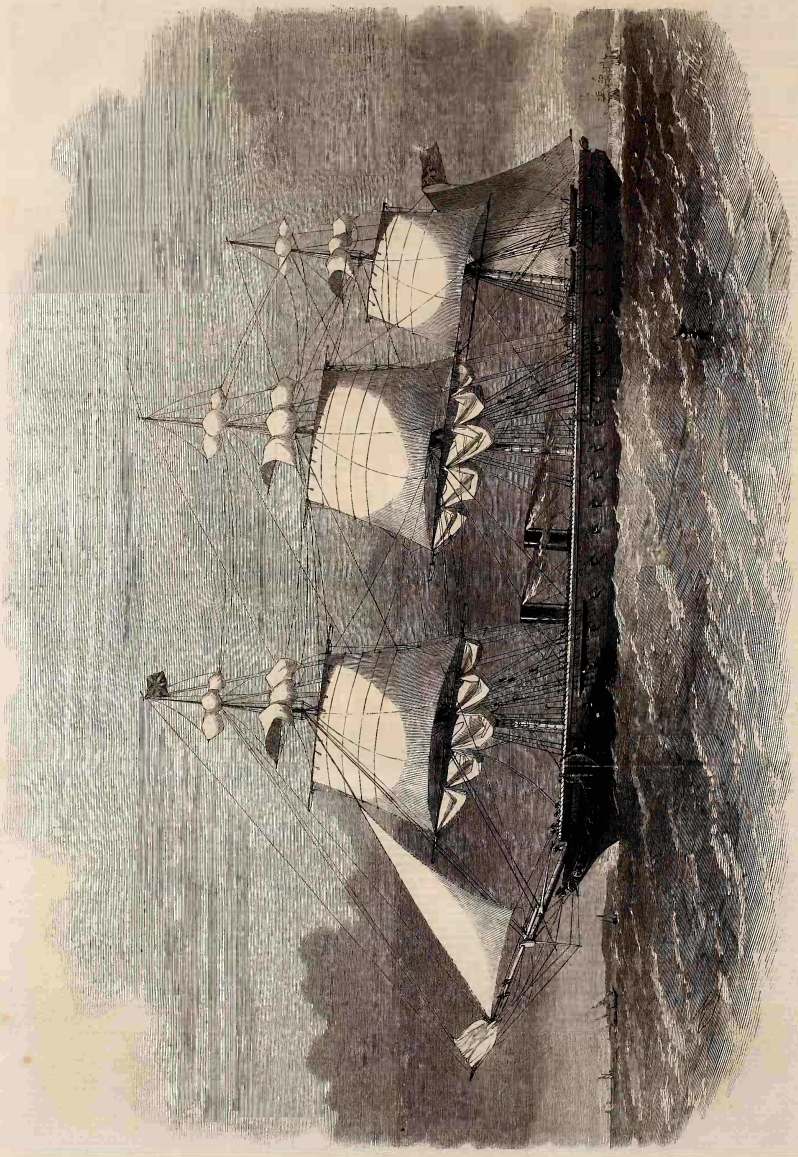
The Queen has directed letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal granting the dignity of a Baron of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto Vice-Admiralty Right Hon. Sir Frederick Paterson Pitzhardinge Berkeley, G.C.B., and his heirs male, by the name, style, and title of Baron Fitzhardinge, of the city and county of the city of Bristol.

The Evangelical Conference will this year hold its meeting at Geneva, the first services to commence on Sunday, Sept. 1. Representatives from the Church of Evangelical Protestants will be present from all parts of the world, and several English noblemen will take part in the proceedings. Lord Robert Montagu is expected at the meeting.

The RUSSIAN NAVY.—The following details respecting the Russian navy have been published in the Invalide Russe, and may be taken as effective of the navy was:—Admirals, 8; other officers, 3245; civil functionaries, 98; sailors and marines, 36,216. The number of steam vessels and functionaries were fewer than at the end of 1859, but the sailors were 2200 more. At the end of 1864, 14 admirals, first and second class, were appointed to serve afloat, and the rest for protecting the coasts. At the end of 1859 the fleet was divided into 3 squadrons. Nine ships of the line, 12 frigates, 22 corvettes, 12 clippers, 79 gun-boats, 2 yachts, 25 schooners, 8 transports, 40 small steamers, 11 sloops, and 4 despatch boats. These vessels were of 58,853-horse power, and armed with 2574 pieces of cannon. Sailing vessels: Ships of the line, 9; frigates, 8; corvettes, 4; brigs, 2; schooners, 2; luggers, 3; tenders, 13 transports, and 12 yachts, the number of guns being 1477. At the end of 1865 the number of vessels and of their guns in 1859. In 1865 the fleet was increased by the launching of the following vessels:—At St. Petersburg, a ship of the line, Sysoy Velikie; at Nicholaieff, a frigate, Oslabia, 48; a corvette, Bogatyr, 17; a floating battery, and various small vessels. At Cronstadt, a screw-frigate, the Oka, 6 guns; and the ship of the line Sinope and Cornwallis (number of guns not stated). At Archangel, a frigate, the Severnaya, of 16 guns, and a steamer Sokolnick, of 6-horse power and 8 guns. At Nicholaieff, two corvette, Tastuti and Kreitsette, each of 9 guns. At Sebastopol, a corvette Vladimir, and a steamer Ingour, of 6 guns. At Abo, a sailing yacht, Zabaga, for the grand Duke Alexis. At Sinerebourg, two armed clippers, Abeck and Vostock, and one, the Ural, at Nordshen, in England, an armed clipper, Rakamock, of 7. At Havre, in France, two gun-boats. More will follow. In addition to these vessels there are several other vessels for the fleet was commenced both in Russian ports and abroad.

The BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION. — The programme for the eighteenth annual meeting has been issued. The assemblage will open at Exeter during the week including Wednesday, the 19th of August. The proceedings will be conducted according to a published plan, of which we shall be afterwards thoroughly glad to avail ourselves, and to be visited are:—Monday—Remains of Rougemont Castle and other antiquities in the city. Tuesday—Examination of Colleton Barton and Upton Pyne; visits to Cowleetaw and Crediton. Wednesday—Visit to Ford Abbey; visits to Colway St. Mary, Colway Manor, and Chard. Thursday—Visits to Newton Abbot, Haccombe; Compton Castle, by Castlington to Torquay. Sir Richard Hoare, Bart., Hon. Church and Abbey; visit to Babbacombe and Kent's Cavern. Friday—Excursion to Tiverton; Collumpton; Bradfield House; Bradfield Manor House. Saturday—Visit to Cadbury Castle, Darlington Hall; Berry Pomeroy Castle; Totnes. On the Monday following the Congress will meet. It is proposed to arrange a visit to Salisbury, Dartmoor and Bodmin on examination of some of its most remarkable antiquities. A discussion on the memorandum issued by the Master of the Rolls' Records' Third Club, from whom a most obliging invitation has been received, will afford an opportunity of inspecting some of the records deposited in the vicinity of Clapham. During the congress week the association will be received by the Lord Lieutenant of Devonshire, the Lord Bishop of Exeter, the President; Sir John T. Coleridge, and S. S. Walrond, Esq. Papers will be read and discussed during every evening. Among the papers which have promised are the following:—Mr. Planché on the Knts at Devon; Mr. T. Wright on a paper given by Mr. Roach Smith, on Roman Remains; on the beginning of the eleventh century, and on the Exeter municipal records; Mr. Pettigrew on a paper on antiquities found in Kent's Cavern; Mr. Hunter Gutheridge; Mr. R. Lovell on unpublished Devonshire MSS. in the British Museum; Mr. Gutch on Devonshire Wills.

VAIL PAINTINGS IN THE PALACE OF WESTMINSTER.—The following is the report by the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the propriety of employing Mr. Herbert in the full painting of the walls of the House when the roses will be ready for occupation, or in what manner, if the painting of the walls cannot be finished shortly, the room may be opened for the meeting of the Session:—The House during the sitting of Parliament:—The Committee have examined Mr. Herbert and other witnesses, and have also received a report from Mr. Barry, R.A., in which he says, "I am not in a position to say one word in opposition to the opinion of the Committee, that the room could only be completed for the meeting of the Session in the month of February to the end of July, and never before twelve o'clock or after five o'clock, and that Saturday and Sunday should be considered as far as possible in effect. It is also certain that it may be finished sooner. As it is only necessary to paint the walls for the convenience of the Members, the Committee are unwilling to recommend to the House any such interference with the ventilation of the chamber as would be indubitably produced, unless the execution of the others is given up. The Committee can see no reason for the delay complained of by Mr. Herbert. The Committee represented to Mr. Herbert that the room would only be required for a month or two days in the week, from about the middle of February to the end of July, and never before twelve o'clock or after five o'clock, and that Saturday and Sunday should be considered as far as possible in effect. It was also suggested

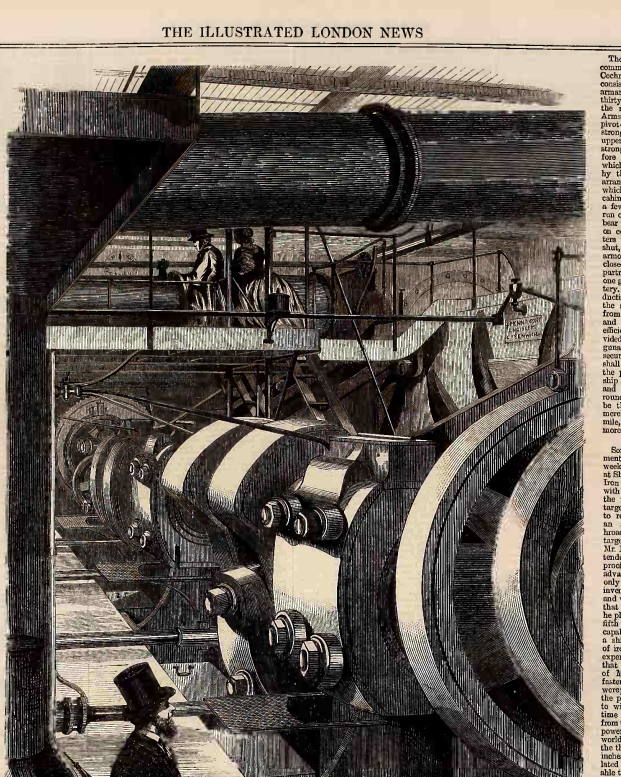


HER MAJESTY'S IRON-CLAD STEAM-FRIGATE WARRIOR, 40 GUNS

HER MAJESTY'S IRON-CLAD STEAM FRIGATE WARRIOR.

THIS vessel, the first completed of our new iron-clad ships-of-war, and by far the noblest and most efficient fighting ship in commission in the world, was handed over to the Government by her builders on Thursday last, and left the Victoria Dock for Greenhithe, where she will complete her equipment.

The rapidity with which the works have been carried on since the ship was launched is most creditable to the contractors, the Thames Shipbuilding Company, and the manner in which the whole of the works of a novel and exceedingly difficult character have been executed has given perfect satisfaction to the inspectors appointed by the Government. That there should have been some delays in a ship of this kind will excite no surprise in the mind of any person who is capable of judging of the quality of the work, and who is aware of the repeated changes and alterations which have been made by order of the Admiralty from the original design and working drawings. Every change or modification which has been made since the lines of the ship were first laid down has been for the purpose of making the Warrior more perfect; and no persons, except those who are of the most captious disposition, will feel disposed to quarrel because the ship has met with some trifling delay in her completion. As compared with the French ships, the Warrior has this point of superiority, that she is not only iron-clad, but she is throughout constructed of iron, and there will be, therefore, no trouble about unseasoned or decaying timber in any part of her structure, the only timber employed being used as a bed for the outer or armour plates. The shell or framework of the Warrior is formed of wrought scrap iron. The keel or portion to which the ribs are bolted is formed of immense slabs of iron 3 ft. 6 in. deep and 1¼ in. thick; the ribs which spring from this are wrought in T-shaped beams, made in joints of 9 ft. in length by 2 ft. in depth, and are placed 3 ft. 8 in. apart, except for a distance of 10 ft. on each side of the keel, where they are placed half this distance apart. The framework is formed of plates ⅜ in. in thickness, the plates at the bottom 1¼ in. thick. Her length over all is 420 ft.; between perpendiculars she is 380 ft., extreme breadth 58 ft., and extreme depth 42 ft. Her tonnage is 6117 tons; and her engines, which are screw, are of 1250-horse power, and these, with the boilers and



THE ENGINES OF H.M. STEAM-FRIGATE WARRIOR.

armaments, will give a total weight of over 10,000 tons. It is gratifying to note that we have at least one other advantage in the Warrior over La Gloire—that is, that she will carry her main-deck guns nine feet out of water, while those of the French ship are but six feet. The main and upper decks are of iron, covered with timber; the orlop-deck is of timber, and both are supported by rolled wrought-iron girders of great strength. Solid wrought-iron beams are placed transversely, at intervals of five feet, inside the ribs, and these again are strengthened by cross girders. The bows and stern are divided into twenty-seven watertight compartments, and are shut from the engine-room and fighting parts of the ship by wrought-iron transverse bulkheads. So accurately does each plate fit into the other, that it is only by the closest inspection that one can trace the lines which mark where the plates join. A finer or cleaner piece of ironwork was never turned out of hand.

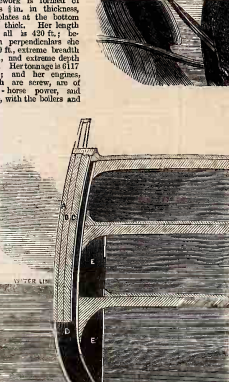
The Warrior is fitted with Messrs. John Penn and Son's patent trunk-engines, of 1250-horse power, similar in construction to those fitted to many of her Majesty's ships, having two cylinders of 112 in. diameter each, with 4 ft. length of stroke, and are intended to make about fifty-five revolutions per minute. About 150 ft. of wrought-iron shafting, of 17 in. diameter, intervene between the engines and the screw. The screw is made of gun-metal, and is capable of being disconnected from the engine-shafting, and hoisted on deck while sailing for the repairs. The screw, with its hoisting-frame and apparatus, weighs about 35 tons.

There are ten boilers arranged side by side in about 80 ft. length of the ship, and having the stokehole between them; there are forty furnaces, each about 3 ft. wide and 7 ft. 6 in. long, and at full steaming will burn about 130 tons of coal in twenty-four hours. The boilers, which will contain 300 tons, are of the usual tubular construction, having about 4400 brass tubes for the smoke and heated air to pass through before it reaches the chimneys. There are two chimneys, each 7 ft. 6 in. diameter, and are made on the telescopic principle, so that they may be lowered to the level of the hulwarks when not in use or while sailing.

These are by far the largest engines ever constructed for man-of-war or any other purpose, and when tried under steam at moorings in February last appeared to work with as much ease and regularity as those of the smallest class. The whole quantity of fuel which can be stowed in the bunkers is 900 tons, giving sufficient for seven days' full steaming. Working expansively with the valve shut off at half, or quarter, there will, of course, be a corresponding diminution in the consumption of fuel, and the ship may be under steam for the whole of fourteen days, working, of course, at a reduced rate of speed.

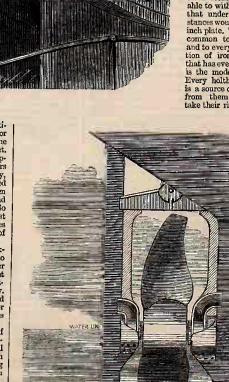
The Warrior is under the command of Capt. Arthur Cochrane, and her crew will consist of 600 men. Her armament will consist of thirty-four 68-pounders on the main-deck, and two Armstrong 100-pounder pivot-guns and four Armstrong 40-pounders on the upper-deck, and two Armstrong fachpieces. In the fore and aft portions, which are not protected by the enormous plates, arrangements are made by which the bulkheads of the cabins can be removed in a few minutes, and guns run out to the portholes to bear upon the enemy; but on coming to close quarters these ports would be shut, the iron doors of the armour-plated bulkhead closed, and the centre compartment would become one great impregnable battery. A considerable reduction has been made in the size of the portholes from that first designed, and a very simple and efficient plan has been provided for bringing up the guns to the openings and securing that the muzzles shall be in the centre of the portholes. After the ship has taken in her guns and stores she will go round to Portsmouth and be thoroughly tested, not merely at the measured mile, but in a very much more practical manner.

Some important experiments, as we stated last week, have been made at Shoeburyness, before the Iron Plate Commission, with the view of testing the merits of two new targets, formed so as to represent a portion of an armour-cased vessel's broadside. One of these targets was constructed by Mr. Fairbairn, and was intended to show how shot-proof ships might with advantage be built of iron only; the other was the invention of Mr. Roberts, and was designed to prove that wooden vessels may be plated over, and at one-fifth the cost rendered as capable of resisting shot as a ship constructed wholly of iron. The result of the experiments has shown that the 9-inch iron plates of Mr. Fairbairn's target fastened to a 4-inch skin were perfectly able, as far as the plates were concerned, to withstand for a long time a concentrated fire from the heaviest and most powerful ordnance in the world. It also showed that the thinner plates of three inches, rolled into an ungrolled form, were equally able to withstand a missile that under other circumstances would fracture a 4½-inch plate. The weak point common to both targets, and to every other description of iron armour plate that has ever been devised, is the mode of fastening. Every bolthole in a plate is a source of weakness, as from them all fractures take their rise,



A Armour plating, 4½ inches thick. B Teak Backing, 8 inches thick. C Teak Backing, 10 inches thick. D Frame. E E Wing passage.

SECTION OF THE BOWS OF H.M.S. WARRIOR.



SCREW OF THE WARRIOR.

*** *The Charge for the Insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each non-domestic.*

BIRTHS.

On the 6th inst., at 15, Cranbury-place, Southampton, the wife of John Carden, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 2nd inst., at St. Leonards, Exeter, the wife of Ludwig Wahlert, Esq., late R. M. of Prussia service, of a son.

On the 5th inst., at Redclyffe, New Brighton, Cheshire, the wife of William Hughes Durnford, Esq., of a son.

On the 3rd inst., at Harewood House, Hanover-square, the Countess of Harewood, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 22nd of July, at the Cathedral of Gibraltar, by the Rev. T. Seamour, Canon and acting Chief Chaplain, Adolphus, second son of Baron von Anethan, Belgian Minister, Chapkin Esq., to Adelaide, second daughter of Baron de Vicchy, Belgian Consul, Gibraltar. On the same day, at the Cathedral of Gibraltar, by the Rev. James Mitchell, Chaplain, by the Rev. Canon Seamour, and the Rev. H. O'Connell, R.N., John, second son of the late John Fraser Gumbert, Esq., of St. Petersburg, to Lina, youngest daughter of Baron von Anethan, Belgian Minister, Chapkin Elle, and twin sister to the above Adolphe.

On the 6th inst., at Shenton, by the Rev. A. M. Hopper, M.A., Philip John Worsley, Esq., of Buckingham, son of Philip John Worsley, Esq., of Nunhead, Surrey, to Mary, second daughter of Thomas Lombe Taylor, Esq., of Shenton, Norfolk.

DEATHS.

On the 28th ult., Richard Plantagenet, second Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, K.G.

On the 4th inst., at Tregaer House, Pembrokeshire, the Earl of Tregaer, in the 81st year of his age.

On the 2nd inst., at Wilton House, Salisbury, Lord Herbert of Lea.

THE FARM.

Corn has been ready for the sickle before the first day harvest (as at all completed), and every kind seems to have ripened almost simultaneously in the more early counties. Some have fallowed a wheat from Beery, weighing 63¾ to 64 lbs., has been sold in London at 72s. per quarter, and new Kentish sold at 48s. Samples from all parts speak pretty favourably of turnips, mangolds, and potatoes; but the weather is wanted for these crops, because, and disease has been so variable, even in adjacent counties, that a prophet may say we can exactly as he likes, with the most positive certainty of proving right.

Owing to certain fears of contagion, the show of Dark Polls and Aberdeens was not so large as both as it might have been; and among the shorthorns Mr. Dudding's Magic Bells realised a high price of her during the last month. With the exception of a little show at Saltoun, this is the first time she has been exhibited. The cross, especially Booth with shorthorn bulls, made a good feature; but the Suffolk horses of bred as birds dunnest of long looked at in the land of the Clydesdales as the latter would in an Ipswich showyard. The meeting at Brigg was a most successful one, but the shorthorns lost much of their strength by the absence of Mr. Tuxford, in consequence of one of the sudden deaths of some seven of the best, including Gilderoy, Gem, and a splendid cowpokey, after a very short illness. Hence only three were left in the cow class, which was won, as well as the two-year-old heifer class, by Mr. Rankin, of Hall Garth. Resolution, Hindoostan, Pride of Southwicke, and Victoria Cicely, brought the sales and a second to the Duke of Richmond; Mr. R. Dudding, of Paxton, had two fives for yearling bulls and bull calves, and so had Mr. J. Lyon for Gloster Lass, while the £20 prize for the best bull above one year old went to Mr. J. B. Stanhope's George V., a very highly commended in the two classes at Leeds. Messrs. Borton, Wright of Norton Heath, and Charles Clarke were the principal exhibitors, and in the horse department there was a remarkable entry. The cart sire Young Napoleon, who was, at the age of 22 cwt., was carried by his old friend Simpson; and Lord Yarborough's ship for three-year-old fillings brought out 20, and was won by Mr. George Walker, of Bigsby, and his heirs for over. About 900 people were on the ground watching the judging, and it has been decided to hold the meeting at Lincoln next year. The show of hunters at Islington was a remarkably good one, and the judges took nearly an hour and three-quarters going through the thirty in the principal class. Ultimately Mr. Rendall's Jack and Nick or Nothing were placed in the positions they had held at Leeds, to the great disappointment of the backers of Mr. Gibbon's Ben, who was expected that the Royal stud would have been reserved. Adam Bede, who beat Ben both, was not entered here.

The Cork show has been a very large one, with forty-eight shorthorns, fifty-seven Aylesbury, and seventy-three Leicesters as its principal competitors; and Mr. Nelson, the celebrated trainer of the Gunter Duchesses, on the shorthorn bench. The worse for wear Kingcraw won the first yearling bull and cow prizes; Mr. Rowland Campion was first with Ophelia in the two-year-old heifer class, and took the Duke of Leeds' £50 challenge cup, which he says the best bred in the county of Cork. In the yearling heifer class the Dundalk spring selection between Captain Bull's Pride of Ashee and Mr. Cooke's Florentine was reversed in the former favour. Two accounts from the Royal Irish Society's meeting at Belfast have not yet reached us, but we hear that there has been an increase in the isle of Man, that the Lord Bishop sent a pen of sheep to the yard and a laundry at the dinner, and that sons of Booth's Welcome Guest, Fawley's Royal Oak, and Second Comet fetched long prices the winners.

The sales of the Shropshire sheep have gone on favourably, and, as a specimen of the difference between the opinions of judges, it is stated by *Bell's Weekly Messenger* that at Messrs. Cunnis's sale a high-commended ram sold for 16gs., or 16gs. less than one which had earned no such token. One of Mr. Mansell's commended ewes, failing to sell for 50gs. to Mr. Charles Randell; one of Mr. Minor's (Astley House) by Mansell Wellington to Mr. Hewer; one of Mr. Horton, of Harnage Grange, has let his first prize sheep, Duke of Kent, for 35gs. The Shropshire breeders are still very busy disavowing all connection with the Babraham Young Elegance, and declare that they should be sorry to see first cross with them; and that Mr. Foster, who had him, slaughtered fifty or sixty of a rate on account of the alteration in character and loss of size. They also consider that at the Royal the Shropshire prizes are given too much to the get of a Down cheviot. The sales will be Shropshire sales on Monday of the Paterson stock at Lord Ernle's, Bradford, and on Wednesday at Edord Park, near Tamworth. Mrs. Gillett's, of Bryan Norton, and Mr. J. Gillett's Cotswolds will be sold at Oxford on the same day; and Mr. Kimberly, Mr. Caddock's, and Mr. Bull's at Banbury, on Thursday.

In its summary of the steam-trials at Leeds the *Mark Lane Express* says:—

It was Mr. Fowler's horse engine galloping away with a 6-furrow plough that excited so much surprise and attention. Six acres of clover lay were ploughed at a depth of 7 inches in 7½ hours. The consumption of coals was, of course, great—getting on for 9 cwt.; but the governors were off the engine, and we sat at a great speed, with a pressure of 80 lb. However, our obstinate friend was the entire cure of the ploughing to amount to 1s. 9d. per acre. Mr. Howard's ploughing came in to 1s. 8d. more than this. The six acres were finished in nine hours, and the coals burnt exceeded 11 cwt. The ploughing was well done, and the furrow-slice very evenly cut and nicely turned. We must briefly refer to what these small engines did in the field. Their work, of course, must not plough, for no plough was smashed the previous day. The 6-prong cultivator, working 9 inches deep, made 1 of leg ground in four hours 20 minutes, with a consumption of 5 cwt. of coals. The steel harrows were the cure of this cultivation, which was about 3½ inches deep, at 6s. 6d. per acre. Their work was half an acre in an hour, and used 1 cwt. of coals. This was at the depth of 8 inches, and was quite at 6s. 6d. per acre. The scarifying was at the like depth, and we estimated the cost of the operation at 6s. 6d. per acre. The time was not finished in 5½ hours, and 4 cwt. of coals were burnt.

We have given the 6-horse power, by their awards and in their report, to illustrate with greater accuracy the superiority of the engines over horse-labour. But as we fully indorse their decision, we have no hesitation in recommending that each engine should have the cost it requires his hand to be broken up as a modern steeple with a common 10-horse engine.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

NOTWITHSTANDING the disturbance of the Federal troops in America, and that the demand for money stock has been by no means small, the Bank of England has added to their reserve firmness, and prices have had an upward tendency. The advance in the value of money has been caused by a rise in the exchanges at New York to 108, and to the steady drain of gold from Australia.

The supply of capital in the discount market has further increased, but the demand still continues, though to some comparatively active, at the annexed rates:—

	Per cent.
Short Bills	4 to 4½
Three Months' Bills	4 to 4½
Four Months' Bills	4½ to 5
Six Months' Bills	4½ to 5

In the Stock Exchange money is somewhat freely offered, at from 3 to 4 per cent. on Government, and on the security of Consols.

On the Continent Money is in very moderate request; nevertheless, no change of importance has taken place in the quotations, which are as follows:—

	Bank Rate per cent.	Open Market, per cent.
Paris	6	3½
Vienna	6	5
Berlin	5	4½
Frankfort	5	4½
Hamburg	5	4½
Amsterdam	3	2½
Brussels	3	2½
Madrid	5	4½
St. Petersburg	6	5

The new Sardinian Loan of £20,000,000 having been successfully negotiated, business has been done in it here, at from 88 to 88½ ex div.

From various quarters, but chiefly from Australia, nearly £600,000 in bullion has been received, the greater part of it been disposed of to the Bank of England.

The decline in the Bullion Market on Monday were much restricted, and prices ruled a shade lower than on Saturday. Spanish Doubloons were 73s. 6d. per ounce; Three per Cents, 90 to 90½; Exchequer Bills, March, 1862, 1s. to 3s. pm.; Ditto, June, 1862, 1s. to 3s. pm.; Ditto, Small, 2s. to 4s. pm.; Bank Stock, 214 to 216; India Stock, 220 to 222; Ditto, New, 5 per Cent., 100 to 102; Ditto, Old, 5 per Cent., 110 to 112; and India Bonds, 1s. to 3s. pm. Consols for Account, 90¼ to 90½; and Ditto for Money, 90¼ to 90½.

The following quotations have been made for Foreign Securities:—Brazilian Five per Cents, 1829, 99½ to 100; Ditto, Four per Cents, 1839, 94½ to 95; Ditto, Four per Cents, 1858, 94½ to 95; Ditto, Five per Cents, 1861, 100½ to 101; Buenos Ayres Six per Cents, 1857, 103½ to 104; Chilian Six per Cents, 1853, 107½ to 108; Ditto, Deferred, 92½ to 93; Ditto, Three per Cents, 1853, 67½ to 68; Ditto, Three per Cents, 1855, 67½ to 68; Ditto, Three per Cents, 1857, 67½ to 68; Ditto, Three per Cents, 1858, 67½ to 68; Ditto, Three per Cents, 1859, 67½ to 68; Ditto, Three per Cents, 1860, 67½ to 68; Ditto, Three per Cents, 1861, 67½ to 68; Ditto, Three per Cents,

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THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA: FIGHT AT HAINSVILLE, ON THE UPPER POTOMAC—ADVANCE OF THE WISCONSIN MEN (FEDERALISTS) ON THE SECESSIONIST POSITION.—SEE PAGE 145.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

BATTLE OF BULL'S RUN.

The Federal army, under General M'Dowell, sustained a disastrous defeat at Bull's Run on the 21st ult. Bull's Run is a stream which intersects the railway from Alexandria to Manassas, and the road from Centreville south, running through a succession of gorges and hills, between steep wooded banks—a kind of Alma, which the Confederates have occupied strongly in advance of the main line of their defences. The most clear and detailed account of the battle which we have received is contained in the Washington correspondence of the *New York Times* of the 23rd ult. This is dated Washington, Monday morning, July 22, and is as follows:—

The attack was made in three columns, two of which, however, were mainly feints, intended to amuse and occupy the enemy, while the substantial work was done by the third. It has been known for a long time that the range of hills which border the small, swampy stream known as Bull's Run had been very thoroughly and extensively fortified by the rebels, that batteries had been planted at every available point, usually concealed in woods and bushes which abound in that vicinity, and covering every way of approach to the region beyond. These are the advanced defences of Manassas Junction, which is some three miles further off. Until these were carried no approach could be made to that place; and after they should be carried others of a similar character would have to be overcome at every point where they could be erected. The utmost

THE PORT OF DIEPPE.—SEE PAGE 148.

that military skill and ingenuity could accomplish for the defence of this point was done. General M'Dowell was unwilling to make an attack directly in face of these batteries; he would be needlessly lavish of life, and must inevitably result in a very serious loss of life. After an attack had been received upon, he would be uncovered to find some way of *turning* the position. His first, therefore, was to try this on the southern side—to throw a strong column into Manassas with that direction, while a feigned attack should be made in front. On Thursday, when the troops were advanced to Centreville, it was found that the roads on the south side of these positions were almost impracticable—that the roads were narrow, crooked, and steep, and that it would be almost impossible they were narrow, crooked, and steep, and that it would be almost impossible they were narrow, crooked, and steep, and that it would be almost impossible they

"If you stop him I'll blow your brains out." My attempts to save Uncle Saul's property were then and there discontinued. . . . What occurred at the hill I cannot say, but all the rush from Centreville for miles presented such a sight as can only be witnessed in the track of the runaways of an utterly demoralized army. Private dragoons, sabred, spurred, and beat their horses, or leaped down and abandoned their teams, and ran by the side of the road; wounded men, servants, and mere humdrums, vehicles of all sorts, commissariat waggons thronged the narrow ways. At every shot a convulsion, as it were, seized upon the whole mass of beast, horse, wood, and iron, and throbbed through it, giving new energy and action to its desperate efforts to get free from rest. Again, the cry of Cassius, "What can ye hear?" was heard, and said it to a man who was panting beside me. "I'm afraid of you," replied the ruffian, pushing his piece at me with pulling the trigger. It was not loaded, or the cap was not on, for the gun did not go off. I was unarmed, and I did go off as fast as I could, resolved to keep my own counsel for the remainder of that day. And so the flight went on. At one time a whole mass of infantry, with fixed bayonets, came down the bank of the road, and men, falling in with a ran, must have killed and wounded those among whom they fell. As I have said, the road became impassable for blocked up by a pair by guns that galloped and passed on towards the front. But wounded men still rode faster, shouting out, "Make way! Make way coming!" Again I ventured to ask officers whom I overtook, and said, "If these runaways are not stopped the whole of the ground packed into Washington will be filled with a panic, without saying a word, spurred his horse and dashed on in front. I do not know whether he succeeded in his movement or not, but the rout continued was now suddenly checked, and, pressing on through the wood at the roadside, I saw a regiment of infantry blocking up the way with their backs turned to Centreville. A mounted man was leaning over his horse's neck, and was saying, "Stop, or I'll—I'll—" At the same time the officers were shouting, "Will you be a set a man?" I addressed one of them, and said, "Sir, I am a British subject, and I must pass, coûte que coûte, anyway. I have been robbed of my cap this disgraceful rout (as I hold), and have been telling them there are no cowards within miles of Alexandria." "I can't let you pass, Sir!" I was told by the General Scott's pass. The Adjutant read it, and the word was given along the line, "Let them pass on!" and as I took through, mounted on my mule, I saw the Long-bridge in time to pass over without the counter-go. It was about this time that a man of the regiment surrounded by a group of officers, some of whom had "G" on their caps. The owner, as I took him to be, was in great distress, and called out as I passed, "Oh, you villain! You've left me, Sir! These men say they are cut to pieces." "I can't tell you," "I'm in charge of the bank, and I will deliver them all if I live." "Are you a gentleman, and I can depend on your word. Is it safe for me to go on?" "Not knowing what the state of things may be ahead, I cannot say. Perhaps you had better go back." "I'll go!" "Begorra, to tell me we're not at all—only retreating on the cool time for manœuvring!" "Sir, I am a gentleman, and I speak truth. Oh, that's illegible!" On getting to the title on point, however, the counsel for the defendant. Of course I left off there. I left the officer passed me through on the production of General Scott's signature. The Bridge was by this time in sight, and I was glad to see the rear of the Potomac, just glistened by the clouded moon, shone the gay lamps of the White House and the President's residence probably enlightened for the night. In silence I passed over the Long-bridge. Some few hours later it quivered under the weight of the tide of unarmed men. The bridge was crossed, and met with relief arms were waiting to cross over into Virginia, staging and cheering. Before the morning broke I was asleep in my bed at the Club, keeping Maryland quiet. For the hundredth time I repeated the cautious assurance that the rest of my property was safe, and that I myself was well, and others to hear it. The clocks had just struck eleven p.m. as I passed Willard's. In the basement in front of the hall was a crowd. The rumours of defeat had come in, but few of the many who had been fed upon me and the rest had complete information. Some few, possessed of this intelligence, Seven hours had not elapsed before the streets told the story. The "Grand Army" was all to no end, had represented a disorganized, an army thoroughfare, without arms, orders, or officers, standing out in the drenching rain. Where were the most unaccountable phenomena were witnessed. The last attempt but I could scarce credit my information in the morning, when he told me that the army, utterly routed, had fallen back upon Washington to defend the capital, leaving nearly five hundreds of artillery, 8000 horses, ammunition waggons, and provisions in the hands of the enemy! Let the American journals tell the story that they can. I have told mine as I saw it. . . . I am not in much talk now (of "masked batteries," of course) of outflanking, and other manœuvres. The truth seems to be that the army was simply overwhelmed, kept out for twelve or fourteen hours in the sun exposed to long range fire, and then, as all accounts represented, gave way in confusion. There came a most difficult operation—to withdraw this army, so constituted, out of the presence of an unpursuing enemy who had rejoiced in the full possession of the baggage, which was without guards, and was in the hands of ignorant drivers, was not understood and desired alarm, and was directed upon a point, which became frantic on the appearance of the enemy, and on the operation of the fear of the enemy. . . . Let me say that I express no opinion as to the affair of yesterday. In the first place, the reprise of the Federalists, and I am, might have had no extraordinary success before beyond the mere failure—when politically was of greater consequence than it was in a military point of view for the discovery of the enemy's force. I have retired on their lines at Centreville seems to have ended in a cowardly confession of weakness, and such a conclusion is the last one to which I myself and I should have considered impossible, as, with some experience of camps and armies, I have seen nothing to warrant the belief that the army of Columbia, as it was at the commencement of the recent retreat, was not, but it was complete in the number of men. . . . But new regiments, with their numerous field officers, and with but few officers with battle-fields without officers, who have had the experience, and with three months' pay in their pockets, are the foes of the enemy as the expiration of their term of service.

ESTIMATED STRENGTH OF THE NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN ARMIES.

In another letter by the *Times* Special Correspondent, written on the 19th ult., he estimates the effective strength of General M'Dowell's army at 30,000 infantry, with about sixty field guns, and ten squadrons of cavalry. The Confederate General M'Clellan's army of Columbia, at 35,000 men, and General Patterson's division at 22,000. The reserve at Washington he estimates at 16,000 men, the troops in Maryland at 7400 men, and the corps lying at Fortress Monroe and Hampton at 11,000. The Southern army under General Beauregard at Manassas Junction we have seen, estimated at 60,000 men. To this force must must include the reserves, and a portion of the force in the intrenchments along the line of the Potomac, in the District of Columbia, where, as there is a corps of 15,000 men." The rest of the Southern army he reckons at 18,000 or 20,000 men at Norfolk, and 8000 to 9000 at Aquia Creek, besides General Johnson's corps of more 10,000 men.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The interest which at the beginning of the civil war in America centred about Washington has latterly shifted from the capital on account of the onward march of the Federal troops. But the battle at Bull Run, so disastrous to their cause, has not daunted the enemy; thence, make it a question whether Washington itself will not have to stand the brunt of an attack from the Secessionist troops, flushed by their late victory. Our map, reduced from the Official Survey, given on the preceding page, cannot fail to heef interest as the present junction, north and south-eastern boundary of the District of Columbia are formed by the main and eastern branches of the River Potomac. It is situated upon a plain, raised into gentle eminences here and there, and fringed by a distant range of hills. The streets are laid out, as to the four quarters of the compass, and are diagonally intersected by spacious avenues, which converge from every direction upon Capitol Hill as a focus. The northern and western boundary of the city is an undulating ridge, the verge of which the line of fort, Fort Stevens, Fort Gomery County, Maryland, are distinctly visible. Toward the northeast and south-east features present nothing of more efficient aid to defensive operations than a succession of slopes and undulations. On the western verge of the city the ground rises almost abruptly, affording an excellent site for a battery, which commands the western half the horizon. Upon the spit of land jutting into the main branch of the Potomac stands the half-finished Washington monument. Around it is a span of many acres, commanding the western bank of the river, the bridge of the Washington and Alexandria Railroad, the only approach to the city from that direction. Along the south-west boundary of the city lie three commanding elevations, which, occupied with men and artillery, would render the approach of a storming force from any point of the compass a matter of great difficulty. All that part of the town having a land boundary is inclosed by similar elevations, rendering it quite possible to surround the city with batteries, advantageously planted, commanding the entire plain. The northern boundary of the city is the one from which assault is most to be apprehended. The river which protect it on the west and south-west form an impregnable barrier, and, guarded as they are, a land attack from either of those directions need not be feared. Seven miles above the city, at a place called Little Falls, the fordage of the Potomac is regarded as practicable, unless the east bank is well protected. The approach to the city in that direction would bring a storming force within range of a row of batteries commanding the whole of the ground. While the opposite bank, overlooking plain leaves such a storming party but little chance of effective strategic operations. The assailants would encounter first the fires of the batteries, and then the musketry fire of the troops behind the parapets.

Respecting the apprehended danger of the capital the *New York Herald* of the 31st ult. says:—

The danger which now menaces Washington is more formidable, and all the troops from the north and west can be spared for the capital of the country will be sent forward at once. The army, too, must necessarily be supplied with wheeled carriages to fulfil its possible service, and Mr. Lincoln is now engaged in strengthening the cavalry arm of the service. It is to be hoped that this war will not end in a short triumphal Union campaign. But we have been told that the Secessionists have determined to put our Government to the extent of its army, and by the total defeation of the last regiment to put a stop to the retreating movement of the rebels. The object of the rebels is to overrun and conquer all much of our forces southward. The Secessionists, in a single day and at the point of the bayonet, could capture the national capital, and by thus accomplishing the most prompt and prudent effort to strengthen our forces in that quarter. Every effort should be made to collect all other loyal troops, all parties and all classes of our loyal people, should be now made subordinate to the preservation of the capital. Let all other questions be laid aside for these days may dispose of upon men to that point; and if we hold the capital for the present we may go to the rear and recruit and reorganize our forces for a more successful action, action! Let our Governor and State and municipal authorities, especially the local M.P. for the city of New York, come at once to the rescue, and move forward their reinforcements, without delay, to the protection of Washington.

SUMMARY BETWEEN THE FEDERAL AND THE SECESSIONIST TROOPS ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

Our Special Artist in America writes from the Federal Camp, on the 7th ult., says he managed to pay a flying visit to Patterson's division at Martinsburg, getting up in time to witness his gallant and successful attack upon the Secessionists at Falling Waters, Williamsville, on the Upper Potomac. In reference to this brisk encounter he writes from Hagerstown (Maryland) on the 6th ult.:—"The general advance of the Wisconsin men through the wheatfields, after fording the river to attack the enemy's position. Their behaviour (he says) received M.P. for the city of Dublin, and was a stand. Some of the Irish greenness of opposition to the Reform Bill produced the "Chandos clause." He was a great advocate of the Ballot, and, in short, was a thorough Liberal. He remained a member of the Commons until the demise of his father, on the 11th of January, 1859, when he succeeded to the Peerage. In 1860 he was made Lord Privy Seal, and remained in office until the dissolution in the Cabinet on the question of the repeal of the paper duties. He was created a Knight of the Garter in 1842, having from 1838 been a G.C.H. He was also a Vice-Lieutenant and one of the Deputy Lieutenants of the North Yorkshire Cavalry. His Grace was the author of "Memoirs of the Courts and Cabinets of George III.," and was engaged on another work on more historical interest when he was seized by his fatal illness. The Duke is succeeded by his only son, Richard Plantagenet Campbell Grenville, K.G., second Duke and fourth Marquis of Buckingham, Earl Temple of Stowe, and Viscount Cobham of Kent, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, Earl Nugent in the Peerage of Ireland, soldier and Tory Member for Wycombe, Viscount Langton, and a senior representative of the Royal houses of Tudor and Plantagenet, as the only child of Richard, Marquis of Buckingham, by Lady Anne Hope Brydges, daughter and heir of James, third and last Duke of Chandos. He was born on the 11th of February, 1797, and married, on the 19th of May, 1819, Lady Mary Elizabeth Campbell, second daughter of the present Duke of Argyll. She bears the honorable title of Baroness of Dundonald, and has been for many years Lady of the Bedchamber to the Queen. Her husband, who now succeeds to the Dukedom, was created a Knight of the Garter in 1842, having from 1838 been a G.C.H. He was also a Vice-Lieutenant and one of the Deputy Lieutenants of the North Yeomanry Cavalry. His Grace was the author of "Memoirs of the Courts and Cabinets of George III.," and was engaged on another work on more historical interest when he was seized by his fatal illness. The Duke is succeeded by his only son, Richard Plantagenet Campbell Grenville, K.G., second Duke and fourth Marquis of Buckingham, who was born on the 10th of September, 1823, and married, on the 2nd of October, 1847, Caroline, only daughter of Robert Harvey, Esq., of Langley Park, Bucks, and has issue three daughters. His Grace has been M.P. for Buckinghamshire from 1846 to 1857, and was from February to December, 1852, a Lord of the Treasury, and for a period Keeper of the Privy Seal to the Prince of Wales and Equerry to the Queen. He was formerly Warden of the Stannaries; he has held the post of chairman of the London and North-Western Railway. That very useful and popular nobleman, Lord Grenville, Earl Temple, Marquises and Dukes of Buckingham, have for centuries had a high position at the Court of the British Sovereign, and have formed Royal and most noble alliances. The first Duke's grandaunt was the wife of Lord Chatham and mother of William Pitt, and the present Duke is the heiress of the princely Bridges, Duke of Chandos. The sale, a few years ago, of the Stowe heirlooms, and magnificent seat at Stowe of the Duke of Buckingham, was regretted almost as a national calamity.

LORD HERBERT OF LEA.

The Right Hon. Sidney, Lord Herbert of Lea, P.C., better known as Mr. Sidney Herbert, was one of the most distinguished and most popular politicians and statesmen of his day. He was the second son of the late Reginald Pole Carew, eleventh Earl of Pembroke, and was only son by his second wife, Catherine, only daughter of Simon, Count Woronzow, Russian nobleman, and Lady Catherine and heir penmentrix of Robert Percy, twelfth and present Earl of Pembroke. He was born on the 16th of September, 1810, and was educated at Harrow, and at Oriel College, Oxford. He entered political life at an early age, in 1832, as M.P. for South Wilts, which he represented for the rest of his life; and he has from 1841 to nearly the time of his death filled various offices of State, as Lord of the Treasury, Secretary at War, and Minister of the Admiralty, and in 1845. He was, in 1855, for a brief period, Colonial Secretary; and he was Secretary for War from 1845 to 1846, from 1852 to 1854, and from 1859 until his retirement in the present year. His ministerial ability placed him in the foremost rank as a statesman, and his high character made him a

undoubted influence with the public. His death, that some foreign nations have so shaped their action as if they supposed the early destruction of the Union probable. Such a supposition is unwarranted by any fact in our history, and is based on a false and delusive, and confirmed that even an increased force is demanded. These enormous preparations, and a disciplined army of 75,000 men will soon be engaged in a conflict with a great and powerful nation, and are compelled to submit to the necessity of a blockade of their ports, which is necessary before we are driven to the acknowledgment that the Union is dissolved. They recognise the necessity of a blockade, which could be made an effective one by proclamation and blockade, by which all communication between the two is cut off. They recognise the necessity of the seizure of arms of the enemy, and the capture of citizens of the United States, for they are now waging an indiscriminate war upon them, and the seizure of their property, which is contraband. We have then compares the present invasion to that of Great Britain in 1781, yet which was repelled by a force of 5000 men. Manifestly in the one case are the outrages committed on defenceless females by those pretending to be our countrymen, which in all ages do not disgrace the savage. In the case of the deliberate malignity which, under pretext of suppressing an insurrection, makes war upon the whole people of a country by capital punishment, and seeks to prevent their obtaining medicines necessary to their cure? The sacred claims of humanity, which in all ages have been respected by civilized nations, even

REVIEW OF THE CUMBERLAND VOLUNTEERS.

A GRAND review of the Cumberland Rifle Volunteers took place in Rickerby Park, near Carlisle, on Friday, the 26th ult., when the whole battalion was inspected by Major Harman, the Government Inspector for the Northern District, in the presence of from 10,000 to 12,000 spectators. Being the first time the Cumberland volunteers have had an opportunity of mustering for the purposes of battalion drill the event was eagerly looked forward to by all the corps throughout the county, and a general holiday was observed in the afternoon in Carlisle, which had the effect of giving great éclat to the proceedings. Rickerby Park, which had been placed at the service of the volunteers by Mr. Head, of Rickerby House, for the occasion, is situated on the banks of the River Eden, almost close to the town, and is well adapted for such an interesting display as that of Friday last. The ancient pile, richly ornamented by clumps of trees scattered over the gently-undulating ground, and by the River Eden, winding circularly round the holms, forms a landscape of much beauty; but these are not its only attractions. The river from the scene of the review is one which suggests many cherished reminiscences, comprehending as it does some of the principal buildings of Carlisle associated with memorable events in the history of the "merrie city." Standing high on the hill in the centre of the town the Cathedral rears its graceful pinnacles and Gothic gables, and shows the tracery of its great, east window, justly said to be the finest in the kingdom; to the right the grey walls of the castle, with its square keep, battered in times of old by invading shot and shell; and further to the right still Scotch bridge spans the river, and the frangipontine suburb of Stanwix, with its church, a prominent feature, nestles among the trees. On the left the picture is equally interesting—the round towers of the Court Houses are the principal buildings of interest; and beyond the city the Cumberland and Westmorland hills in an atmosphere of light blue show dark shadows darting on them as the sun gleams through the clouds. Still further to the left, beyond the castellated waterworks, the lower ranges of Talkin and Tindal fells complete the picture.

Although the morning threatened rain, and, indeed, several sharp showers fell, the afternoon proved beautifully fine. All the volunteers were upon the ground by two o'clock, and by that hour a vast concourse of people had assembled. There are eleven corps in the county, and ten of them were represented in large or small numbers. The total strength of the rifle volunteers of all ranks who mustered was 656; and if to this number we add about a hundred of the Yeomanry Cavalry and Carlisle Artillery Volunteers, who kept the ground, we have the total volunteer force on the field at about 750. The vast crowd of spectators ranged themselves on three sides of the square of kept ground, the fourth side being occupied by tents, where Mr. Head had provided refreshment for the volunteers. The line behind the saluting-flag was occupied principally by carriages, containing well-dressed ladies, but people on foot crowded round and in front of the conveyances, and skirted the side of the river. The holms on the opposite side of the river also commanded a good view of the review, and a crowd of people occupied the banks. In the midst of this square the volunteers, in varied uniforms of grey and scarlet, gave a picturesque to the scene, as they moved across the greensward, now wheeling and forming into line, now breaking out into long scattered bodies of skirmishers, and re-forming into close masses and impenetrable squares, and ever and anon changing position and assuming some new and unexpected combination. The most interesting part of the proceedings of the day was, perhaps, the "marching past"—that chosen for our Illustration. Major Harman, who by this time had inspected all the corps, took up his position near the saluting-flag, and the whole battalion marched past in quick and afterwards in double-quick time, the first companies, being those which have had the most experience, executing the movement in a manner worthy of regular troops. When subsequently the whole force on the ground, including cavalry and artillery, marched past in slow time, in review order, with the bands playing in the centre of the square, the scene was an imposing one. The volley-firing and skirmishing were performed with great precision, and, considering that this was the first gathering of the kind, the battalion drill was executed in a most praiseworthy manner. Upon the conclusion of the manœuvres Major Harman addressed the volunteers, praising them highly for their marching, silence in the ranks, their general steadiness, and the manner in which they had executed the manual and platoon exercises. They were a very fine body of men, and he was sure there could not be better material for soldiers. If he were about to go into action again he would not wish to be associated with a finer regiment than the one he saw before him that day.

Our Engraving is from a sketch taken by Mr. W. H. Nutter, of Fisher-street, Carlisle.

THE LATE LORD HERBERT OF LEA.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

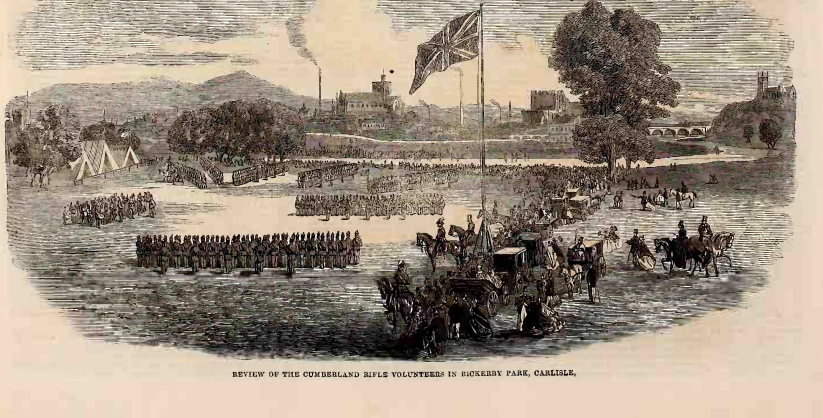
LIFE IN JAPAN.

(By our Special Artist and Correspondent.)

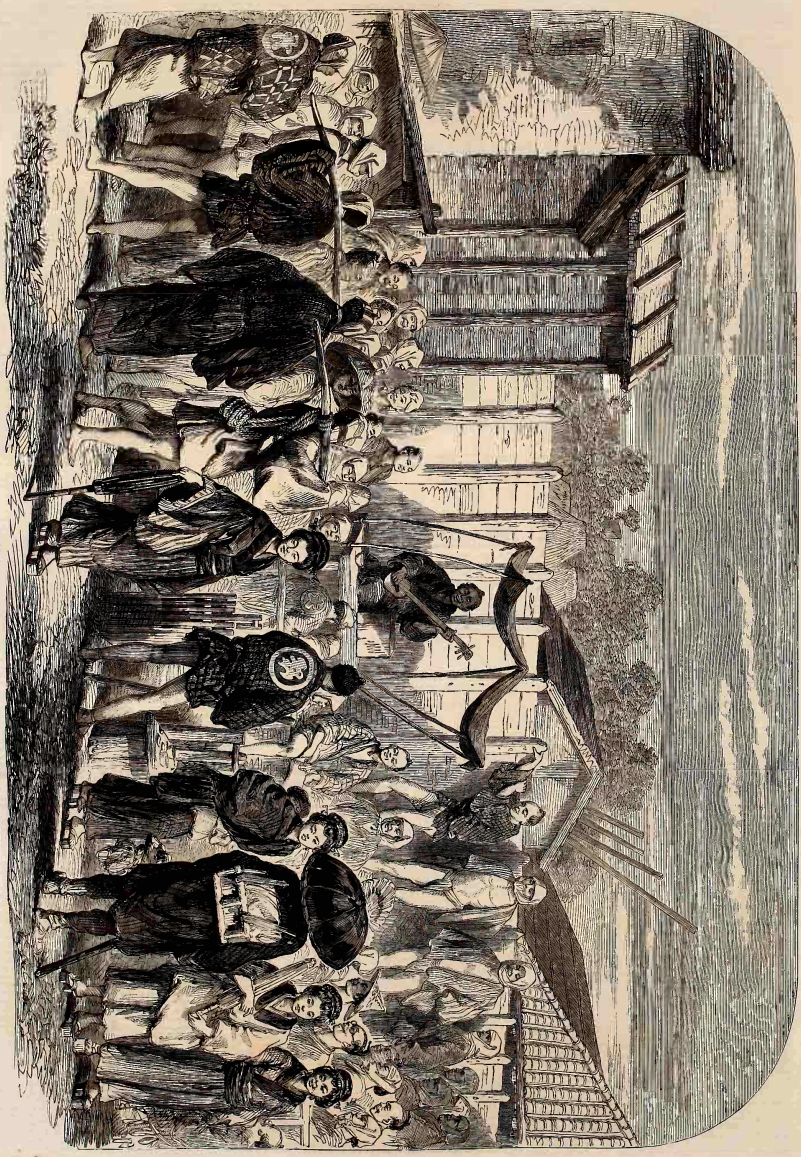
NAGASAKI, Japan, May 19.

AFTER the recent events in Japan a few Sketches from this country may prove interesting to your readers. I shall therefore wander about in search of the picturesque, and forward to you the most characteristic ones by every opportunity. I should have come here after leaving Pekin, but the cold weather interferes rather with the flexibility of the artistic finger, and therefore I deferred my visit till the genial rays of the spring sun had clothed the hills with verdure and given a richer tone to the landscape, producing that serenity of mind so necessary to the production of the fine arts. The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer Cimsan being the first vessel advertised to leave for Japan, I secured my passage, and arrived here on the 26th of April. The day was bright and cloudless; a gentle breeze just rippled the deep blue waters of the sea as we sighted the first rocks of the interesting island. Imagine our delightful emotions on nearing the goal! On we steamed, every turn of the screw bringing us nearer and nearer to Nagasaki, and disclosing new beauties; wooded hills and steep rocks, firs, cedars, and bamboos; white-sailed junks, and sharp-bowed fishing-boats, with longitudinally-split sails. As we steamed direct to the hills we could see they were terraced to the summits, the beautiful light traces of the young wheat being exquisite to gaze upon. A signal-staff crowns the summit of a hill; two guns were fired to announce our approach. Now we discovered numerous batteries in all directions. Every gun has a dog-kennel-looking little wooden house over it. We passed some villages embowered in trees, the cottages having thatched roofs, like those in Marlin. A wooded island was pointed out to us as the celebrated Pappenberg, where the Christians were precipitated into the sea. There is a battery at the foot, and probably another higher up, hidden among the bushes. We passed this, and, looking straight before us, discovered the white houses of Decima and the grey roofs of Nagasaki; around us an amphitheatre of hills, junks, sharp boats, villages, and the chimneys of the Japanese factories.

Numerous sampans came alongside; the boatmen having on dirty dressing-gowns and no breeches, and towels round their heads. The Europeans of the settlements came off for their letters, and at night we went ashore to get our first impressions. Rather an odd time to choose, but it had the charm of novelty, and gave one a dream-like feeling in harmony with the occasion; we jumped into a boat and went on shore. A musical native party on the water were singing, accompanying themselves on a guitar of the period. After stumbling about over a lot of stones we arrived in a street paved with flags, and wooden cottages on each side; all of a dingy brown, and missed the brilliant shop-signs of China. A curious shuffling of straw sandals and clacking of wooden patters are sounds peculiarly characteristic of the country, and never to be forgotten; the streets were crowded with young and old men, women, girls, and children, every second party was singing the last favourite Japanese song, giving a grunt at the end of each verse most curious to hear—a regular sigh! Every one looked slovenly in the extreme in their dressing-gowns. The girls had great snakes round their waists, tied in square behind. All turned in their toes, and nobody walked properly. Pastrycooks' stalls, beautifully neat, appeared now and then, and the vendors, with nothing on but a bit of a linen round their loins, were curled away at the almond cakes most dexterously. The shops were mostly open, and the men kneeling down on the mats were selling their goods. The doors were raised about a foot from the ground. A square wooden box, lined with metal, containing a charcoal fire for boiling tea and lighting pipes, was in every house. At night almost everybody carries a lantern. The wood-work of the houses is remarkably neat, and the interiors wonderfully clean. Having finished our stroll we returned to bed, much gratified with what we had seen. The next morning was wet and gloomy, gusts of wind sweeping down from the mountains, and rain fell in torrents. The custom-house officers came on board, two-worded men and boys, with surly countenances, and the interpreter asked numerous questions, in precise English, even to the number of babies on board, and as to their sex: they came in a European boat with a pennant



REVIEW OF THE CUMBERLAND RIFLE VOLUNTEERS IN RICKERBY PARK, CARLISLE.



SKETCHES IN JAPAN BY ONE SPECIAL ASSIST THE SOUTHERN (A DAILY SCENE) IN YOKOHAMA.

and red flag, with a white ball in the centre. We drank sherry with them. The boat that accompanied them was manned with blue and white striped sailors.

Again landed, and again landed, and went to the tea-house, great rending buildings, with steps and large rooms all matted; they made them into my size with screens. The girls were at their toilets, doing up their hair in the manner peculiar to the country; some of the women had their teeth and red and golden lips. We had to take off our shoes as the streets were muddy. Both sides of the street are occupied by these houses full of girls. About four o'clock in the afternoon we came to the native bath-house in state of nature—men, women, and children the native bath-house in state of nature—men, women, and children —i.e. the same square with a fire underneath, nothing daunted by our looking scaped themselves, splashed about, nothing daunted by our looking at them. We went into another house where some Japanese men were only using themselves, eating and drinking tea, while another was playing on a kind of guitar, the banjo. They invited us to join them, while we did. In front of us was a beautiful garden, and on the walls of the room in which we sat were hung and blossom hung in clusters. Numbers of priests, with low swords, walked about the town. We saw a number of girls in mourning (white dresses and white veils), with white handkerchiefs on their heads, and black scarfs round their waists; also an advertisement of a Japanese circus that is to come here at the Italian opera-house immediately on the water's edge; at others the hills are rounded by going to the sea (at apparently a lovely lake. We stopped at night two or three times. The weather was magnificent. Now and then we passed hills of fellig-beans. The sailors had red, and white turbans, and others had a peculiar grey by way of cloth hanging down their heads and uttered a peculiar cry by way of salutation. We passed several forts in course of construction, built on the European model, with stone and masonry, and brass guns on the top. One day we caught a glimpse of the high road to Jeddo, with trees planted on both sides. On the 6th we arrived at Kanagawa, where we camp two more days than at Nagasaki, but beautiful. Two Japanese war-steamers were lying in the harbour, and a few European-looking forts added to the scene. The harbour is on the left of the town, and we took inland. It is the place where the Europeans live. The streets are wide, and the houses are built of wood, with the fronts all open, and with very roofs relieved by white, so beautifully neat and finished that it is a pleasure to look at them. The shops have a most tempting display of all sorts and cuts. Now and then is a European house built of sand that hardens; even the doors and windows are of the same kind of mud straw. The shops have counters, and have a very nice appearance. We went to the Yokuhama Hotel. Most people here live on the ground floor, and some of the rooms of the hotel are fitted up in English style.

I was delighted with the foreign look of the place: nothing European about it. The houses are all of wood on account of the earthquakes. But the strangest thing of all is to see the Japanese remove an entire house by a general clearance on bamboo rollers and beams. Every few yards there are fire-buckets piled into a pyramidal shape, and look-outs with a bigbell. Then there are the guard-rooms and guard of European marines. All the streets here are armed with them and pouch-belts. They look picturesque when out for exercise with the curious hats, some like the top of an egg-cup cut off, and others with lacquered flaps and bows. There are a good many Chinamen here.

We visited a Japanese merchant's house. I never saw such a pattern of cleanliness as that in the interior of his apartments afforded. His wife handed us tea and cakes in a perfectly ladylike manner. It is the same in a Japanese tradesman's house. We had dinner here, and went over to Kanagawa, a nice little town. At the roadside tea-houses, girls attend to the wants of passers-by. One of them was pointed out to me as the prettiest girl in the town by her pocket-handkerchief. Here we saw a funeral. The followers' sword handles were done up in white cloth. Having seen all that was worth seeing, we walked back to Yokuhama through pretty lanes. This thatched cottages and a certain sameness in the women and their neatness and cleanliness put me strongly of Manilla. Storytellers every afternoon stand at the corners of streets. The town boasts a theatre, and I passed by the building—a wooden one—in the afternoon, and saw the women's on the other; a ticket-taker is placed at the door; and there are players there, as at the others, with tickets and numbers on them. The police walk about at night with their rings on an iron rod. The Japanese are gentle and obliging, and like the white people.

Among the Sketches I have inclosed is a large one of the storyteller at Yokuhama. He takes up his post on a table every afternoon, and recites to an admiring audience as to stand and squat around him sometimes he accompanies himself on the banjo, as I have shown. The day I sketched the crowd induced him to sing and play, and he did and grins was the delight when they saw the fellow taken off. The men for the most part have their towels round their heads, and are not remarkable for dress or, in fact, any breeches at all. The girls are on their wooden pattens, and they seem to find no difficulty in running about in them.

Other Illustrations sent with this letter will shortly be given.

DISPPE.

Dieppe, a seaport town of France, the capital of an arrondissement of the same name in the department of Seine-Inférieure, is situated on the mouth of the Arques, on the English Channel. The town proper is separated from its suburb of Pollet by the port, which is accessible at high tide by a flying bridge. It extends about a mile along the coast; and to the westward, on a chalk cliff, stands the castle, an edifice of the fifteenth century, commanding both the town and harbour. The town is well built, the streets are wide and regular, and the houses mostly of brick, ornamented with stone. Dieppe has become much resorted to in summer as a watering-place, and has a handsome bathing establishment. It is a place of very extensive general trade, which has been much increased since the completion of the line of railway connecting it with Paris. Shipbuilding is carried on here, and there are manufactories of cotton, woollen articles, and paper. Dieppe is one of the chief fishing ports in France, employing annually nearly a hundred vessels for cod fishery, and many more of the lobster kind. The seaport, inclosed by two jetties, is large and secure, and admits vessels of 600 tons. It is, however, dry at low water, and the entrance is narrow and somewhat difficult. Dieppe is a packet-station, and there is a regular communication by steamer with Newhaven, Brighton, and Southton. The population of the town is about 17,000. Three centuries ago Dieppe was the most flourishing seaport of France, and one of the first in Europe. The fleets of its adventurous merchants traversed every sea. Sure of finding an indeed Angra, riding in the Tagus, with its merchant squadron, bound for the coast of Portugal in quest of spices, still exists among the Canaries. Its skilful and hardy sailors distinguished themselves by their geographical discoveries and early settlements in the ninth and fourteenth centuries. They were among the first visitors of the New World, exploring Florida, and opening the fur trade in Canada. They established the earliest European colony in Senegal, whence, as well as from the East Indies, they drew the costliest gems, precious stones, metals, and dyestuffs, which they for a long time exclusively supplied their luxurious countrymen. The importation of elephants' teeth from Africa is said to have given rise to the ivory manufacture of carved ivory, which still exists there, and is almost peculiar to Dieppe. The rivalry of the port of Havre, and its superior advantages in internal communication up the Seine, did great injury to Dieppe; and the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and the English bombardment, inflicted severe blows in addition. Although the extensive equipment of vessels for the cod and herring fisheries has long contributed largely to the support of the town, yet these are much fallen off, and are insufficient to revive its pristine importance.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A SUBSCRIBER.—It pended us as it points out. We now have from the editor of the Illustrated London News, stating that the publication of the July number is postponed for a short time, owing to the present pressure.

A. T. (Bath).—Your solution of the twelve match between Messrs. Anderson and Kolisch the plan which we have published is correct. Mr. Anderson has the time of an hour in which to make the necessary moves, and general opinion. On this account he intends to adopted with exquisite success and general approbation. On this account he intends to adopt the same plan in the forthcoming match with Mr. Steinitz.

Mr. Wormald showed the game to Lord Lyttelton, who was much interested in it, and expressed his admiration of them as specimens of play. The arrangement has now received the sanction and approval of the Council, and it is probable that it will be established in future.

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Mr. Lyttelton.—Mr. Paget has not yet fully recovered, and we advise you to undergo analysis.

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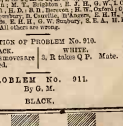
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 910.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to R 4th	Any move	2. B takes Q V. Mate.	
2. B to K B 2nd	Interposes.		

PROBLEM No. 911.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS IN LONDON.

Match between Messrs. Anderson and Kolisch.

The latest between these distinguished players, and the twelfth performed, was played on Tuesday evening last, and has already been drawn. The result is not satisfactory. We regret, of course, to see a game of any kind terminated by such means, but it is not by a few games that we can form any conclusion as to the relative strength of two players, or to the superiority of either can be fairly established. Had not the first four games resulted in favour of Mr. Anderson or Mr. Kolisch had won the first four games without his opponent scoring one, that fact, in the absence of any counter-balancing victories obtained by the other combatants, would not have sufficed to prove that the victor was a better player,—but a decided advantage would have been gained. In any case, the first four games have been equally defeated,—*à fortiori*, the difficulties of a single game between them equally defeated,—*à fortiori*, the difficulties of a single game between them are increased, and it is more reliable for the question. Our own opinion is that Mr. Anderson in his best day attained a much higher standard of play than Mr. Kolisch has reached; and we cannot admit that the result of the present brief encounter proves that he is a strong player of fifty games. Mr. Anderson may not be able to play it here, but Mr. Kolisch can easily go to Berlin; and if he does so, and fails, there will not be difficult to pronounce definitively upon their relative capabilities. Till then, we take leave to reserve our opinion.

Annexed are the third and fourth games:—

GAME IV.

(Sicilian Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. K.)	BLACK (Mr. A.)	WHITE (Mr. K.)	BLACK (Mr. A.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	(He might, we think, have played P to Q 5th.)	
2. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K 3rd	15. B takes K B P	R takes B (ch)
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P	16. R takes B	P takes R
4. Kt takes P	Kt to K B 3rd	17. B to K 3rd	P to Q 5th
5. B to Q 3rd	B to Q B 4th	18. Q to K R 6th	P to K B 4th
6. B to K 3rd	P to Q 4th		
7. P takes P	B takes P	(After this, fairly position is nothing else. His best play appears to be B to K 3rd. In any case, however, he would have had a difficult game.)	
8. Castles	B to Q 3rd		
9. P to K R 3rd	Castles		
10. Kt to Q B 3rd	Castles	(Very well played.)	
11. P to K 5th	P to K 5th	19. K takes Q P	
12. Q R to Q sq	B to Q B 2nd		
13. P to Q B 4th		20. B takes Kt	Q to Q 2nd
		21. B to K 3rd	Q to K 3rd

(The opening on both sides is played with considerable skill. Mr. K. appears to have a strong game. White would probably have continued with P to Q 5th instead of P to K 5th, and thus have obtained a powerful attack.)

14. Kt to K B 2nd	Q to Q 3rd
	P to Q R 3rd

And Black surrendered.

GAME IV.

(Irregular Opening).

WHITE (Mr. A.)	BLACK (Mr. K.)	WHITE (Mr. A.)	BLACK (Mr. K.)
1. P to K B 4th	P to K 4th	(The novelty of a Pawn or Pawns here was first introduced by Mr. Boden, and has since been a favourite impediment of defensive tactics, and occasionally of attack also. Subjoined is the usual continuation.)	
2. P to K 4th	P to Q 4th		
3. B to Q Kt 5th (ch)	Kt to Q B 3rd	19. P takes K P	Kt takes P
4. P to K 5th	P to K B 3rd	20. Kt to K 4th	B to K 3rd
5. P to Q B 4th	B to Q R 3rd	21. Kt to K B 3rd	B to K B 3rd
6. P to Q B 5th	B to Q 2nd	22. P to Q B 6th	P takes P
7. Castles	Kt to K B 3rd	23. B takes P	B takes B
8. P to Q 4th	P to K 3rd	24. P to Q 7th	P to Q B 4th
9. B to Q Kt 2nd	Castles	25. R takes B	R takes B
10. Q to K 2nd	Q to K Kt sq	26. R to K B sq	R to K B 3rd
11. Q R to Q sq	P to K Kt 3rd	27. Q to K B 2nd	P to K Kt 4th
12. Kt to Q 2nd	P to K 5th	(ch)	
13. P to K R 3rd	P to Q 5th	28. R to K B 7th	

And White wins.

CHESS ENIGMA.

No 1211.—By Mr. P. Deacon.

White: K at Q R sq, R at K R 6th, B at K 3rd, Kt at K B 5th. Pn at K 4th and Q Kt 2nd.

Black: K at K B 5th, Q at Q R sq, R at K R 7th and Q Kt sq, B at Q 6th and Q R 2nd, Kts at K B 6th and Q Kt 6th; Pn at K B 2nd, Q Kt 6th, and Q R 3rd.

White, playing first, to mate in six moves.

LITERATURE AND ART.

The special correspondent of a London daily newspaper who undertakes to stop the retreat of a defeated army, to restore order and confidence among masses of disheartened fugitives, and who otherwise assumes the functions of an honorary commander-in-chief, is certainly a novelty. Cæsar, it is true, wrote his "Commentaries," and the first Bonaparte his bulletins, but then neither Julius—or J. Cæsar of Rome—nor Citizen calls him—nor Napoleon, were professionally literary men. Mr. William Howard Russell, LL.D. of the University of Dublin, and ambassador extraordinary from *Printing House Square* to the United States of America, seems to have been "everybody's friend" on the occasion of the disastrous rout of the Army of the Potomac. Perhaps, by whatever name the horrible fray of the 21st of July, 1861, is history to be known. Mr. Russell essayed to stop the rout of the wild career, to put an end to the "stampede" to dissipate the fears of cavalry in the rear, with which the runners-away were beset. Civilian as he is as Crimean and Indian Mutiny reporter and Light Dragoon "per pro" he has some claims to be considered as an old soldier; but it is almost needless to say that he got very little clear view of his pains, and testifies that the most very narrowly escaped having his brains blown out by "stampeding" Northerners. What says old Butler in "Hudibras"—

> "Some have been wounds improve
> With often get——"

The *Renaissance* bids us to leave the quotation unfinished. Altogether Mr. Russell is a shocking coward; although, were he to be, we should infinitely prefer hiring in the smug editorial sanctum of the *Army and Navy Gazette* in Wellington Street, Strand, W.C., to be followed by the "rampage" either with the "grand army of the Potomac" or with the legions of General Beauregard. Who was the Scottish Janeite described by Sir Walter Scott as having the nickname of "Craig in Peril" given to him, from his well-nigh miraculous avoidance of hanging at the hands of the Duke of Cumberland's adherents? Mr. Russell never fell an uncomfortable sensation in the region of the cervical vertebræ? Are his dreams never troubled by visions of Judge Lynch?

We are glad to hear that Mr. Russell met our Artist-correspondent, Frank Vizetelly, at Gravelotte, and that he was doing well, followed by the inseparable Nimrod, who, with an eloquent tail, seemed desirous of a monstrous platform nearly blocking up the apartment. Why does not Mr. Herbert use a "bridge" as the theatrical scene-painter does—a simple plank accommodated to the tail, sustained at both ends by pots and brushes, and working up and down by means of a windlass between two properly-placed chairs? Mr. Russell would take up no more room than a large bottle-pizzle read, and might be easily transported from place to place. We tell truth, many of the wounded received in the late battle of Gravelotte through a short probation in the scene-room of a theatre. The large and freshaded process of distemper is an admirable intermediate stage between the field hospital and convalescence. A critic in *Saunders and Otley's Country Gentleman* has discovered that he is reptile with pleasure from Thomson's "Seasons" down to Tennyson. Our own reminiscence of "Tannhäuser" are connected with a dreadful lyric performance we once heard in the Bois de Boulogne, and which gave us the horrors for a fortnight. Ah! the screaming, the jangling, the harping, the booming of the Wagnerian Tannhäuse waltz—the Venusberg waltz! Of course, a very wonderful opera, and was composed by the famous Herr Richard Wagner, and when we saw it the prima donna was the equally famous Mademoiselle Johanna Wagner, "Wagner with the golden hair." Herr Wagner is said to be, par excellence, the composer of the "Music of the Future." We are glad that he is not the composer of "Tannhäuser" belongs to the "Music of the Past."

Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton's "Lucretia; or, the Children of Night," will appear in *All the Year Round*. Mr. Trollope's newly-developed comic epic of Frowen, Jones, and Robinson given, we are told, has doubled circulation for the publication in which it appears. *The Guardian* says that nobody can understand what Mr. Trollope means. However, the delightful author of "Barchester Towers" and "Framley Parsonage" is not a humbug, and on his return he will doubtless tell us in very intelligible language what he "thinks of the Civil War."

Among the curiosities of literature should be reckoned the "joint-stock books," published for a philanthropic purpose. Such a book was the "Cook's Own Book," published in Boston, U.S., in 1832, by Messrs. George Send, Charles Noller, almost every French literary celebrity of the day contributing. The profits of which were given to the widow of a thirty years since indeed, and the profits of which were given to the relief of the family of the publisher. The *Gentleman's Magazine* for June-Marrow, likewise a publisher. [1833 gives an account of a similarly conducted affair, and we have finally engaged in getting up a joint-stock book whose profits were to smooth the wavy pillow of a widow, but we were forestalled by the publication of the work but a few weeks. Yet another joint-stock undertaking now claims our notice. Everybody has heard of Mr. Thomas Hood's "Song of the Shirt." Poem by Thomas Hood, Esq., has appeared in a pamphlet, called the "Victoria Regia," published by Partridge and Co., Paternoster Row, the profits of the fair sale, edited by the graceful and accomplished Miss Adelaide A. Procter, and containing original contributions from Alfred Tennyson, Robert Browning, M. Taine, Mary Howitt, Alfred Tennyson, Professor Maurice, Dean Milman, Anthony Trollope, Miss Dinah Mulock, Miss Christina Rossetti, Miss Jean Ingelow, Mrs. Gaskell, Mrs. Lynn Linton, Mrs. Grote, and many more. A goodly gathering; and we need scarcely say that the success of the "Victoria Regia" has not been small.

The Padre Venosta, learned theologian, copious linguist, fervid orator, exquisite poet, and accomplished man, died at Rome, on Saturday last, aged sixty-nine. He had belonged since his fifteenth year to the order of the Jesuits. Padre Venosta had the brilliancy of his discourse and the extent of his erudition, earned the title of "the Italian Bossuet." His great work was "The Influence of the Sixteenth Century." His panegyric on Pius VII. passed through twenty editions; but the book on which he most prided himself—even as Jeremy Taylor thought of "The Rule of Conscience" his sermons *opus*—was entitled "De Methodo Philosophandi," a defence of the scholastic philosophy, and which brought him into sharp collision with the Abbé Lamennais. From Koningsberg comes also the news of the death, in his seventy-eighth year, of Dr. Drumann, the historiographer of Imperial Rome.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The examination for admission into the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, will take place on Dec. 16, and that for the admission of candidates to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, on Jan. 8, 1862.

The Duke of Cambridge has awarded the good-service pensions placed at his disposal to the following officers:—Major-General L. A. Hall, Royal Engineers; Captain S. Goddard, 18th Foot; Captain C. Grant, 23rd Regiment; and Captain J. Brennan, 60th Rifles.

Admiral Sir Barrington Reynolds, K.C.B., died last Saturday morning at Penair, his residence, near Truro; and Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Herbert died on Friday morning at his residence in Grosvenor-square, after a protracted illness.

Arrangements are making for commencing at once the military roads in connection with the fortifications at the south-west of the Isle of Wight. A railroad of 3 miles in length is to be established in the neighbourhood of the formation of the roads.

An examination by the Council of Military Education of candidates for commissions in the Army will copy the *Gazette* Service *Gazette* take place at the Royal Hospital at Chelsea next 4th of November.

As a penalty for the late delay in the arrival of the Channel fleet from Ireland, it is reported that moorings are at a very early date to be carried from Portland Breakwater for the use of the Channel squadron, when not required for the artificial harbour. As the pier advances further moorings will be laid down.

Yesterday week a numerous party of officers and men of the Royal Marines at Chatham were marched to the ramparts, where they were exercised in sounding operations with the ranges of the new Admiralty Engineers. A party of troops of the Line were also practised in embarking and disembarking from one of the vessels of war in the harbour.

Colonel Smith, late Assistant-Adjutant-General at the Cape of Good Hope, has been appointed to succeed Major-General Charles Downing, Deputy Inspector of Recruiting, who has been appointed Militia in Ireland, who relieves Major-General Trollope, C.B., late 62nd Foot, in command of the troops at Cork.

The officers of the Army Medical Department feel greatly dissatisfied at the recent appointments to their rank and superintendence made on them by the Royal warrant of October, 1858. There is little doubt that this branch of the service will be the first to suffer in the event of war, and it is most essential that, in this important branch of the service, its members should enjoy the confidence of the country under such circumstances as our Parliamentary discussion.

THE CURRAGH CAMP.—Another grand review of the troops present at present encamped on the Curragh took place on Wednesday week in presence of a large assemblage of spectators, who collected from the adjoining counties. The Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P., visited the camp, and was attended by his aide-de-camp, Captain Cardwell, of the Coldstream Guards, attached himself to Lord Carrick's company, and manœuvred with them during the day. The troops were marched on the ground by Major-General the Lieutenant, with many of the nobility, were present on the occasion. After the review a dinner party and distribution of prizes took place at the Royal Highness. In the evening the Prince honoured with his presence a dramatic performance in the hall, the scholars of the Curragh Infantry School, and the benefit of the soldiers' wives now in camp.—After the torrents of rain which fell during the week all the tents were struck on Monday, and the troops sent to the outside. Deep drains had to be cut through several parts of the camp to carry off the water, and by this arrangement and the fine weather of the Sunday the weather was unexpectedly fine but forbidding, and not a single person was out on the ground. On Tuesday the troops were as given o'clock, attended by Major-General Bruce and Staff, and marched to the ground in the Protestant Church, where he preached a short service, after which he walked back to his quarters, where he partook of breakfast. The Royal Dragoons, a certain number of which have been under canvas for the last month, and a portion of which are now under canvas, were also present on the ground. It is stated that there will be a concentration of troops at the Curragh camp that has not been seen for years, and that it is intended to be present at the grand review to be held in presence of her Majesty the Queen, the Prince Consort, and the 30th Brigade at Aldershot, which, should it be stated orders will be issued for the troops to march to Merry-borough in the county of "The Blues." The Prince, who is now in his eighteenth year as an officer as a soldier, will march with the troops, as he appears to be most anxious to have the very best example to the soldiers in the encampment.—*Freeman's Journal*.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

Last Saturday was a more than usually exciting day among the metropolitan corps. At Highgate the 14th Middlesex had a grand field-day, on occasion of the inspection of the prizes gained by the corps in the Queen's (Westminster) Rifles met at Richmond Park, and went through a series of military manœuvres, under the command of Colonel Fitzroy. A number of corps mustered on Wormwood Plain, where they were reviewed by Major-General Sir Frederick Smith, Inspector of Volunteers for Middlesex, and he thought all the corps had gone through the various movements very creditably, but the one very noticeable point was the steadiness of their fire. The annual meeting of the members of the 2nd or South Middlesex Rifles took place last evening, at their headquarters, the Horse-shoe Tavern, Wallace-green. The members of the 37th Middlesex (Bloomsbury) Rifle Volunteers went through the movements of a field day at Wimbledon. The regimental prizes at this corps will be shot for in the first week of September.

At Lambeth, a review of the 3rd Surrey Rifles took place on Saturday, which is chiefly composed of working men, took place. The men also engaged in athletic sports.

During the past week detachments of the 14th Kent (Woolwich Dockyard) Artillery have been engaged in practice with 32-pounder and 56-pound gun guns at the Government Marshes, Plumstead. The result was highly satisfactory, both at a range of 1000 yards the target was several times hit.

Sir George Wombwell has received upwards of 600 volunteers, representing all parts of Lincolnshire, at Newton-le-Willows, on Saturday last. The display was a martial one from the close of the proceedings in the afternoon, and continued, called to the front and addressed in terms of complacency by Sir George Wetherall.

The volunteers who have just completed their training camp at Hythe were seventy-two in number. The prizes were as follows:—The first long-range prize for an Enfield rifle (to be won by a gentleman of the corps, and not by any other object of the same value as the winner may select). Second long-range prize for the same weapon, value £5, at 600 yards; 500 yards, 400 yards, and 200 yards. The silver cup, which, Short-range prize, for the most points at between 150 and 200 yards, shall consist of the value of £5, and the winner may select. The prizemen were:—1st long range: Colour-Sergeant Lincoln, 2nd Corporal Hall; 2nd long range: Lieutenant Hall, 1st Corporal Hall; 3rd: Captain Edward A. Maclie, 4th West York (Wakefield).

The ladies of Streatham have presented prizes to the 4th Surrey Rifles, which were shot for on Saturday last, the ranges being 200, 300, 400, and 500 yards, three shots at each distance, Henry Martini rifle. The first prize was won by Lieutenant Corpland, with 47 points. On the same day a May rifle, presented by Ensign Thompson, was shot for, the ranges were 100 and 200 yards, 10 points. This prize was taken by Mr. T. Kingsmill, with 13 points.

The match rifle contest between the members of the 1st Surrey (Salisbury) Rifle Volunteers came off on the practice ground at Laverstock, near Salisbury, on Wednesday (Thursday last week). The first prize, open to all competition consisted of the silver challenge cup, presented to the corps last year by Mr. Alexander Mail, to which was added a handsome gold medal, given by Major Leach, the prize being for the best shot at 200, 500, and 600 yards, five rounds at each distance. A second prize, a pair of pistols, presented by a friend of the corps, was also given by Major Leach for the second-best shot at the same ranges. The first prize was forty-three points out of a possible 75. The highest scores made were 17 each by Corporal Sheppard and Private Watson, of the 2nd company, and Corporal Baker (who was the champion shot last year, with 18 points), of the 1st company. On shooting off the tie Sheppard was declared the winner of the first prize and Watson of the second. The badges and cap presented by the Mayor of Salisbury and a silver pocket flask were next contended for at 200, 500, and 600 yards, with five rounds at each distance. There were forty-three competitors, and after some excellent general firing, particularly of the two longer distances, the first prize was won by Private W. Stilford for 21 points, and the second by Ensign G. Brown for 20. The two next prizes were also of a very efficient, and consisted of a silver cup and a pair of silver salvellers, with spoons, the ranges being 400 yards, with five shots each. Corporal Baker, 1st company, made the highest score, 19 points; Sergeant Farrant and Chapperton six each. On the tie being shot off the former carried the second prize.

A series of matches among members of the 1st Administrative Battalion of Gloucestershire Rifle Volunteers, on Tuesday week, at the Cheltenham Recreation Ground, took place. The first prize, a Wesley Richards rifle, given by Colonel Paine, Inspector-General of the 1st battalion, was competed for by the three companies of the Cheltenham Company, and was won by Lance-Corporal Cole for the Cheltenham Company. The second prize, a breech-loading rifle, presented by Captain Gyde, of the Cheltenham Rifles, of Holford Castle, competed for by the members of each company in the three companies, was won by Captain Nelson, of the 16th (Leckhampton) Company. The third prize was a silver cup, given (through Dr. Watson) by two ladies of Bath, and was also won by Cole.

Yesterday week the 1st battalion of the East York Rifle Volunteers, commanded by Major Saltmarshe, was inspected by Colonel Price Hewitt, on various military manœuvres were executed to a great extent by the men, and were followed by the presentation of a silver badge, the gift of Mr. Bolton and Hendersdale to the Howden Volunteers. On their behalf Mr. Clark, of Knedlington Hall, presented it to Captain Clarke, for the use of the corps.

On Thursday week several companies of the North Riding Rifle Volunteers, consisting of the Richmond, Northallerton, Bedale, and Masham Companies, assembled at Northallerton. They were inspected by Port Chichester, who put them through the battalion and other drill, and highly commended them for the manner in which they acquitted themselves.

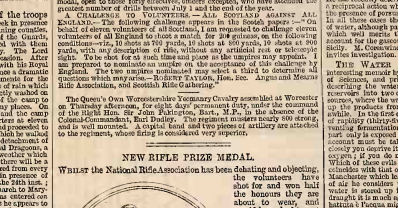
The various corps composing the 1st Suffolk Administrative Battalion had a field-day yesterday week on Mills-green. The battalion, which was under the direction of Colonel Ainsworther and Major Tyrell, executed a variety of evolutions in a manner which, on the close, called forth the praise of the officer in command. On Monday the 3rd Suffolk battalion had a field-day at Hadenwell, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Thellusson. The East of Stradbrook, Lord Lieutenant of the county, inspected the battalion. A company of the 6th Suffolk Rifle Volunteers, under the command of Captain Ransome, among the members of the Stradbrook company, has been won by Mr. Pulham.

A number of the No. 1 corps of the Norfolk battalion competed on Thursday week for prizes of £5, £3, and £1. The first prize, which took the form of a handsome silver cup, was won by Private Sergeant Cunningham, of the third by private Thompson.

The Queen's Own Worcestershire Yeomanry Cavalry assembled at Worcester on Thursday afternoon, for eight days' permanent duty, under the command of the Right Hon. Sir John Pakington, Bart., M.P., assisted by Major and Colonel Chamberlain, Earl Dudley. The regiment musters nearly 800 strong, and is divided into four troops, each troop and two pieces of artillery are attached to the regiment, where firing is considered very superior.

NEW RIFLE PRIZE MEDAL.

WHILST the National Rifle Association has been debating and objecting, the volunteers have shot for and won half a million rounds, and are about to wear, and would have to put up with a mere leaden dumpy or a dumpy, flabby, pewter Queen's Bisley Swan, of Ayrshire. Has anyone ever seen a medal for reward, and, after a great deal of labour, has succeeded in imitating nearly the whole of the Scottish Rifle Union? To adopt a medal, the design of which was suggested by him Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, of New Bond-street, by whom the medal was produced.



It consists of a simple but sufficiently distinct design, in which Britannia is seen crowning the victor in a rifle contest. The reverse of the medal is left open for the legend inscribing around and around the obverse and under the tablet a small inscription recording the contest, the date, and the name of the winner. The conditions of its being won and worn, can be placed. It is also furnished with a swivel and ribbon. The Earl of Eglinton has ordered a gold medal, and the council of the Scottish Rifle Union following his example, the medal bids fair to be adopted as a national one.

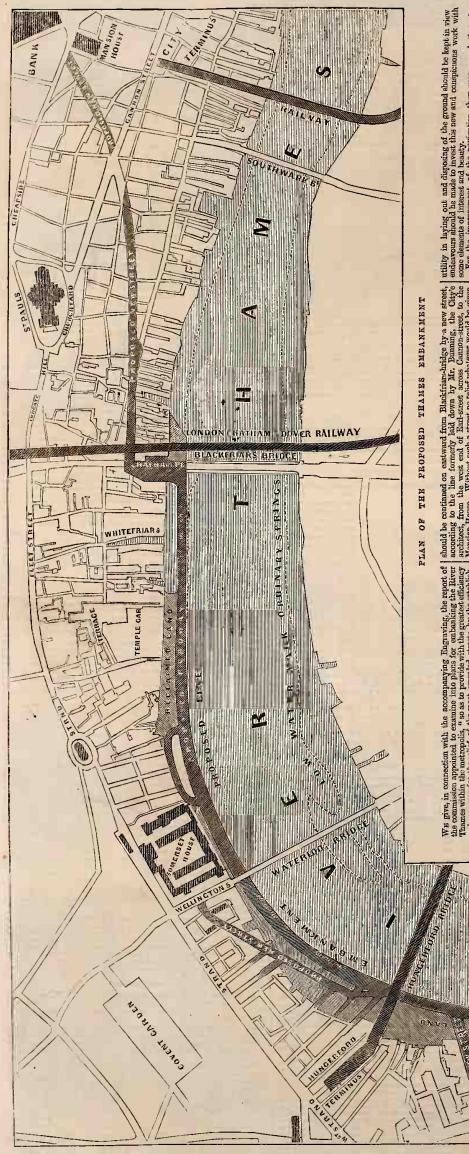
GUIDE-BOOKS.

Punctual to the moment of requirement, the guide-books of the year have been issued in increased numbers, and in most instances with the eleventh edition of "Black's Picturesque Guide to the Lakes," which fact speaks for itself and for the value of the book. Messrs. Adam and Charles Black, of Soho-square, have Wales and Surrey, which volumes have been compiled from the best topographical authorities, and which, containing historical, archæological, and botanical, romantic descriptive matter, are rendered strictly practical by the system of route and branch routes which have been compiled on a novel and convenient principle.

Mr. Stanford publishes a manual for the traveller, under the title of "Stanford's Library Companion for Tourists in Wales," which, as the name implies, is descriptive of natural scenery, historical, archæological, and legendary. It has been prepared by Mr. Thomas R. G. Wallcott, whose name is familiar in connection with previous works of this nature, and, as a whole, it affords the advantage of a single and comprehensive guide-book to a portion of the country which has hitherto been scattered in a host of books, it contains much more than is suggested by its simple title.

Mr. John Murray has issued his "Handbook for Travellers" one for North Wales, a district which within the last two years has been made more accessible to the tourist by the construction of railways. The volume is, as usual, compiled with great care, and is fitting assistance to those who seek their autumn relaxation in this direction.

"PLEASE, SIR, MAY I GROW?"—At stated periods the governors of Christ's Hospital receive applications on behalf of his examination as may have complaints to make or petitions to prefer; and of the numerous communications which are thus addressed to the committee, "Please, Sir, may I grow?" it sounds odd to hear the boys call out, "Please, sir, may I grow?" It sounds odd to hear the boys call out, "Please, sir, may I grow?" It sounds odd to hear the boys call out, "Please, sir, may I grow?" It



PLAN OF THE PROPOSED THAMES EMBANKMENT

We give, in connection with the accompanying Engraving, the report of the commission appointed to examine into plans for embanking the River Thames within the limits of the metropolis, and for the formation of a new and spacious thoroughfare, for the improvement of the navigation, and for the drainage of the low-level sewer without disturbing the Strand or Fleet-street, and also to report upon the best means of providing increased railway accommodation. The report does not simply introduce to the commissioners was made known to the public by advertisement in the newspapers, and more than fifty plans were sent in accordingly.

The main features of the majority of the plans are an enlarged roadway to the Strand, and the formation of a new street from the Strand by the way to the Victoria Embankment; in others, railways in addition to the railway and docks have been proposed; while in a few a solid embankment, with a roadway only, from Blackfriars to Westminster-bridge is stated. Amongst these latter is a plan submitted by Mr. Bazalgette, one of the engineers to the Metropolitan Board of Works, which is more simple than any of the other designs the land open which an efficient and economical scheme may be founded. They however, express their high approval of the principle of the plan, and of the manner in which it is displayed in many of those designs which contemplated the construction of docks and railways.

The wharf property between Westminster-bridge and the Temple Gardens is of the most part devoted to the coal trade. The accommodation which it affords for the landing and delivery of coal by the new system of unshipping in the docks into railway trucks, and the consequent relief to the streets from the passage of carts. They are of opinion that public convenience no longer necessitates the continuance either of the coal or any other trade in the immediate neighbourhood of the Strand, and that the formation of the proposed street and suburban docks for the sake of preserving the existing wharves would be a needless sacrifice of property, and would be attended with the formation of the embankment, and add to the beauty of the river. The wharf property, however, between the Temple Gardens and Blackfriars-bridge is so important in a commercial point of view that they recommend its preservation.

Having regard to these and other considerations, the commissioners are of opinion that if the public convenience requires the construction of a new street from the Strand to the Victoria Embankment, the best line for such a street would be from the Strand, by the way of Milford-lane, to the Temple Gardens, and thence by the Victoria Embankment to Blackfriars-bridge; and that the new street should be formed of a width of 80 ft. between Westminster-bridge and Blackfriars-bridge, by means of an embankment and roadway; and that the new thoroughfare thus created should be continued on eastward from Blackfriars-bridge by a new street, according to the line formerly laid down by Mr. Bidmeiar, the City's architect, to the City-road, and thence to the Eastern Counties Railway Mansion House. Without such a street no relief whatever would be given to the crowded thoroughfares of Ludgate-hill, St. Paul's-churchyard, and Cheapside.

The line of embankment at Westminster would coincide with the present line of the shore, and the roadway would be carried on a viaduct, which would nearly follow the line laid down for the Corporation of the city of London in 1841 by Mr. Walker, Captain Bolton, Mr. Saunders, and Mr. Cubitt, and would be 100 ft. wide, and 30 ft. in height from the bed to above Trinity high water.

The road would commence at Westminster by a junction with the Victoria Embankment, and would be 80 ft. in width, on the eastern boundary of the Temple Gardens; from this point the road would be reduced to 70 ft. in width, and carried on a viaduct supported on arches, and would pass in front of the Temple Gardens, and be constructed so as to leave a breadth of water for the convenience of the City wharves of not less than 200 ft. The Victoria Embankment would extend between the piers under the ascending road would be left available for barges to lie, and afford easy access to the water between the structure and the shore.

From Westminster-bridge to the eastern boundary of the Temple Gardens the river wall would be carried out 100 ft. beyond the line of the whole breadth; which breadth opposite Richmond-terrace would be 220 ft. From the eastern boundary of the Temple Gardens to Blackfriars-bridge the river wall would be carried out 50 ft. beyond the present line, and the whole breadth would be 170 ft. The depth at low water would be about 20 ft.

With respect to the appropriation of the reclaimed land, the commissioners would recommend that as much of it as shall be in front of the Houses of Parliament should be laid out as a garden, and that the remainder should be appropriated as shall be found most convenient for the accommodation of the occupiers of the houses, and that the portion in front of the Temple Gardens should be laid out as a garden, and added to the Temple Gardens; and that the remainder should be dealt with in a similar manner. The other portions of the reclaimed land may be let upon lease for the benefit and recreation of the public and may also be appropriated for building purposes.

The commissioners are of opinion that the new street should be formed by the way of Milford-lane, as it would be about 20 ft. wider than the present line of the streets in the Strand; and that a new street should be formed passing from the new street in front of the Temple Gardens to the Victoria Embankment, which would offer eligible sites for building purposes, and also that the new road, if it should hereafter be thought fit so to settle the ground, may be carried over the Victoria Embankment to the Chelsea-road.

They, however, feel it their duty to recommend that while economy and utility in laying out and disposing of the ground should be kept in view endeavours should be made to invest this new and conspicuous work with such architectural character as may be practicable.

For the improvement of the navigation they recommend that the existing shoals between Waterloo and Westminster Bridges should be removed, and that the channel should be made of a uniform width rather than a uniform low-water channel of six feet in depth at ordinary spring tides, and that the channel should be made as straight as possible, and by this means the current is more equalised in velocity. If a straight line be not practicable, the curves should be as few and as large as possible. The effect should be produced on the river from the diminution of its capacity by the proposed embankment, and the consequent increase of velocity and higher up the river by dredging, or by a tidal reservoir, to compensate for the loss of capacity for the reception of the tidal water. The latter would naturally devolve on the conservators of the River Thame.

The embankment and street proposed will afford an opportunity of making a complete system of sewerage for the district on the north side, and at the same time facilitate the construction of the sewer eastward of the Houses of Parliament.

The commissioners are not prepared to recommend the construction of an embankment on the Surrey shore at present, but if hereafter it should be found necessary to provide increased railway accommodation, the plan proposed for the Middlesex side will not in any way interfere with it.

The commissioners have not considered it necessary to enter into the enhancement and roadways, and also acquiring the property on the City side, and forming the new street to the Mansion House, at £1,500,000. They have, however, stated that they have no doubt that the money required for the purpose could be raised on loan, to be repaid by annual sums at the disposal of any of the reclaimed land on the bank of the river for building purposes.

Parliament having appropriated the coal dues to provide for the outlay necessary for this great work, it only remained for the commissioners to consider the best means of applying the money to the most beneficial purpose.

In carrying out the magnitude of the work, the important and varied interests to be dealt with in a similar manner. The other portions of the reclaimed land may also be let upon lease for the benefit and recreation of the public and private, which will be affected, and the utmost economy for the early completion of the undertaking, are objections that the coastal and navigation interests of the country, and the large interests involved, have been specially submitted by her Majesty, in order to ensure the speedy and economical completion of the undertaking, that the commissioners have not considered themselves an opportunity for the improvement of the river and subcommission of inquiry.

The report is signed by William Cubitt, Joshua Jebb, Douglas Galton, Edward Bazalgette, Henry A. Hunt, John Robinson M'Clean, and Henry Law, Engineer-in-chief, secretary.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 1103.—VOL. XXXIX.] SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1861. [WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

BULL RUN AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

THE Americans of the North have taken their utter rout in very good part. The panic which struck the "army of the Potomac" has been met by a corresponding display of fortitude on the part of the community at large. Congress and the Administration have acted in a truly Roman spirit. The Canne of Virginia has not caused them to despair of the Republic. Renewed vigour has been the only order of the day at Washington. Northern journalists, to their credit be it said, have not sought to extenuate nor disguise the disgraceful facts which accompanied the flight of the army in which they took so much pride. Exposures worse than those of Mr. Russell are freely published in the journals of New York, Boston, and Philadelphia. The first thought has been, not "What will England and France say?" but "What are the causes of this great disaster, and how shall we act so as to do better next time?" Consciously or unconsciously, they have emulated the spirit of English journalists during the disasters of the first Crimean winter. National vanity has given way before loftier considerations, and, just as the unsparing confessions and criticisms of our newspapers paved the way for reform and reorganisation in every branch of the service, so the application of the same remedial agency in the United States, when backed up by the unsubdued confidence of the people, augurs well for the recovery of their military prestige. Sooth to say, we like the Northerners better under this aspect than in that late hectoring mood when they boasted that the Southern armies would all be driven into Texas by January next, after which Mr. Davis and all his Cabinet, and Beauregard and his Generals, were to be hanged; while we English were specially selected as the objects of the undying vengeance of the victors, because, in common with the rest of Europe, we recognised the Confederates as a belligerent power, and because, in common also with the general current of European public opinion, and in perfect good faith and the most friendly spirit, we ventured to argue that peaceable separation was a better solution of the problem for all parties than a civil war on the largest scale, of the fiercest character and the most doubtful results. The first frost of adversity has withered this vainglorious spirit. The North recognises in the South a foe formidable on her own soil; and

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA: CONFEDERATE PRISONERS CAPTURED BY UNITED STATES' PICKETS BETWEEN FAIRFAX AND MANASSAS JUNCTION, VIRGINIA.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

the anti-British rabies is so extinct among them that the tender of a regiment of British volunteers which was made to the authorities of the State of New York in April, and supercilliously rejected, has been graciously accepted by the Federal Government in July. The spoiled children of fortune need a little adversity to bring out the finer points of their character. The dazzling sun of a marvellous prosperity had shed its influences upon them so long that they cannot know themselves, and dreamt the world was at their feet. Now that that era has passed away, and a destructive tornado is scattering to the four quarters of heaven the accumulated fruits of a long peace, the men seem more heroic than before. The Southerners share equally with the Northerners in this apparent increase of stature. Sacrificing without a sigh every luxury and many of the necessaries of life—a poorly equipped and cared for in many respects as the French patriot armies of 1792—they rise in the sympathies much more now when fighting on the heights of Manassa for their national independence, as the French fought in the same cause on the heights of Valmy, than when their chiefs were dominant at Washington, browbeating and challenging every anti-slavery representative, when enthusiastic meetings were presenting gold-headed canes to the ruffian assailants of Charles Sumner, Horace Greeley, John Hickman, and other non-duelling, anti-slavery champions, and when Palmetto volunteers rushed to the field, not, as now, against foemen worthy of their steel, but to hunt down the brave, virtuous, and homeomathic of the quaker Free-State settlers in Kansas. The Southern chivalry have nobler game before them now than the tarring and feathering of defenceless individual Northerners in their midst; and the fiery ordeal they have chosen for themselves cannot fail to give a grandeur to their character which will enable them to emerge from the onlooking world than was ceded to them when they occupied the pride of place in the Government of that Great Republic which need not be less truly great because they have left it.

The North has at length got over one absurd and dangerous illusion to which she had hitherto clung with a strange obstinacy—that is, that "in every State, except, perhaps, South Carolina," there was a majority in favour of the Union, and that all the Secessionist movements were the result of a plot on the part of a few disappointed politicians and intriguing theorists, in which the bulk of the people took no part. The fact is, that except in Western Virginia and in Eastern Tennessee, where the Stars and Stripes are still flying, the Unionist party has no existence whatever in the seceded States. No one in Europe has ever shared in this illusion. It has been evident to us all along that the North was, with the above-named exceptions, terribly unanimous and terribly in earnest. But the North have fallen into that common human failing of believing things to be as they would desire to have them, and the consequence has been that they have had to suffer a rude awakening. The battle of Bull's Run shocked them to a sense of reality. Southern fanaticism in behalf of independence by the side of their own love of empire. The Northern troops found themselves opposed to a regiment of coloured men who fought with no want of zeal against them. Louisiana has called her free negroes to arms, and South Carolina has not scrupled to put a coloured contingent her stalwart Cherokees. But the North, partly through prejudice of colour, and partly through a fraternal feeling towards the Southerners, will allow no coloured men to serve under the Stars and Stripes. The North stupidly prefers to enlist Canadian three-months' men, who cool-y walk off the field of battle on the day of the engagement because their time was up that day! Now, when one side conquers its prejudices and employs all possible weapons, while the other hampers itself with restrictions, and fights with a sort of reluctance and a fear of injuring the adversary too much, it is easy to see which of the latter fights under great disadvantages. And this conclusion, too, the North is beginning to take to heart.

The task which the North has undertaken now for the first time appears to her in all its magnitude. It is nothing less than to conquer, and afterwards to administer as conquered, as large as Western and Central Europe, inhabited by six millions of freemen and three and a half millions of slaves. In addition to this the border Slave States which still remain in the Union must be overawed and held to their allegiance. Never has a Democratic Republican nation, such as the North now is, imposed upon itself such herculean labour. It is no disgrace but rather the glory of the North that the instruments fit for carrying out such a policy are not readily obtainable. Certainly they are not to be found in Washington at present. The grand army of the North is pleasantly described by the New York *Tribune* as "a huge picnic party," and again as a "considerable mass meeting." The regulars shower contempt upon the volunteers; the volunteer privates have a profound distrust of their officers; the Commander-in-Chief blurts out his animosity towards the Secretary of War to every chance Congressman or editor he meets. It is everywhere admitted that the advance to Richmond was the idea of "General" Greeley, the editor of the New York *Tribune*, which his journal was powerful enough to force on the Cabinet, while the Cabinet forced it upon General Scott. Mr. Moses Grinnell, a leading member of the Union Defence Committee, and a man who has no personal ends to gain, publicly denounces the Secretary of War, and he is followed by another gentleman of equal social standing, who calls for the removal of the Secretary of the Navy. The Secretary of the Treasury, who retains more of the public confidence than any other member of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet, has been unable to borrow a paltry million sterling in New York for pressing exigencies, and has been compelled to resort to the limited money markets of Boston and Philadelphia, which have responded without enthusiasm to his proposals. And, in the rear of all, that portion of the unemployed working classes in the large cities which has not enlisted is beginning to assemble in mass meetings, and declare their adhesion to the socialist ideas that every man has an abstract right for himself and family to be fed at the public crib of the city or State. The Southerners have always said that to this complexion the starving working classes of the North must come at last in the event of the prolongation of the war. This evil has not reached any magnitude as yet, but it is an ugly sign at the very beginning of a war, and lends a sinister meaning to the expostulations of the most earnest organs of the war party that the war *must* be short and fought with the industrial classes will not, and cannot, bear the stress of a long period of public commotion.

Very much, then, has to be done, and we are told in the same breath that very little time will be allowed for doing it. It would be well if the weak points (for aggressive purposes) of the volunteer army were confined to incompetent officers. We need not dwell on those droll pictures of "Colonels" painted with such admirable candour by the American journals for the use of some future epic poet or as matter for some sequel to the witty "Biglow Papers"—how one Colonel, riding well up in the van to Washington, confessed his entire ignorance of the wherebouts and fate of his regiment; how another, sent with despatches from General Scott to General M'Dowell, then in the thick of the fight, refused to deliver them, pleading that, if General Scott wanted his head shot off, he might go and deliver them himself; of a third who relieved himself of his overwhelming doubts and difficulties on the morning of the battle by the happy expedient of getting dead drunk. All this is about to be remedied by the establishment of a Board of Examiners! But there are other things not so easily remedied. What are we to think of fifteen out of seventeen Pennsylvania three months' regiments refusing to stay with General Patterson one hour beyond their stipulated time when he was in dangerous proximity to General Johnston's army? What of the two Pennsylvania regiments which, on the eve of Mr. Lincoln's entering from the field because their time was up and the other of which marched, indeed, to the field of battle, but refused to participate in a charge after twelve o'clock for a similar reason? Can anything great be achieved with such material? Unless the Northern people are other things than so enlightened themselves there were others of the recently enlisted in that city which evidently had no heart in the work before them. The New York 12th ran away twice in the slight skirmish of Thursday which preceded the grand attack of Sunday; another New York regiment actually scrupulated at the moment of taking flat on their faces before a discharge of artillery that it was found impossible to keep them on their legs, their propensity to fall on their knees when a musket was discharged being irresistible. It is not difficult to account for this. Many of the regiments in New York city consist of the floating scum of the Union, but have enlisted to escape from starvation. The Pennsylvania regiments, too, have many of them a strong proslavery bias, and would probably prefer defending the line of the Potomac to advancing upon Richmond on political as well as military considerations. It is New England that is the mainstay of troops. These men fight for an "idea" they have a profound dislike both of slavery and slaveowners, and would gladly see this war made one of liberation to the slaves. No wonder that they fought with spirit. The 69th (Irish), 79th (Highlanders), and 71st (New York militia) regiments, including the Garibaldi Guard (who covered the retreat and did not fled, doubtless deserve the praise they have received. But the true metal is sadly alloyed by the dross which is intermingled with it, and which must immensely detract from the value of the whole.

What, then, are the prospects of the war being "short and decisive" in favour of the North? A number of new and raw regiments are only now pouring into Washington. These and others must be hardened into an army. General Scott loudly declares that the troops must be organized in movements, in a large "camps of instruction," before they will be fit for the arduous duty of crushing out the revolution. But this long course of professional training is just that against which the American naturally recalcitrates. This is why he has swept away the regular army, regarding it as a necessary evil of industry. If the American volunteer overcomes his objection to regular training in this instance, it will be a grand proof of his devotion to the cause for which he is fighting.

The logic of this exposé leads whither, if not to the conclusion that the Southerners are greatly aided in the North achieving a permanent success in her present line of policy? Now that she is no longer self-blinded by illusions, she is beginning to perceive this, and her awakened intellect is thrown back on this dilemma—emancipation of the slaves or recognition of Secession. Already, indeed, a Northern movement, in favour of the recognition of the former idea, but the people and politicians of the Middle and Western States are not yet prepared to follow the leadership of Messrs. Lloyd Garrison, and Wendell Phillips. If anything could sting the men of New York to stifle their scruples on this score it would be the stories which, whether true or false, are firmly believed at the North, of the bayoneting and mutilating the wounded, firing the hospitals, and shelling the ambulances by the Confederates. Messrs. Davis and Beauregard cannot fail to know that these cruelties are as impolitic as inhuman. Half the people of the more than half the army of the North are as little infected with what the Southerners call the damnable heresy of "negro-worship" as they are themselves, and regard the arming of the slaves with positive aversion and as not consistent with honourable warfare. This sentiment is a great protection to the South, and nothing will so soon dispel it as a disregard of the laws of civilised warfare by the South herself. By pursuing a strictly defensive strategy, and by twice abstaining from an attack on Washington when he had power to make it with a good prospect of success, Mr. Davis is disposing Northern Conservatives to give him credit for moderation, and to believe in the sincerity of his oft-professed desire for peace. All that is gained by this prudent policy will be lost in the storm of revengeful passions aroused by the atrocities of the Confederate soldiery.

From the number of well-cared-for wounded prisoners at Richmond it is evident that the barbarities (so circumstantially narrated in Northern journals and authenticated by the testimony of well-known army surgeons) were, happily, only partial; but the Southern leaders may rest assured that the public opinion of the civilised world only waits fuller confirmation to visit the excesses of a portion of their victorious army with the same stern and one-sided reprobation which it meted out to the Russians after Inkermann. In the meantime, if it should turn out that the political institutions and social and economic conditions of Northern civilisation present almost insuperable difficulties to the prosecution of a great aggressive war, this fact will not detract from among their admirers in Europe. If there is anything which makes the democracy of the North a less kindly soil than the democracy of France for the development of a Napoleon I. and the establishment of a Napoleonic system, so much the better for their own domestic liberties, for the cause of peace on the Western Continent, and of Republicanism throughout the world.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Thursday's *Moniteur* announces that, on account of the national fête, the Emperor has either remitted or commuted the punishments of 1236 prisoners, of different categories, who had been condemned for civil crimes. The *Moniteur* also publishes a numerous list of appointments to the Legion of Honour.

Prince Metternich had an audience of the Emperor on Wednesday, at Plombières, in order to take leave. The Emperor afterwards set out for Chalons.

The new Boulevard Malesherbes at Paris was opened by the Emperor on Tuesday evening, in the presence of an immense body of troops and National Guards and crowds of the populace. Having received the congratulations of the Municipal Council, and of the prefect of the Seine, his Majesty replied in a speech in the course of which he adverted to the effects of the Commercial Treaty with this country, the conclusion of which, he observed, has been followed by a doubling of the exportation of articles of Parisian make. He also pressed upon the municipality the duty of reducing, to the utmost limit their finances would allow, the taxes upon articles of prime necessity, as a means of giving a spur to industrial enterprise.

There was a review yesterday week by the Emperor and the King of Sweden in the Champ de Mars of a corps-d'armée of 60,000 men, 5000 of whom were cavalry and artillery. The weather was magnificent, and the troops were in capital trailing. The various balls and fêtes which were to be given in honour of the Swedish Monarch were countermanded, owing to the absence of the Empress. The Emperor and the King of Sweden breakfasted by the camp at Chalons, returning the same evening, near midnight, to the Tuileries. The King of Sweden left on Monday to pay a visit to Queen Victoria.

Auber, now an octogenarian, has been honoured with the Cross of Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour. The insignia were handed to M. Auber at the Conservatoire by Count Walewski, Minister of State, who set at his side, and the entire assembly rose and greeted the aged with the loudest plaudits.

The appeal of M. Mirès has been postponed to the 19th.

The Abbé Pelicqp, the founder of the Jesuits' College at Vaugirard, has just died at Meudon.

ITALY.

Baron Ricasoli has issued a circular despatch addressed to the Italian Envoys at foreign Courts, in which he presents and commends to their notice a document, and the review which it takes of the past is comprehensive and hopeful for the integrity and independence of the new Kingdom. Acknowledging the obligations which are due to the "august and generous ally" who assisted in achieving the unification of Italy, it preserves complete, perhaps studious, reticence with regard to external questions; but the future it speaks of as difficult and full of snares and peril. Europe, meanwhile, is represented as armed, and strong, and the fitness of its people for constitutional government, must, however, it is argued, be convinced of their right to possess the entire peninsula, and will find a guarantee of repose and peace by favouring the restoration of the part that is wanting to them.

Signor Bastogi, Minister of Finance, has been raised by the King to the rank of Count, and appointed Grand Officer of the Order of St. Maurice and Lazarus, on account of the services rendered by him in the conclusion of the national loan.

General Fanti has proceeded to Chalons, in order to be present at the military movements.

The Italian Government has consented to cancel its decision in reference to a regiment from Naples, and the Swiss soldiers formerly belonging to the regiments in the service of Francis II.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

The Upper House of the Hungarian Diet adopted by acclamation, on Saturday last, the Address to the Emperor Francis Joseph which M. Desk had framed, and which had been previously approved by the Lower House. The Address sets forth fully the principles at issue between the Emperor-King and his subjects of the kingdom of Hungary, and affirms that the Pragmatic Sanction in all its parts without exception, relating to recognise as constitutional anything which is in opposition thereto. Consequently all acts of the Reichsrath at Vienna are declared to be unlawful; the rights of the Hungarian Diet to levy taxes and vote supplies is insisted upon; the present administration of the country, especially the despotic conduct of officials, is pronounced unconstitutional and illegal, and subject to punishment according to the laws, and regret is expressed that the "Royal Rescript" has rendered mutual understanding impossible, and frustrated the means of negotiation.

On Wednesday the Emperor received the Address of the Hungarian Diet, to which he replied by a short speech, couched in general terms. The Emperor's reply is said to be expected to-day (Saturday). The dissolution of the Diet appears certain.

RUSSIAN POLAND.

The people of Warsaw, in spite of the authorities' menaces, and of the presence of large bodies of troops in the streets, celebrated the national festival of Poland with great ceremony on Monday last. The Exchange and all offices and shops were closed, and in the evening the city was illuminated. No collision seems to have occurred between the troops and the population, though some arrests were made.

On Thursday week a bloody affair took place in Warsaw between the people and the military, in which one person was killed.

An important popular demonstration took place at Lublin on Monday. The military commander, by his energy, however, suppressed the conflict without any more serious consequences than that a certain number of persons were wounded.

TURKEY.

The fall of the Minister of Finance is expected very shortly. A change has been ordered in the uniform of the military officers. Important army reforms are in progress. The arrears of the garrison of the capital are about to be paid in calmes. Omer Pacha has been ordered to act against Montenegro.

INDIA.

The intelligence from India possesses no special interest. The papers are generally occupied with the discussion of the financial schemes of the Government, which seem to meet with very little favour at their hands.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

In both China and Japan it is gratifying to learn that the most cordial and friendly relations subsist between the native authorities and the representatives of foreign Powers, our own included. The importance of having Consuls of ability and experience at the several ports is daily becoming more apparent, and demands the immediate and earnest attention of the British Government. It is expected that we shall have

to maintain a considerable body of troops at Tien-Tsin for some time yet. Order was restored in the rebels. They were busy with in the neighbourhood of Chin-Kiang, engaged in desultory efforts to achieve its capture, but with what prospect of success does not appear. Some cases of piracy and murder had to have occurred in and about Shanghai.

AUSTRALIA.

In the colony of Victoria the public mind was absorbed with the approaching dissolution of the Assembly, and the consequent general election. Nothing had been heard of the exploring expedition into the interior of the continent, and serious fears were entertained for the safety of its gentlemen composing it.

Great flood had visited New South Wales in May, but at the end of the month the river was pretty generally subsided. Whilst they lasted they were the occasion of very extensive disasters.

NEW ZEALAND.

Affairs in New Zealand continue in a most unsettled and unsatisfactory state. The spirit of hostility and misunderstanding among the natives does not abate: strong measures are again talked of; and the Governor has issued a proclamation denouncing unimpaired submission to the sovereignty of the Queen and the authority of the law, the restoration of all property, and a general pacific disposition, as the only steps to be taken to put the colony's peaceful subjects, native or European, for the forces they may have sustained during the late disturbances.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

By the Montreal Company's steamer North American we have telegrams to the evening of the 3rd inst.

THE WAR IN OHIO.

The Confederate army has advanced its pickets to its old positions to the north of Fairfax Court House. It is reported that they are fortifying Fairfax, and that the defences of the Potomac are equally as in it trenchements on the south side of the Potomac, and is undergoing the process of reorganisation, under the vigorous superintendence of General M'Clellan, who is invested with the supreme rule of Commander-in-Chief within the military department of Columbia. The three-months regiments have gone or are going home, and are replaced by the volunteers for three years. General M'Clellan has issued an order commanding the departure of all women and children from the camps, and orders are enforced Washington at hotels and boarding-houses, and appointing a provost-marshal to carry out this order. The latter has already closed up the shaking-houses in the city, and the disorderly houses and disorderly conduct of late so rife in the camp had begun to diminish. The sanitary condition had greatly improved. It represents that the personal habits of the men as filthy in the extreme, that the camps are all unbranched, and that the sinks are in an intolerable condition. The supply of food by the Federal Government is excellent and varied. The clothing of some of the regiments furnished by the States is very poor, but that furnished by the Federal Government is described as good as can be desired.

OTHER MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

The army of the Upper Potomac, under the command of General Banks, has retired into Maryland, as Mr. Banks judged Harper's Ferry to be untenable.

General Butler, stationed at Fort Monroe, fearing an attack, has evacuated Hampton, burning that village on his retreat.

The report of the defeat of the Federal troops in Western Virginia, near Charleston, was unfounded; but General Wise when last heard of was in full retreat, throwing legs of trees athwart the roads to impede the progress of General Rosecrans at the head of the pursuing forces.

In Missouri there have been some minor engagements, resulting to the advantage of the Unionists. General Fulton, commanding the Confederates at Memphis, has issued a proclamation stating that he will bring 20,000 men to the aid of the Secessionists of Missouri.

THE LOSS AT BULL RUN.

An official account of this battle has not yet been published, and perhaps never will be. The following statement of the Federal losses makes up, killed, 280; wounded, 720; missing, 477—total, 1,468. The Confederates acknowledge a loss in killed, wounded, and missing, of 1,000 men. The Northern wounded are kind treated by the Confederates at Richmond. Among the prisoners was Mr. Ely, member of Congress, from New York. He fell into the hands personally of the Federal army. The killed include two colonels, one lieutenant-colonel, two majors, and seventeen captains; and there were lieutenants and two acting sanjors-general, eight colonels, one lieutenant-colonel, three majors, sixteen captains, and thirty-three lieutenants.

THE NORTHERN STATES.

Mr. Davis, in a telegram to his wife, announces the victory as a "clearly bought" one. The Congress of Richmond received the news with great delight, and immediately thanked General Joseph E. Johnston the result of the day, and concluding with the families of the patriots who had fallen in defence of Southern independence.

Robert Toombs, of Georgia, has resigned the secretaryship of State, while Mr. R. M. T. Hunter, late United States' senator, from Virginia, has accepted the office. The latter's reasons be accepted for this change, but it is probably to allow Virginia, the battle-field of the two sections, to be represented in the Executive Department of the Confederate Government.

All the conscientious of New Orleans, through whose hands two-thirds of the cotton crop of the United States must be past, have signed a document calling upon planters to keep their cotton at home, and pledging themselves to do so by until the blockade is entirely raised.

The New Orleans *True Delta* incidentally states that three-fourths of the men who had left that city and the State (Louisiana) in defence of Southern rights were Irishmen.

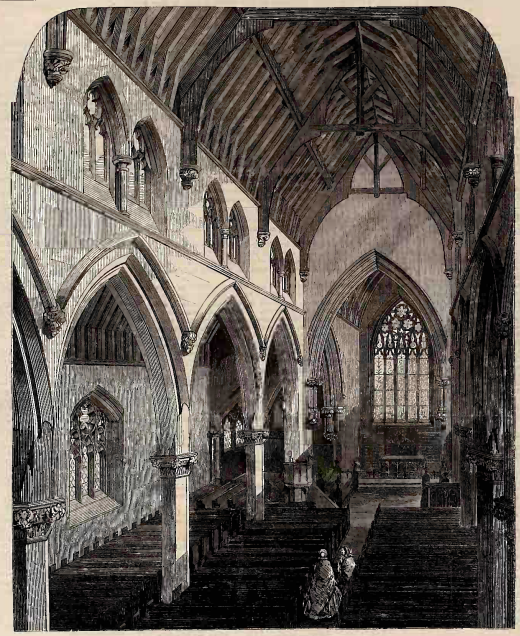
The Richmond Bank Convention has adjourned, after advising the Government to issue 100,000,000 dollars in Treasury notes.

CONGRESS.

Congress has passed the financial measures necessary for carrying on the war, but not without considerable and unexpected opposition from the Western members to the imposition of new taxes. At one time they succeeded in striking out the enacting clause of the bill, which has afterwards reconsidered this vote. The loan bills, and the bill confiscating the property of traitors, have always met by the same resistance of the socialists, passed with only the slight opposition which the peace party could offer; but the tax bills ended in a double compromise between the Eastern and Western members, and between the Senate and the House. The Morrill Tariff was made more protective than before. The land bill was passed, and

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, EUSTON-ROAD, ST. PANCRAS.

THE foundation-stone of this church was laid by the Marquis of Blandford, now Duke of Marlborough, on the 2nd of July, 1850, and the foundations were built up to the level of the floor. The works were then discontinued for want of funds until 1860, when they were recommenced; and the church, less the tower and spire, was completed, and consecrated by the Lord Bishop of London on the 30th of May last, the Rev. Charles Henry Andrews being the Incumbent. The church consists of nave, aisles, a west-end gallery, and ample chancel; and seats 1200—600 adults and 600 children being free out of this number. The site was given by the Skinners' Company, and the church has been erected by grants given by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, Incorporation and Diocesan Societies, the munificent gift of £1000 from the Earl of Ellesmere, and the remainder by subscriptions raised by the Late Vicar, the Rev. Canon Dale, and the Incumbent, principally obtained out of the district of St. Luke, which is very poor. The church is of the Decorated style of the fourteenth century, and, when the tower and spire are completed, will be a handsome structure and a great ornamental feature in the Euston-road. It has been erected from the design of Mr. John Johnson, of the Adelphi.



NEW CHURCH OF ST. LUKE, EUSTON-ROAD, ST. PANCRAS.

THE ROYAL AVIARY.

THE Royal aviary is situated very near the new dairy, a view of the interior of which we gave a week or two back, both being in the locality of the charming Home Park. The aviary is, however, of older date, but, from its picturesque appearance and situation, we have been induced to give our readers a view of it. The long range of buildings is divided into various houses for the convenience and occupation of the feathered tribe, some of which are of great beauty. In front of the building is a network of wire inclosing a little paddock or run, also having divisions for the separate kinds of birds or fowls: these are nicely paved, and have a strip of gravel on one side, with a patch of grass, so that the birds may amuse themselves in their habitual pickings. There is a broad terrace in front of these, forming a nice walk; beyond this and the aviary is a semicircular basin filled with water, in the centre of which is a fountain. On the opposite sloping sides of this ornamental piece of water are some tame goats, the gentle gambols of which have often amused the junior branches of the Royal family in their hours of relaxation and amusement.

THE ROYAL AVIARY, NEAR WINDSOR.

CAROLINIAN PICKETS FLYING BEFORE THE FEDERAL TROOPS.

THE advance of the Federal troops on Fairfax was so rapid that the pickets thrown out by the Confederate army on an obstructed road which the Federals avoided were nearly cut off. They fled precipitately over the obstacles intended to stay the progress of the Unionists. An illustration of this scene is given on the next page.

CONFEDERATE PRISONERS.

THE Engraving on our first page depicts a group of prisoners taken by United States' troops on the second day of their advance on the Confederate positions in Virginia—the last-named forces steadily retreating to their stronghold at Bull's Run.

CATALOGUES FOR THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1862.

THE following general announcements relative to the catalogues in connection with the forthcoming Exhibition has been officially published:—"Her Majesty's Commissioners intend to issue three catalogues—two relating to the Industrial Sections of the Exhibition, and one to the Fine-Arts Section. Advertisements, as well from exhibitors as from the general public, will be received for all three catalogues. The catalogues which have reference to the industrial sections will be called respectively 'The Industrial Catalogue,' and 'The Illustrated Catalogue;' the third will be 'The Fine-Arts Catalogue.' All matter which is intended for insertion in the body of the catalogues must be sent in to the secretary of her Majesty's Commissioners, F. R. Sandford, Esq., 454, West Strand, before the 1st of February, 1862, after which date no alterations or fresh insertions can be guaranteed. 'The Industrial Catalogue' will be a list containing the name and address of each exhibitor, and a very brief description of his goods. It will be in one volume demy 8vo, will be sold for one shilling (in the Exhibition building), and will be produced wholly at the cost of her Majesty's Commissioners. 'The Fine-Arts Catalogue' will be the same as the Industrial Catalogue in size of page, print, and price, and will also be produced at the cost of her Majesty's Commissioners. 'The Illustrated Catalogue' will be an extended form of 'The (Shilling) Industrial Catalogue,' containing in addition matter which especially affects the interests of the exhibitors. It will be printed in super-royal 8vo, so that it may range with the

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA: CAROLINIAN PICKETS FLYING BEFORE THE ADVANCE OF THE FEDERAL TROOPS ON FAIRFAX.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

catalogues of 1851 and 1855, and will be published in parts. The name, address, and business of every exhibitor will be printed in large type (small pica), with a brief general description of the objects exhibited by each. The printing and paper of this portion will be provided at the cost of her Majesty's Commissioners. One or more classes will form a part, and each part will be sold for one shilling (in the building). Editions of 10,000 of each part will be printed off from time to time."

THE CAVES OF JEDBURGH.

Walter Scott in "Old Mortality" gives a vivid picture of one of those terrific retreats wherein the persecuted champions of the Covenant sometimes sought refuge from the cruelty of their enemies. The western counties, as he remarks, particularly distinguished themselves by their opposition to the prelatic system. "Three hundred and fifty ministers who had been ejected from their livings wandered through the mountains sowing the seed of covenanted doctrine, while multitudes of fanatical followers pursued them to reap the forbidden crop." And it is supposed that the admirable description he has given of the hiding-place of Burley derived some touches from a place of concealment chosen by these fugitives, called Creehope or Creh-up Linn, in the parish of Closeburn, Dumfriesshire. In this romantic and appalling covert the water in its passage over a hill of red sandstone has in the course of ages scooped a profound gorge, so narrow at the top that in several places an active man may leap across. The sides of this stupendous ravine, overhung by luxuriant foliage, exhibit rocks of the most fantastic and picturesque forms, while the roar and agitation of the water, which at a tremendous depth is seen to roll and leap along, produce upon the spectator a sense of awe and terror which are indescribable. Dobs Linn, on the heights of Polmoodie, another of these savage haunts, is popularly believed to have been the scene of a tremendous encounter between the Evil One and two famous Covenanters. These men, named Halbert Dobson and David Dun, compelled by the fierceness of the pursuit to take refuge, constructed themselves a resting-place in a hidden hollow, where they lived like beasts of prey for many weeks in safety. At length, however, though apparently secured from human foes, they were said to have been assailed by the enemy of man, who came upon them one night mowing and grinning as if to disturb their devotions. Less alarmed than incensed at their diabolical visitor, the recluses attacked him boldly and so belaboured him with their bibles that he was fain to transform himself into a pack of dried hides, and in this surprising shape he rolled down the cascade. The popular verses which record this extraordinary combat are still remembered in Ettrick Forest, and tell how—

Hob Dob and David Din
Dang the Deil over Dobson's Linn.

After Creehope and Dobson's Linn, the most interesting of these lurking-places are the Caves of Jedburgh, which form the subject of our Illustration, and which popular tradition has long pointed out as the lair of many hunted religionists, and the scene of innumerable hairbreadth 'scapes and supernatural occurrences.

THE CAVES OF JEDBURGH—HIDING-PLACES OF THE COVENANTERS.

LORD CARLISLE ON THE STATE OF IRELAND.

The Lord Lieutenant was present at the annual banquet of the Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland at Belfast on Thursday evening, and delivered a speech which will be read with considerable interest. He said:—"In my judgment, Ireland has never exhibited such an exemption from general crime, from political agitation, or from physical distress and privation as that which she now enjoys. With respect to the decrease of population, there can be no doubt that the famine and pestilence which worked such fearful havoc upon the immediately preceding decade left its work also on that which has succeeded it. But there is no question that the continuous flow of emigration as the chief cause of the great reduction which has ensued in the number of the people. If the number of emigrants from Ireland itself, exclusive of those who have left other parts of the United Kingdom, is allowed for, there would have been in the last decade, from 1851 to 1861, an increase in Ireland close upon 400,000. Now with respect to the productiveness of the country within the same periods. The land under cultivation, either under tillage or in meadowing and pasture, in 1841 was 13,000,000 acres; in 1851 it was above 14,000,000 acres; in 1861 it is above 15,000,000 acres. The live stock was valued in 1841 at £21,000,000; in 1851 at £27,000,000; in 1861 at £30,000,000, and this independently of the improvement of quality in the animals, which, I believe, is by every one admitted to be very great, amounting, perhaps, to 25 per cent. Along with this great increase of productiveness there has been a very striking diminution of the small holdings and of the wretched cabins of the peasantry. The value of property rated to the relief of the poor in 1851 was £11,614,000. In 1860 it had increased nearly a million—it was £12,289,000. Now, with this large amount of funds for the purpose of drawing upon, I find that the total expenditure of medical as well as ordinary poor-law relief in 1851 amounted to £1,150,000. In 1860 it had fallen to £558,000, being less than half of what it was ten years ago. Lastly, with respect to crime, it appears that the offences specially reported to headquarters in 1850 amounted to 10,039; in 1860 they had fallen to 3531. I feel most thankful that

the genius of Ireland is becoming every day more and more alive to the manifold and multiform refinements and claims of her agriculture. And most pleasing, indeed, in one point of view, though painful to excess in another, is the contrast which is presented by such a sight as the show-yard now open in Belfast, with the scenes which are being enacted among that great people, which has so many common ties and common interests with us across the western waters. Here, gentlemen, we see an area—itself connected with all the operations of busy and extended commerce—now spread before our gaze with the representative specimens of every form of peaceful agricultural use—the sleek herds and fleecy flocks, the iron implements and lustrous chattels. There, gentlemen, we read of nothing but unwaked batteries and the angry glare of bayonets, and the fierce charge and the panic rout. May the time soon come which will enable us and other friendly nations to say that we have done with all enmities as and other friendly with children! May the time soon come which will enable us and other friendly with children! May the time soon come which will enable us and other friendly with children! May the time soon come which will enable us

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The sale of a portion of the late Sultan's jewels was brought to a close on Friday, the whole realising £14,049.

The Archduchess of Austria, now on a visit to this country, went yesterday week to see a few of the more interesting places in the city of London, attended by some of the members of her suite. Her Royal Highness visited, among other places of note, the Tower, the Bank of England, Guildhall, and the Mansion House.

Mr. Lewis subpœnaed his constituency last Saturday, but confined his remarks chiefly to topics of interest to his constituents, such as the Thames embankment. He apologised for the absence of his colleague, Lord Thurso (subpœnaed, it is stated, "was compelled to be absent with his family on a Highland visit"), and for his own absence on previous occasions, which was very interesting occasions.

On Friday the thermometer registered in the streets of the metropolis 120 deg. Fahrenheit in the sun, and from 85 to 97 deg. Fahrenheit in the shade, a fact almost unprecedented in Q.—country; whilst at the Royal Humane Society's receiving-house, Hyde Park, and other similarly-exposed situations, the amount of sunstroke cases was quite abnormal.

On Tuesday nearly 600 of the children of the Ring Edward Street District Schools, the first new school-treat of the season, and the School of Industry, Albert-street, Spitalfields, were taken for their annual holiday to Epping Forest, where they had luncheon and refreshments of all kinds. The cost of the provisions, as well as the other expenses incurred in this annual holiday, are borne by Mr. H. B. Gurney.

A labourer at the London Docks died last week from congestion of the brain produced by the excessive drinking of brandy. During the absence of the deceased's fellow-workmen, the body of which he was "carding the number," namely, boring a hole and inserting a straw or small tube into one of the bales, to ascertain what quality will be found to consist of overproof spirit that he was found in a state of insensibility. The stomach-pump and other remedies were resorted to in vain.

A gentleman, named Charles Routledge, residing at Nottingham, has been taken into custody on the charge of causing the death of his son, a child two years of age. Last Saturday night the prisoner had a quarrel with his wife, which terminated in a violent fight, and the child was struck by its father, and died immediately died. At the coroner's inquest, held on Wednesday, the jury brought in a verdict "that the deceased came to his death from the effects of a sudden fit of apoplexy."

Mr. Commissioner Fane on Monday announced from his seat in the Bankruptcy Court that he would not for the future grant any fiat to be addressed to the Prime Minister, expressing his feelings as to the manner in which the Government had treated him in the matter of his pension, and requesting a full attendance of any persons who might be interested in the matter. On Tuesday, accordingly, a large number of creditors attended, when the Commissioner said he had determined to postpone reading the letter until the meeting of the legal year in October next, when he would do so.

Frequent complaints have been made of the large assemblage of betting men who habitually congregate on the pavement in front of Tattersall's, and who have time to time been made, but without any apparent result, the subject of police admonition. A few days ago, however, Mr. Hibbert and several of the officers have been summoned to appear at the Guildhall, where, after hearing witnesses, the Lord Mayor committed to gaol for a week the three men who were the principal offenders for their appearance.

The births of 1730 children (681 boys and 678 girls) were registered in London last week. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1871-80 the average number was 1,617. The excess of births over deaths, as derived from the returns of corresponding weeks in the ten years 1871-80, is raised by a correction for increased population to 1,000. The deaths in 1881 were 1,034. If the deaths from the epidemic of that year are excluded, and the average number for the increase of population, 1,034 is raised to 1,100, which remains for the week less by about 60 than that estimated by calculation.

On Tuesday a fire occurred on board one of the Shaftesbury Steamboats, Westminster, to Richmond, took place by two steam-boats. On landing they proceeded to the Queen's Head, Petersham, where, after a short stay and a slight refresh, they were provided with a substantial dinner of veal, ham, and pigeon-pudding, to which numerous and heartily-given sentiments followed. The usual after partaking of tea and cake, the party returned to town much gratified with the happy day they had spent together. The company amounted to 200, and was 300.

The Braidwood testimonial fund now amounts to about £900. At a meeting of the committee appointed to act in the matter it was the immense compliance had voted a sum of £500 to the widow and family of the deceased, and that the personal estate had been sworn under £100, the widow and family were placed above the reach of dependence. It was, therefore, suggested that the money collected should be left in the hands of the trustees, solely for whom welfare he always felt the deepest concern. The question stood over for discussion at a future meeting.

A fire broke out on Sunday morning on the premises occupied by Mr. R. Hunt, engraver and printer, No. 4, Scrubbs-lane, Kensal-rise, and rented by Mr. Jackson, the building, composed principally of timber, was two stories high and had a frontage of 30 ft. In the upper story of the house the firemen spread to other buildings formed of similar material in the immediate neighbourhood, but the lower story, containing engines and the hand machines were worked for a long time before any impression could be made upon the flames, but by one o'clock in the morning the fire was under the control of the firemen. Mr. Henderson dispatched a few men to the spot, and upon their arrival found that a quantity of job-printing machinery had been taken out. It was extinguished without much difficulty, the damage being confined to the roof and the inside and sides of the house.

The children attending the Christ Church Schools, St. George's East, were taken on Thursday week in a special train of thirty-six carriages to Loughton, in Essex, for their annual excursion, and they numbered about 1,700. For the large party about a ton of cold and 100 gallons of liquid food had been provided for the refreshment of the children, and accompanying were the Marquis of Westminster and Mr. Hanbury. Though the weather in the early part of the day was somewhat unfavourable, the children amused themselves very much, the afternoon and evening being spent in racing, football, hopping matches, and other juvenile sports and games. At 7 p.m. the luncheon of the district, the Rev. G. G. Morton, and Messrs. Williams and Hughes, the churchwardens, were present at the tea, and added much to the happiness of the juvenile party. Yesterday week the infants attending the schools to the number of 400 were entertained at the parsonage by the Incumbent.

The Great Eastern arrived at her moorings in the Mersey at 8.30 on Thursday evening. She left Quebec at four o'clock on the morning of the 6th inst., and was detained about twelve hours crossing the bar in the River St. Lawrence.

The report of the Select Committee on the admiration of destitute aliens has been issued. It is a valued Government compromise with the cries of children. The Committee say that for children who have completed a certain age without habile provision in the Board or Voluntary Schools bill, and until that measure shall have been tried no other provision as the subject of aliens should be made.

In the new Coinage Act, which will take effect on the 1st of November, there is a clause making it a misdemeanour to deface coin by stamping words thereon, under which penalty any one will be liable for a first offence one year. Further, it is declared that the tender of coin so defaced is not a legal tender. By way of this, can be treated as counterfeit coin, and the person uttering the same.

THE CHANCELLOR OF PAPER.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer has given directions and made the necessary arrangements with the Commissioners of Stamps and Taxes for the issue of stamps for the duty on grant or drawback on the stock of paper in hand to stationers, pastebroad-makers, publishers, and others, and for the duty to come into force on the 1st of October next, the day on which the paper duty expires.

THE NEW REFORM ACT.—On Tuesday the new Act for the superintendence of vessels used by the Revenue officers of both sides of the Solway and St. Albans was printed. It provides that after the dissolution of the present Parliament the Act shall be repealed, and the power of the Act shall vote two divisions, to be called the northern and southern divisions, and in all Exam Revenue officers to be appointed by the Lords of the Treasury. Under an additional member, "after the passing of the Act," is given to the southern division of Hertfordshire, during the legislature of the Act, and the power of the House of Commons is, as soon as may be, without any motion, or in the house to make provision, to limit the number of the Members of Parliament to form a borough to retain one member after the 1st of December next.

VOLUNTEERS' FULL EXEMPTION.—The new Act to exempt the volunteer forces of Great Britain from the payment of tolls has just been printed. This statute, its hoped, will settle the vexed question, and all that remains is to make public the penalties incurred by infringing the Act. It provides that any toll-collector or other person who shall take, demand, or receive any dues, duties, pontage, or toll for or in respect of any volunteer officer or soldier, horse, or other beast, carriage, waggon, or cart, entitled to exemption under the Act, shall forfeit and pay for every offence a sum not exceeding £5. The Act is not to extend to Ireland. It came into operation on Tuesday, the 9th inst., when it received the Royal assent.

THE SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of this association was opened on Monday in Dublin with a long address from Lord Brougham, the president. After some introductory compliments to Irish genius, Lord Brougham met the objection sometimes made that the association had accomplished but few of its objects by pointing out with abundant examples that the progressive science had been always slow, and that "gradual progress" governed the moral as well as the natural world.

LAW REFORM.

Lord Brougham then touched on the subject of law reform, and showed what had been done. "The important propositions for only respecting charitable trusts made by a committee of distinguished colleagues for Sir Fitzroy Kelly, to a great extent been adopted by the Education Commission, under the Duke of Devonshire, and were now embodied in the Endowed Schools Act, which, after three years, after the fullest investigations, are so strongly recommended, have become all but law, and entered into the statute book. Another bill which affects the greatest credit upon the Lord Chancellor. It has not passed through the ordeal of the House of Commons; but, it has been an important amendment of the law. Five Acts have been passed containing a large part of the recommendations of the criminal statute law. Two succeeding Sessions for F. Kelly introduced a most important bill for remedying the defects of the Law of Evidence. That bill, after undergoing many changes, passed the Commons both times, but fell through in the Lords. Lord Selborne has since taken the matter in hand with the utmost energy, and Sir Fitzroy's, remove a great part of the defect constituted of. Finally, a most important bill for the amendment of the Law of Bankruptcy, and a excellent colleague, Mr. Vullers, its author, expected, reducing the time of the bankrupt's discharge from twelve years to five, and thus saving annually over the whole estate, and distributing the payment of rates more justly and equitably. The order of the Lords' proceedings, however, is not, it is probability, be followed by others to remove the whole defects of the settlement law."

SANITARY SCIENCE.

Lord Brougham concentrated his observations on the repeal of the paper duty, and on the increased interest in the cause of general education. Speaking of sanitary science, he said:—"The difficulty of sanitary legislation is a most important part of the duties of the department; and, as the association has always been ready to assist in the preparation of measures, it may have no doubt in affirming the Lady's Sanitary Society, which acts under the Queen has proved the most valuable aid to the Government in the work of health, it help now admitted that much of the debility, disease, and premature death in the large towns is attributable to the defective state of the dwellings provided. The society circulates many tracts upon the subject, has lectures delivered in various parts of the country, and has published a manual for medical students instructing the parochial clergy in the work, and in many cases lending assistance in the way of pecuniary grants. Were poor women are familiarly instructed on matters connected with health."

THE IRISH CONTACT SYSTEM.

"The Criminal and Incumbered Estates Acts (and the Landlords) presents very satisfactory results; and it may be at an this meeting that we should move specially on the subject. The Irish Land Act, which is the most important subject is but small, and it is devoutly to be wished that they were materially. But the Incumbered Estates Act, which is the most important, is satisfactory; and, allowing that the great migration since the famine year has greatly diminished the number of the tenantry, the condition of the greatest credit upon the instructors of youth and the ministers of religion, the increase in the number of the Irish Protestant clergy, and the rise in the allotments for offences inconclusive, unless we regard the proportion of these improvements to the rental. In 1841 the rental was £13,000,000, and in 1881 and in 1860 at 1 to 1221. The number of juvenile offenders decreased in still greater proportion, and the Irish Prisons closed at one time taught to the statistics and characteristics of the Irish convict system.

THE IRISH CONVICT SYSTEM.

"This was the topic next referred to by Lord Brougham. He said:—"Above fifty companies for manufactures have been established in the last Congress, but the number of failures is very large. For a capital of £500,000 a return had been in the former the manufacturing state of matters, and the capital of £1,000,000 in the latter. The Co-operative Cotton Spinning Company, capital £1,000,000, has been a most successful one, and show the creation of many other co-operative societies within the last twelve years, all registered under the Friendly Society Act. The Co-operative movement is also preventing the evils of the credit system to the working classes, and so doing away with a great cause of the commercial distress. The Co-operative Stores at Colne and Rochdale illustrate the value of co-operative unions in that district. But the societies established, and which have been long in a most flourishing state, expend the whole profits on their return, and the consequence has been the establishment of that distinct ability the last three weeks of a short with 700 looms upon the Co-operative principle.

"The social Reform Association statistics to show the condition of the working classes in Ireland. The employment of women was most advertised in Belfast, where 20,000 were employed in the linen trade. Belfast, Dublin, and Cork were the chief reforms in Turkey, the emancipation of serfs in Russia, the success of Prussia, and the progress of Italy to be united kingdom, the political returns in France, were the other topics briefly touched on by the noble Lord, who, at the conclusion of his address, was loudly cheered.

The long vacation commenced last Saturday, and will continue to the 4th of October.

A return just issued shows that last year the crews of British ships numbered 224,000, and foreign ships 57,000.

The University of Breslau has been celebrating a jubilee. Amongst the degrees conferred were several non-English names. Mr. Darwin received that of Doctor of the Medical Faculty; Professor Huxley that of Natural History of Creation and Geography; and by the Philosophical Faculty Mr. Grote, Professor Max Müller, Sanscrit; Professor Thomas Henry Huxley, Professor of Natural Science, and Professor Sir Richard Owen, Professor of Anatomy. The acknowledgment of his merits in the history of the nobility, and Mr. Hill, in honour of his essay "On Liberty," have been conferred by Emanuel Geibel.

ASCENT OF MONT PELVOUX.—Mr. Edward Whymper sends us the following account of his ascent of Mont Pelvoux, in the Dauphiné Alps, 8.—"For the sake of your readers who are interested in Alpine exploration I beg to inform you that I, with Messrs. Reynolds and Pendlebury, had the pleasure of ascending the Pic d'Arche, the highest point of Mont Pelvoux, on the morning of July 31. We started from the village of La Bessée, in the valley of Argentiere, with a porter from the Valley of La Pisse, who had been on the mountain before. We slept at the summit of the Col des Ecrins, and followed two nights on the rocks—the first at an elevation of about 8200 and the second at 10,000 ft. The ascent of Pelvoux is one of considerable interest, and from a plateau about 600 feet below. To reach this plateau took us from a quarter to half an hour, and from the plateau to the summit, by a route, and at a quarter to two we stood on the summit. Among the most prominent mountains visible were the Meije, the Ecrins, the Olan, Mont Dora, and the Viso. Close at hand a very high peak, in the Valley of St. Christophe, was pointed out to us by our guides as the Pic de Neige des Cavales, but evidently higher than Monte Viso. The early excited in 1828 by the French Government to the Pic de Neige des Cavales, but evidently higher than Monte Viso. The reason to believe that we were the first to stand on the highest point of the Pelvoux mountains.—Edward Whymper."

BOMBARDMENT OF PORTO NOVO, ON THE WEST COAST OF AFRICA.—The following official report has been received by British consul at Porto Novo on the 28th of April, of which a brief account of the bombardment of Porto Novo on the 19th of April, which a brief account of Abeokuta:—"The expedition consisted of the Brune and Felicite, with 200 men of the Houssa force, under the command of Major Ross. Four of these were armed with 24 and 12 pounder howitzers, the remaining six were armed with rifles. The expedition left Lagos on the morning of the 19th, at 9 a.m. on the afternoon of Thursday, and, after two hours' hard work, pulling against the current, arrived at the entrance of the Porto Novo lagoon. The Brune was immediately followed by the brune; and then, in the space of two hours and a-half, the whole force was landed. The Houssa force, with the exception of one company, was then sent forward to reserve. Some ten canoes made a miserable attempt to ease the enemy's fire, but they were soon driven off, and the Houssa force, with little resistance, then going up the street at their best pace. Next morning, at 6 o'clock, the force left for the town of Porto Novo, which they found to be some almost of the town a heavy resistance was opened upon them from the top of the town, which was soon silenced by the fire of the rifles, for some little time. When once the hosts opened fire with rockets, field, and the howitzers, the enemy's fire slackened. From this point it was found difficult to clodge them, until rockets and round shot found out their weak point, and sent them flying in all directions. Good house was committed in their accustomed ranks by the grape and canister of the boats, as well as the well-directed shells of the marines. The opportunity was now seized upon by Captain Foley and Jones to land and spike a second gun and carry off their last flag. It was now seen how great had been the havoc inflicted upon the enemy, by whose own account they admit their loss to be 1000 killed and as many wounded. After this the firing became very weak and desultory, so the English assured themselves by firing shot and shell at the principal houses left standing. About four p.m. the gun-boats and Bonita cleared away for Lagos, and retained the squadron outside the bar. The loss on the side of the English was only one man killed and five slightly wounded.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

REVOLUTION IN PHOTOGRAPHY.—In the *Cosmos* an extract is given from M. Worsley, of Aix la Chapelle, in which he states that, after experimenting for many years, he has succeeded in obtaining positive proofs from his photographic portraits without employing nitrate of silver or any other of the present agents of photography. These are replaced by a chemical compound much more sensitive, and which renders all previous processes, except the negative is without defect. He states that all his pictures, whether large or small, have received prizes and great testimony. The specification of the invention was not given.

BEETROOT SUGAR.—Having determined in previous researches the conditions which every normal juice must accumulate must in beetroot, M. Leplay has contributed to the French Academy of Sciences a number of further experiments instituted to determine the absorption of water and accumulation of these foreign bodies in beetroot which hinder the crystalline structure of the sugar. It has long been believed that beetroots containing many metallic sugar produced during the keeping of the roots during the fabrication of the sugar. MM. Sapelier and Dubrunfaut, prior to 1849, determined that molasses, on the contrary, contains ordinary sugar the crystallisation of which is prevented by the presence of bases with which the manufacturer has been unable to eliminate. M. Leplay's experiments show that these bases are not found in the root in the ground, but are found and formed roots that in that of the long-keeping ones. The beetroots when operated on which have been kept for a given time. In the beetroots, after the growth of the plant, and is at its minimum when it arrives at maturity. A further detail will be found in the *Journal des Savans*.

THE OZONE in the atmosphere of Pisa has been measured by M. De Luca. Between the summit of the tower and the base the difference was constantly seen. The observers of the tower of Schools and Universities was more intense under the influence of a moist or less intense wind, and of a cloudy or rainy sky (whether accompanied or not with electrical disturbance) than under the influence of a calm air and serene sky. The indications of the two papers on the subject, and to define a maximum or a minimum. The indications of Houzeau's paper were generally more precise and sure, provided one gives a proper interpretation to the observations. We do not yet know whether stenochoric acne action on this paper directly or indirectly. The paper of the counterpart of the observations is given too. It is, however, difficult to admit that ozone is in a free state in the air. By its powerful affinity it ought to unite itself to the nitrogen with which it is in contact in the air, and it ought to be in the state of nitrate that it acts on the papers by decomposing the chloride of potassium with which they are soaked. This is what M. De Luca lately given to the French Academy of Sciences.

SUMMARIES OF VOYAGES.—The steamer of the Australia Ocean near the Danube has been for some years going on. We have now two accounts of it, observed by Mr. Ellis, of the Royal Navy, and from each other by Captain Wilmaker, and the Melbourne, Captain Cooke, on March 29, 1881. The latter says:—"At 4 p.m. the Danube was seen on the starboard bow, and at the same time felt the ship tremble from stem to stern, which lasted four or five minutes. The engines were stopped, but the propeller still struck more than the hush, grating noise produced by the ship taking the ground." The Danube left her track for Port Phillip on April 1.

THE INFLUENCE OF COAL-TAR on the decomposition of organic matters is further considered in a paper recently forwarded to the French Academy of Sciences by M. Bechamp, who has found that it facilitates the properties of coal-tar and plaster about two years ago. Some months ago he drew attention to the fact that when the urine of cows was mixed with coal-tar and with a great number of animal and vegetable products. The experiments in this last paper (which is dated from Lille) are stated to be of a similar nature, relate to the action of the alcoholic solution of coal-tar on liquid and solid organic substances.

SULPHIDE OF PHOSPHORUS is proposed as a substitute for phosphorus in lucifer matches. It is made by heating in a flask, or by placing four parts, by weight, of phosphorus and one of sulphur, coarsely powdered, in a glass tube, and heating them with a spirit lamp, at a temperature of 100 deg. Fahrenheit. In a few minutes the liquid sulphide is formed. The water is then poured on the mixture in the tube, and the excess of the sulphuret readily mixes with the solution. The sulphide is fluid even at 32 deg., and is not affected by water. It is less inflammable than phosphorus, 1 per cent of the sulphide, with powdered glue, and the other ingredients, such as peroxide of lead, nitrate of lead, and sand, are added to form one of the most excellent matches with much less scent than the ordinary ones made with phosphorus alone.

THE OPAH (Lampris luna).—Dr. Gray, in the *Annals of Natural History*, announces that a specimen of this very rare fish was caught at Herne Bay on the 7th of July, and is now in the British Museum. The Museum by Mr. Simpson, of the Bruce Tavern, Strand. Another specimen, caught about the same time, is in the possession of Mr. Cole, and is now exhibited in the Liverpool Museum. The first ray of the ventral fin in a remarkable character by which it is distinguished from the allied genus Orthagoriscus.

THE ECLIPSE OF 1860, AS SEEN IN NUBIA.—Mahmoud Bey the astronomer of the Khedive, and a member of the Egyptian Academy of Sciences his account of the observations of the eclipse of July 18, 1860, in Nubia. He set from Cairo, accompanied by a company of 100 men, (when he had previously trained in preparing the map of the Delta ordered by the Viceroy), and engineers, and a number of camels, carrying tents, provisions, and ammunition. After eight days' toil in a steamer he arrived at Syene, in Upper Egypt, and then, after a short visit to the ancient cataract of the Nile, sailing boat, and then, owing to the river being blocked up with masses of stone, he was a miserable journey of seventeen days to Wadi Halfa, on the Nile, and on Bengalese fifteen days previous to the eclipse, he immediately proceeded to establish his station on the summit of a hill, the highest point of the right bank of the mosque of Mohammed Ali. The academy's commission in their report on Mahmoud Bey's observations, which, as the sky was unfavourable on that day, they do not believe that any error in time has been made. The duration of the totality was 1m. 59s., and there is no doubt as to the exact time of the lunar shadow that the sun had set while still eclipsed, and the last point of contact was not observed. The observations of Mahmoud Bey were made by spots and the reappearance of three of them. His account of the corona resembles that given by Airy in the report of the eclipse of 1851, seen in Algeria. Seven protuberances were perfectly observed. At just six the seventh appeared, like the others, a little after the sun had begun to be remarked red. In spite of the general terror at the eclipse, several of the natives observed the phenomena, and the Bey has collected several of these persons affirmed that during the totality of the eclipse they saw a small satellite close to the centre of the eclipse, and that the phenomenon lasted as much as affirm the cause of this phenomenon, whether optical or physiological. Mahmoud Bey has appended to his report a collection of meteorological observations. It is now twenty years since the meridian Egyptian planet, under French influence, and as a consequence of the labours of Mariette at Cairo, in the neighbourhood of the Pyramids, which so powerfully recall the ancient application of astronomy to the arts. The names of various objects have proceeded from the able chief of the observatory, Mahmoud Bey—especially the account of his Nubian expedition—will be read with interest in the new establishments, and entitle him to a place among the philosophers of the day.

Another Baltic steamer is supposed to have been lost, the S.C. Pearson, of Hull, which quitted Riga on her return on the 28th ult., and ought to have passed Elsinore within three days after, but has not been heard of.

A boiler explosion took place at a cotton-mill belonging to Messrs. John Ashworth, Walmsley, and Co., at Bacup, Rossendale, on Wednesday evening. The engineer was blown over a wall into a brook. He was scalded about the hands, face, and neck, and his injuries are considered to be of a serious nature. He is recovering.

BIRTHS AND MARRIAGES.—A correspondence between Mr. Muir, British Consul at New Orleans, and General Manning, Alcalde-Chief to the Government of Matamoras, Mexico, in which the murder of British subjects by the Confederate recruiting parties, was published in Texas, Mexico, and Louisiana, and has been commented on by the press. The number of cases in which British subjects had been improperly seized and maltreated by the Confederate authorities was stated to be considerable at the moment. Efforts appear to have been made, however, to procure the immediate release of such persons whenever the facts became known.

THE FRENCH TIR NATIONAL.—The rifle matches at Vincennes will terminate on the 18th. They commence each day at eight o'clock in the morning, and the firing at the distances of 200 metres opening and being announced by the firing of a cannon. Among the most ambitious amateurs are a party of Swiss, whose skill in the use of the rifle is one of the professional prizes, and are remarkable for the keenness of their aims, and their shooting appears to be quite unerring. Among the most successful marksmen have been the Carabineers mountains, and some members of the band from the Pyrenees; but the Parisians, who have been practising for months past in Gâtes Gérard, the Bon-Allier, who may be seen walking about from one target to another apparently as amateurs.

ORMSKIRK AND SOUTHPORT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The annual exhibition of this society took place at Ormskirk on Wednesday. The entries were more than usually numerous in every description of stock, and in horses especially, which were very superior in merit. The day was showery, so that this department of the exhibition was shown as a great disadvantage. In the implement department no observed scarcely anything new, and the old implements are so well known that we need not describe them. The poultry show included some splendid specimens, more whose real merits it must have been difficult to decide. Of the horticultural department we cannot say much, many of the specimens of vegetables being of most sorry quality, although prizes had been awarded to them. Some beautiful plants were shown, but the number of exhibitors was small, and the prizes were principally taken by Lord Skelmersdale and Mr. Colonel Hulme, absent in tea tea, about 4,000.—*Manchester Guardian*.

THE QUAYS OF PARIS.—No. I.

SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 168.

THE ABBEY OF ST. GENEVIEVE. THE PANTHEON, THE POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL, SORBONNE, ST. SULPICE, ST. SEVERIN, NOTRE DAME, ISLAND OF ST. LOUIS, AND ENTRANCE OF THE CANAL ST. MARTIN. ST. GERVAIS,

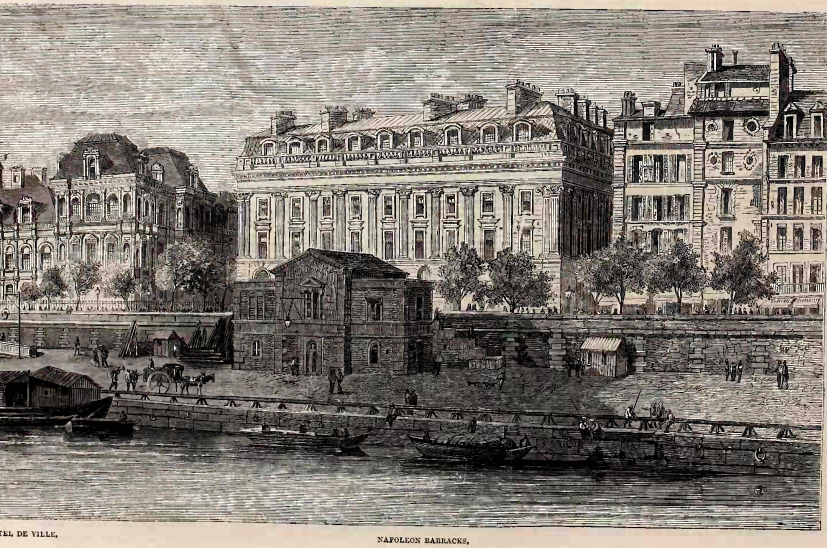
PLACE DU CHATELET. TOWER OF ST. JACQUES, PLACE OF THE HOTEL DE VILLE. HOTEL DE VILLE. NAPOLLON BARRACKS.

PARIS. — No. I.

PAGE 168.

ISLAND OF ST. LOUIS, AND ENTRANCE OF THE CANAL ST. MARTIN.

ST. GERVAIS.



TEL DE VILLE,

NAPOLEON BARRACKS,

LITERATURE AND ART.

A DESPERATELY dull time is this for literature and art. A Herculean task it is to collect materials wherefrom to cull our customary quota of small talk. There is nothing doing in town; there is nothing doing in the "Row;" the artists' studios are deserted; the artists themselves are off sketching; the exhibitions are all closed; the great books picture, and vanity notices of the season are over; even the ingenious speculators who make fortunes from the display, at a shilling entrance-fee, of a single painting, instead of a whole gallery, advertise the "last week" of their Holman-Hunt chefs-d'œuvre, and "Command" refusing the Crown." We have plenty to say; and, unfortunately, it is not of a literary or artistic nature. For instance, antiquarians will scarcely be interested in the announcement that the King of Swabia is a visitor to our beloved Metropolis, that he has made a week's love to a princess (who cooked-hat, and that he has been to a grand review in the Long Valley at Aldershott; philosophers will not care to be told that the harvests is progressing favourably, and that one day's sunshine is worth a million of money; people will scarcely be thrilled to entertainment in the fact that the police intelligence of last week recorded six cases of stabbing brought under the cognisance of police magistrates in one single day; nor can we hope to gain the suffrages of artistic readers by telling them that the Pope is at the bottom of the Neapolitan brigandage, and that the Hungarian Diet, in their petition of Right, persist in speaking of "King" Maria Theresa, instead of the more famous enchantress of the magnetic, "Mirianne pri rege nostro."

Aha! we have a clue at last—a star appears on the horizon—a sail in sight appears. The wrongs of Hungary remind us of the wrongs of Poland. The wrongs of Poland lead us naturally to the fact of "Literary Association" of their friends in the country; not only the late political and patriotic address presented by the citizens of Warsaw to the British Consul, Colonel Stanley, but also the letters of the sympathy shown by her towards "the widow stained with the blood of her martyred children, a slave, with fetters on her hands;" but likewise the fact that the Times has an admirable correspondent at Warsaw, no other than Mr. Sutherland Edwards, author of "The Russians At Home," who has been addressing some very graphic letters to the journal in question, and giving, besides some curious glimpses of Polish life and manners, an intelligible account of the Polish question itself. Mr. Edwards is not a Russophobe, and, indeed, takes a somewhat too lenient view of the Muscovite character, he runs no risk of offending governmental susceptibilities in northern Europe by his researches; otherwise, if a writer in a respectable newspaper in a free and distant country might be at the present moment saying but a hint of ease.

Dublin is connected. The exhibition of the Royal Irish Academy, the capola of the Four Courts; Sackville-street is looking more magnificent than ever; and the doorsteps in Stephen's-green have positively been scrubbed in honour of the visit of Lord Carlisle. Talk of Wellington, and the sages of the Social Science Association. Lord Brougham's opening oration, or "inaugural" as the phrase now would call it, was a wonderful exercitation de omnibus rebus et quibusdam aliis, a jumble of all sorts of miscellaneous information. The criminal law, the Church of Scotland, cheap newspapers, the poor laws, Miss Davie Parkes, M. Michel Chevalier, the Sultan Abdul Aziz and his fast set, abortive bill for Parliamentary Reform, the recent decapitation of the serfs in Russia, the agriculture of Belgium, and the "improved machinery" of Punch and Judy. This desultory amusement scene to be a great success; although when we are asked to regard social science as a new discovery we are always reminded of what M. Jaucibin in the Georgics Gallicanæ terms "le bon vieux temps" taking pose. The dissensions in the section of jurisprudence are expected to be more violent and interesting than those which shook the assembly in it to its due contentment that the vast learning and practical experience of Lord Brougham will be of great service. The Irish Church system as compared with that pursued in England, under the auspices of Sir Joshua Jebb, will also be fully ventilated, and it is a pity that the social questions have not the advantage of the presidency of Mr. Thornton Hunt, whose able and interesting articles on convicts and convict discipline in the Cornhill Magazine have already secured him a well-merited attention. Mr. Blanchard Jerrold, whose exertions in connection with book-unions were complimented by Lord Brougham, is likewise to read a paper "On the Literature of Fiction as the Expression of Popular Education."

The rate-payers of the city of London chose for the second time to reject an excellent and inexpensive scheme for the establishment of free libraries; but the advocates of intellectual progress in the east of Temple-bar are by no means in despair at this temporary check. Efforts are being made to obtain the throwing open of the library at Guildhall; and another section of friends of enlightenment are busied in elaborating a scheme for the formation of a college for the City on the same plan as King's College and the great schools of Edinburgh.

It is premature as yet to criticise the scarcely-evolved tale by Sir Bulwer Lytton in *All the Year Round*; but we may observe that it seems very original and narrowly written, and will be read with interest in view of the "sensation" requirements of weekly readers. Momentous, in all appearance, the proof-sheet which the new Attorney-General for "A Strange Story" will turn. Mention of the name of the famous author of "Harold" and "La Vendée" brings to our memory the well-gifted son, the poet of the "Wanderer," the translator (?) of "Sarbski Penne"—the mysterious Owen Meredith, to whom, in conjunction with the honourable Julian Fane, the composition of the "Siege Lucknow, or the Battle of the Bards" is said to be due. But is Mr. Owen Meredith supposed to be Mr. Trevor or Mr. Dwight Foster? Such is the use of all and letters, and salads in the early spring, being eaten with vinegar; "Punch" is "Punch" and "Punch" is "Punch" for ever and ever, Amen. But, this being the case, it is easy to see that we nullify the good effect of fruit by eating it with sugar, and that the hymn of Sabaoth's armies is not to be sung to cream. If we eat them in their natural state, fresh, ripe, perfect, it is impossible to eat too many of them; but if we put sugar and cream to eat them alone, not taking any liquid with them whatever. Hence, also, is the fallacy of the common notion that fruit is unwholesome. Sweet milk tends to biliousness in sedentary people; sourmilk is antagonistic. Fruit, when eaten with sugar and cream, is not fruit, but a sweetmeat, a resmel, and the wildebeest alone to make it sour the sooner. Buttermilk is the best accompaniment to the system, as Sabaoth's armies.

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MUSIC.

MR. ALFRED MELLON has begun a series of Promenade Concerts in Covent-garden Theatre, on a similar plan to those which he gave in the same locality, and at the same season, last year. The first took place on Monday evening, and was attended with highly promising success. The theatre was not crowded, but much fuller than might have been expected, considering that the "dull season" has set in with more than its usual severity; and Mr. Mellon's admirable performances were received with the warmest applause. These concerts require no particular description. They resemble those of poor Jullien, and this is high praise; for Jullien, if not positively the creator of the promenade concert, certainly was the means of raising it from a state of insignificance to a degree of excellence not easily surpassed. Willing to follow Mr. Mellon the credit he so well deserves, let us at once what is due to a man whose services to the cause of music in England ought to be held in grateful remembrance. The concert of Monday evening was a fair sample of the concerts to be "promenaded" at Mr. Mellon's Italian Symphony, performed entire; an "orchestral selection" of pieces from "Il Barbiere" and "Il Don Giovanni;" and closed with a spirited one by Mr. Mellon; several choruses and partsongs, sung by an excellent choir conducted by Mr. G. W. Martin; and favourite vocal pieces by Miss Poole and Mr. Henry Lazarus.

It is with much regret that we have to announce the untimely death of MADME. CATHERINE HAYES. She expired at Sydenham, on Sunday last, after a long illness, which, for months past, has kept her both by the musical world as the loss of one of its brightest ornaments, and will be deeply lamented by many who knew her for the rare social qualities and private worth. Her character as an artist is well known. Highly gifted by nature, and highly accomplished by education, she excited in every branch of her art; while in the higher walks of the most delightful—she was unrivalled. As a singer of national songs and ballads, those of her native country stood pre-eminent; and, united with the vocalists of the day. In music of this class, her pure and beautiful voice, and artless style, the charm of the melody, Italian style, was lovely; its tones were truly "wood notes wild;" and her simplicity and feeling had a charm which no one could resist. In her own country, as is well known, her loss was widely regretted. Wherever she went she excited an enthusiasm such as no singer ever created before, and the reason was that no singer ever was so intensely Irish. Catherine Hayes, indeed, was an Irishwoman in everything—in her impulsive warmth of heart, kindliness, and generosity, as well as in her strong love of country, and passion for national music. Her death is a public loss, because it began at an early age; and she has now been cut off in the full possession of her powers, failing only, we are told, in the prospect of many years of successful exertion before her. So uncertain and fleeting is human life!

THE THEATRES.

WITH the exception of Mr. Falconer's announcement that he will open the ROYAL SURREY THEATRE for the season on Monday next (19th inst.), with a new and original comedy, entitled "Woman; or, Love and Jealousy," there is nothing doing in the theatrical world, and the theatrical world is impact to our readers. We may mention, however, that Mr. C. W. Brooke has arrived in England, and is expected to appear at DRURY LANE in the forthcoming season. Mr. Brooke is therefore, expect a series of legitimate performances, and particularly Shakspeare, which is the forte of Othello, which is the forte of Othello, sensation by him in London, excited so much public enthusiasm. All will be pleased to welcome so eminent a performer to the boards, whether he still maintains that remarkable amount of physical power which he had formerly, and how far his Australian practises has conduced to his further professional intelligence, we shall soon be enabled on from the scene of his late exploits have given us rather a favourable impression of the capabilities of Mr. Brooke to please the taste of the Australian public we may expect to see in Mr. Brooke a first-rate performer, and one capable of doing justice to parts have been produced. The need of the age is for an actor who has the power and the skill to revive the love for the poetic drama, which has recently shown signs of decline. All lovers of the legitimate drama in the public heart the sentiment remains, and has only to be skilfully touched to call forth the old enthusiasm. We wish Mr. Brooke all good feeling and correct judgment of the British public. At the STANDARD Mr. Creswick has been performing the part of Hamlet, and that of Mr. Creswick. During the week "The Stranger" and "The Flower Girl" have been performed. At the GREEK Mr. Madhay produced, on Monday last, a piece called "The Serpent on the Hearth," which has been successful.

A letter appeared in the *Times* some days ago, signed "Augustus H. Basham, Chorley Rectory, near Lancaster," purporting to be written by a man who had been transported for life, and who stated that there is no such person as "Augustus H. Basham" in the *Queen Gaol*, and that the letter was written by a convict named Thomas Hall, whose name Mr. Wright, the dealer in minerals, read the letter in the Pass, he telegraphed to the governor of the gaol, and in reply to his inquiry received the following brief reply:—"All book—no such person known—no stroke."

SALADS AND SUMMER SOUPS.—Physiological research establishes the fact that nutriment is conveyed to the blood by the blood, which is then passed from the system, thus preventing fevers, the predisposition to which is caused by impurities of the blood. Hence the importance of the blood. Whatever is antagonistic of fever is cooling. It is a common error to suppose that vegetables are unwholesome in the summer season, because the acidity which they contain aids in separating the bile from the blood—hence the use of salads, and lettuce, and radishes, and cucumbers, and lettuce, and salads in the early spring, being eaten with vinegar; and "Punch" is "Punch" and "Punch" is "Punch" for ever and ever, Amen. But, this being the case, it is easy to see that we nullify the good effect of fruit by eating it with sugar, and that the hymn of Sabaoth's armies is not to be sung to cream. If we eat them in their natural state, fresh, ripe, perfect, it is impossible to eat too many of them; but if we put sugar and cream to eat them alone, not taking any liquid with them whatever. Hence, also, is the fallacy of the common notion that fruit is unwholesome. Sweet milk tends to biliousness in sedentary people; sourmilk is antagonistic. Fruit, when eaten with sugar and cream, is not fruit, but a sweetmeat, a resmel, and the wildebeest alone to make it sour the sooner. Buttermilk is the best accompaniment to the system, as Sabaoth's armies.

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THE FARM.

So far the weather has been favourable for the harvest, and the rain which has fallen at intervals has not a little benefited the herbey, both cut and uncut, in making it more mellow and rellower for mailing purposes. In the early districts a great breadth of corn has been cleared already, but as yet it is impossible to speak with the slightest certainty as to the yield. In Mark-lane on Monday, the Takivers of wheat sold from 40s. to 54s. per bushel, and, so far as the thrashing has gone, the quantity per acre is stated at all figures, from three quarters to six bushels.

It has been finally decided to hold the Royal Meeting next year in Battersea Park, and the Society have selected thirty acres, on which they will erect a commodious show-yard, implement-house, dwelling, &c. Besides the proposed amalgamation with the Highland Society, the terms of which we mentioned some six weeks since, it is under contemplation to offer premiums for cottages in the Scottish Counties, and to hold the meeting forward into June. Sufficient space has been granted in the Royal Meeting Implement-yard for the complete display of every class of all kinds. Mr. Charles Randell, of Chadbury, the celebrated corn-sower and breeder of Hereford sheep, and one of the most valuable "all-round judges" we possess, has been elected a member of the Council in the room of the East of Romney, resigned. Mr. Groves Hall, 45, pries is to hold in consequence of his having become a bankrupt, dealing

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The victory of Lord Stamford with his Donna del Lago opened the Wolverhampton meeting in a manner most delightful to the populace, who always regard their county esdorn with the greatest reverence. Rohurco had no opponent from his Lordship's stable in the Stamford Biennial, although four were entered, and had not much difficulty in winning, although he started as second weight to a mare who was unable to give The Lawyer 5lb. in the Wolverhampton Handicap; and the unpleasantness of the Ellesmere Steeplechase has long since given quite a new turn to the course, forced the pace seven-eighths of the way, going over round the course, the last one-hundred of Inverness, and won with extreme ease. Stroam's pace, in the finish, gave rise to a great deal of angry comment. The Lawyer has been running pretty consistently both in England and Ireland since Feb. 1st. He was bred by Sir Tatton Sykes, who now rides his half-brother by The Caster, in place of the well-known Alice Hawthorn, who was ridden by his rider's uncle up about 112 years. The opening event on Tuesday was the Chilvington Stakes for two-year-olds, wherein Baron Rothschild's filly by Thunderbolt, out of Mincemeat, was fourth, was also well up, and altogether it was such a struggle as reflected creditably upon the efforts of the handicapper, Mr. A. Johnson. The Stamford Biennial was carried off by Mr. Parr's Kildacar, who won easily, thus giving him another leg to The Liger Stakes, for which he was backed to win at 100 to 8. The Borough Members' Plate was another victory for Ballerine; although, having the honour of the weight, she was not at everything like her best, and won without an effort by a length. In the consolation race for the meeting Coronet scored the 19th victory during the present season, and never was did it, was commanded.

The meeting at Ascot will next be Radicles on Monday and Tuesday; Egham, on Tuesday and Wednesday; Dover, on Thursday; and Oxford, on Thursday and Friday.

The Goodwood entries are still far from square, but by the close of the week did not tend to make much better of things, we do not see that there is any room for argument as far as the Goodwood Cup is concerned, the position it has taken up, and which suits those knights most admirably who are fitted with their entrances, and like a gentleman of a race-day on the Sussex coast with racing on nine of them. In nay eleven of the Goodwood Stakes there is a little jealous of Lord Clifden, so that Brighton is becoming a little jealous of Lord Clifden, so that Brighton is becoming a little jealous of the first part of the week and "using up" some of the Goodwood horses. Kettledrum is steady in the St. Leger betting at 7 to 1, and, by his old Derby schoolmaster, Parmesan, is in very good, steady work for the great event. Athlone, a son of Voltigeur and Ellerdale, and purchased by Lord Stamford for 500 gs. as a yearling, has been a little nibbled at for the Derby of next year. He is a remarkably large, fine colt, and with very good action. He is also in the Produce Stakes, at the Newmarket Second Meeting, as the St. Leger.

Mr. William Oates, the Middleham trainer, died on Wednesday week. He was unmanned, and in his thirty-ninth year. As a lad he had a fair share of riding at the Northern meetings, and was a good rider across the Roodhill; but he was never nearer than third for the St. Leger. He had the charge of Sir Tatton Sykes's horses in Scott Street, in his Derby and St. Leger operations; and of late years he has trained, with considerable success, for Colonel Towneley, Mr. Eastwood, and Mr. Gilpin. He had a most hardness luck. George Oates left the saddle and took almost entire charge of the "Towneley lot" but still William possessed the Colonel's entire confidence, and was entrusted with the general management and the purchase of mares and yearlings. It is expected that George will be Colonel Towneley's and Mr. Eastwood's future trainer at Rusley in future, and that the training establishment at Middleton will go into other hands.

We learn from a letter by telegram the following complete results of the York Hound Show on Thursday. The Champion Cup (eight entries) for the best couple of foxhounds, and of such as have been regularly hunted and not less than three season hunters, was won by Jilth, Hon. G. Fitzwilliam second, and Lord Middleton third. The prize for the best couple from the same kennel, and younger than one-season and not older than two-season hunters (eleven entries), were awarded to Hil first and Bluebell, Fitzwilliam second; for the best couple bred in the year of 1860 (eleven entries), to Hill first, and Brandum second; for the best foxhound puppy of either sex (seven entries), to Lord Stamford; for the best stud hound (seven entries), not less than a four-season hunter, to Brandum first, and Bedale second; for the best dog not less than a two-season hound, having received a litter of puppies in 1861 (six entries), to Hon. G. Fitzwilliam first, and Brandum second; and for the best bitch (four entries), to Morgiana, Hon. G. Fitzwilliam second, and Brandum third. The Heythrop entries did not come. About twelve past and present members of the Heythrop Hunt dinner were present; and Sir John Trollope, Capt. William, and Mr. Millmark were the honoured judges. The weather was beautiful, but the attendance was little.

The United met with a terrible defeat in one innings from Mr. John Walker's Eleven, at Nottingham; and Caffyn, who did not get on the ground in one innings, two years ago, had to be content with no "0" and a 1. England v. Fourteen of Kent began on Monday, and a most glorious day's cricket was enjoyed. Fuller Pilch as umpire for his county, Jackson got so much hit that he gave up his end to Hayward, who bowled four (including Wisbird), and his end caught and bit, while Caffyn bowled two and had five caught off him. W. Goodhew headed the Kent's score in the first innings with 24, and Hayward 22 wickets. Parr and Caffyn were bowled by Wilshire for 4 and 6; Carpenter retired with no; and Mr. Hoad, Grundy, and Hayward with 22, 18, and 18. On Tuesday morning England resumed their innings, and concluded it for 98 less before twelve. Kent now commenced compiling their second innings, but by thirteen the wicket fell for 148, leaving England 184 to go in against. Austin batted splendidly, contributing 38 to the total. Jackson also showed some good cricket, by scoring 24. The fielding was very good. England's second innings was carried on by Parr and Caffyn, and Hayward and Grundy against the bowling of Wilshire and Bennett. Jackson did not score, but Parr came next, but Hayward was sent back by Wilshire for 12, in which were two 5s and a 2. The bowling and fielding were excellent, and Daft had been playing well and cautiously, runs being but slowly obtained. On Wednesday morning England commenced their innings, six wickets being down for 84 runs. Daft and Mr. Nicholson appeared at the wickets. Mr. Nicholson managed 10, which included two five, three fours, and four twos. The Canterbury Club awarded him a "colour" conversion. The eighth wicket fell for 129, ninth for 130, tenth for 130, John Lillywhite taking out his bat without an addition. The match was over at half-past twelve. Kent winning by 14 runs. Bennett and Wilshire bowled first rate, and the latter was rewarded. A subscription was made for Goodhew of some pounds for his excellent batting on Kent side. When we went to press with our early edition the match between the Gentlemen of the Marylebone Club and the Gentlemen of Kent, which began on Wednesday, was in progress. The United Service played the Garrison Club in Vincent's square on Monday, and the former proved victorious by 36 runs. The match between the Gentlemen of the North and the Gentlemen of the South was won on Monday and Tuesday at the Trentbridge Ground, Nottingham. The first innings of the South amounted to 203, which were got in good style. The batting of the North in both innings was worthy of the band, and the South were victorious in one innings, with 28 to spare.

The matches for next week are as follow:—Monday the M.C.C. and Ground v. Gentlemen of Sussex, at Brighton; Surrey v. Kent, at the Oval; and All England Eleven v. Twenty-two, at Sheffield. On Tuesday Cricketers v. Kent v. Surrey, at Canterbury; Sussex v. Kent, at Brighton; and Surrey v. North of England, at Broughton, Manchester. The Wyvern Regatta and Tradesmen's Regatta are fixed for Monday; the Regatta of the Royal Western Yacht Club, at Plymouth, for Tuesday and Wednesday; and the Regatta of the Royal Benton Yacht Club for Thursday.

WOLVERHAMPTON RACES.—MONDAY.

Nursery Handicap.—Donna-del-Lago 1, Forester, 2.
Pitchall Stakes.—Emblem, 1, Caledon, 2.
Wrottesley Handicap.—Rosa Bonheur, 1, Grant, 2.
Wolverhampton Handicap.—The Lawyer, 1, Sir William, 2.
Stamford Biennial.—Kildacar, 1, Lord Lyon, 2.
Third Stamford Biennial Stakes.—Tatiana, 1, Ethel, 2.

Chillington Stakes.—Ballerine, 1, Ethel, 2.
Holyoake Handicap.—Chimineter, 1.
Cleveland Cup.—Coronet, 1, South Lancashire, 2.
Second Stamford Biennial Stakes.—Rendal, 1, Wynnstay, 2.
Borough Members' Plate.—Ballerine, 1, Gazelle, 2.
Bewith Welter Plate.—Dewrose, 1, Bessie, 2.

READING RACES.—WEDNESDAY.

King's Meadow Stakes.—Gaylad, 1, Misty Morn, 2.
Abbey Stakes.—Nonsense, 1, Mary Hartley, 2.
Berkshire Stakes.—Bally-Edmond, 1, The Lawyer, 2.
Eastbampstead Plate.—Lady Emma, 1, Amsterdam, 2.
Ladies' Plate.—Mona, 1.
Forest Stakes.—Miss Priscyal, 1, Annette, 2.
Borough Plate.—Santo Claus, 1, Seahorse, 2.

Portory Stakes.—Esther, 1, Candy, 2.
Stand Plate.—Lady Emma, 1, Gaylad, 2.
Thames Handicap.—Dead heat with Foretop and Don John. Don John walked over to win at Abingdon.
Caversham Plate.—Dragbound, 1, Chrisanthe, 2.
Reading Handicap.—Lord of Misrule, 1, Lady Emma, 2.
Whitby Stakes.—Dead heat with Athelstone and Overton.
Selling Stakes.—Bubbles, 1.

AQUATICS.—The festivities consequent upon the Royal Yacht Squadron Regatta were brought to a close with a magnificent ball at the Castle on Tuesday night, which was given by the officers of the squadron and gentlemen yachtsmen were present. The proceedings went off with the utmost eclat. The Queen's prize was won by Mr. Ashbury's cutter Rebecca, and the Prince of Wales's by the Alarm. The £100 prize was gained by the Chrystabel.

The Royal Victoria Yacht Club Regatta is held this week, concluding with a general meeting of the members to-day (Saturday). We shall give the results next week.

The Manchester and Salford Regatta was commenced last Saturday and concluded on Monday. Numerous sports were most successful. Mr. Pocoma Cox, the principal event of the meeting, was gained by the Chrysalis, Mr. Ashbury's cutter.

The Great Yarmouth Regatta took place on Tuesday. The prize of £25, offered by the Mayor, was won by Mr. Cubitt's Nautilus, beating Mr. Lee's prize of £15 by the Belvidere (Mr. Read). The prize of £50 was not competed for, only two boats having been entered. Both the regattas received a fine shoal of visitors. The Eve, Royal Thames Yacht Club, was one of the yachts in the route.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE CHISWICK ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 29′ 36″ N. Long. 0° 14′ 27″ W.; Height above sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOMETER.		WIND.		Rain in 24 hours in inches.
	Barometer corrected and reduced to 32°.	Degree of Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Direction of Current.	Maximum in the Sun.	Minimum in the Shade.	Direction.	Force.	
1	29·683	0·79	0·00	—	80·6	59·1	WSW.	2·00	·000
2	29·649	0·80	0·50	—	80·6	59·1	WSW.	2·00	·000
3	29·685	0·72	0·04	—	79·0	57·7	SSW.	2·00	·000
4	29·763	0·74	0·04	—	80·0	58·0	W.	2·00	·000
5	29·765	0·74	0·04	—	79·0	57·7	WSW.	2·00	·000
6	29·955	0·64	0·04	—	77·0	56·0	W.	2·00	·000
7	29·978	0·71	0·00	—	77·0	56·0	W.	2·00	·000
8	29·778	0·75	0·00	—	78·0	57·0	W.	2·00	·000
9	29·778	0·75	0·00	—	78·0	57·0	W.	2·00	·000
10	29·778	0·75	0·00	—	78·0	57·0	W.	2·00	·000
11	29·778	0·75	0·00	—	78·0	57·0	W.	2·00	·000
12	29·778	0·75	0·00	—	78·0	57·0	W.	2·00	·000
13	29·778	0·75	0·00	—	78·0	57·0	W.	2·00	·000
14	29·778	0·75	0·00	—	78·0	57·0	W.	2·00	·000
15	29·778	0·75	0·00	—	78·0	57·0	W.	2·00	·000
16	29·778	0·75	0·00	—	78·0	57·0	W.	2·00	·000
17	29·778	0·75	0·00	—	78·0	57·0	W.	2·00	·000
18	29·778	0·75	0·00	—	78·0	57·0	W.	2·00	·000
19	29·778	0·75	0·00	—	78·0	57·0	W.	2·00	·000
20	29·778	0·75	0·00	—	78·0	57·0	W.	2·00	·000
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24	29·778	0·75	0·00	—	78·0	57·0	W.	2·00	·000
25	29·778	0·75	0·00	—	78·0	57·0	W.	2·00	·000
26	29·778	0·75	0·00	—	78·0	57·0	W.	2·00	·000
27	29·778	0·75	0·00	—	78·0	57·0	W.	2·00	·000
28	29·778	0·75	0·00	—	78·0	57·0	W.	2·00	·000
29	29·778	0·75	0·00	—	78·0	57·0	W.	2·00	·000
30	29·778	0·75	0·00	—	78·0	57·0	W.	2·00	·000
31	29·778	0·75	0·00	—	78·0	57·0	W.	2·00	·000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m.:—

Barometer corrected and reduced to 32°	29·683	29·649	29·685	29·763	29·765	29·955	29·978
Temperature of Air	69·0	67·7	67·7	69·0	67·5	67·7	69·0
Temperature of Evaporation	61·0	61·0	61·0	61·0	61·0	61·0	61·0
Direction of Wind	W.	W.	W.	W.	W.	W.	W.

* At 8½ p.m.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

NOTWITHSTANDING that the demand for money stock has continued inactive, the Funds have been steadily supported, and prices show a moderate recovery. Home Stocks have shown more firmness this week, at a steady advance in the quotations. Railway Shares, Foreign Securities, and Miscellaneous Stocks have also had a low as the discount.

The supply in the hands of the General Discount Market is large. On the whole, the demand for accommodation is native; and the lowest rates for the most unexceptionable bills are as follow:—

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
Short bills	4 to 4½	Four months' bills	4½ to 5
Three months' bills	4 to 4½	Six months' bills	4½ to 5

There is now an increased demand for money in the hands of the leading bankers. In the Stock Exchange money may be had at from 2½ to 3 per cent. Government Securities have been in steady request, as also are foreign bonds and railway shares.

On Thursday next week the Bank of England entered the minimum rate of discount to 4½ per cent.

Throughout the Continent there is a fair though not to any active, demand for accommodation, at the annexed quotations:—

	Per cent.		Per cent.		Per cent.
Paris	3	Frankfort	4	Trieste	5
Vienna	5	Hamburg	3	Madrid	5
Berlin	4	Amsterdam	3	Hamburg	7
Leipsic	4	Antwerp	3	Petersburg	7
Barcelona	5				

The last return of the Bank of France shows favourable results. The stock of bullion has increased by £488,000, and the circulation by £1,073,000.

The exchanges on the Continent are unfavourable, as will be seen by 1871, nevertheless shipments of gold, as there is now no profit on them, are not to any extent. Since the commencement of the year £2,000,000 sterling of gold have been disposed of to the Bank of England, and about £1,200,000 in bullion has been received from the United States. Upwards of £500,000 has been sent to the Continent. The steamer for Bombay has taken out £3,340,000 in specie. The exports of bullion from Australia have increased from Australia to £5,125,000, being considerably below the average amount.

The Silver market is quiet, and prices are 5s. 5d. to 5s. 5½d. per oz. for standard.

National Stocks were firm in price on Monday, and the quotations had an upward tendency. Consols, for Money, were done at 90¼ for Account, for the Settlement, 90½. Three per Cents Reduced, 90¼ to ½; New Three per Cents, 90½ to ¾; Bank Stock, 215 to 216; Long Annuities, 1885, 16 to 17; India Stock, 215 to 216; Exchequer Bills, 15s. to 18s. dis.; Ditto, June, 15s. to 18s. dis.; Ditto, Small, 15s. to 18s. dis.

On Tuesday the market was well supported in consequence of the reduction in the Bank rate—Consols, for Money, were done to ¼; for the Account, ½ to ¾; The Reduced and the New Threes, 90¾ to ⅞; and Exchequer Bills, 15s. to 18s. dis.

There has been less business in the market for Turkish Bonds, and prices have given way. In other departments of the Foreign House a fair average business has been transacted. Peruvians, on the whole, have been fairly supported. Brazilian issues are firm. Chilian, 92; Brazilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 1868, 88½; Ditto, 1858, 87½; Ditto, 1839, 87½; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cent Bonds, 92; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 1849, 1850, Unforeseen, 90¾; Spanish Three per Cents, 44½; Ditto, New Deferred, 29½; Ditto, Passive, 15½; Ditto, Certificates, 10½; Ditto, Four per Cents, 21½; Active Bonds, 72½; Turkish Four per Cents, 1093, six div.; French Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 96¼; Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 93¾; Dutch Four per Cents, 69½; and Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cent Dollar Bonds, 93.

The dealings in Joint-stock Bank Shares have been unimportant.

Arra and United Services have marked 83½; Australasia, 62½; Bank of Egypt, 9½; Bank of Turkey, 3½; Chartered of India, Australia, and China, 20½; Chartered Mercantile of India, London, and China, 83½; Oriental, 37½; English, Scottish, and Australian, 21½; London Chartered of Australia, 21½; London and County, 30½; London Joint Stock, 20¾ ex div.; National Provincial of England, 20¾; Provincial of Ireland, 7½; and Union of London, 37½.

The dealings in Railway Shares have been unfavourable, and prices have declined. Caledonian, 85½; Eastern Counties, 10¾; Great Northern, 103½; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 97½; Great Western, 61½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 91½; London and North-Western, 99¾; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 97½; London, Chatham, and Dover, 20½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 47½; Midland, 97½; North British, 50½; North-Eastern, 79½; and South Wales, 65.

Miscellaneous Securities have been in moderate demand. Crystal Palace, 5½; Ditto, Four per Cent, No. 1, 97½; South-Eastern Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 98½; Ditto, Four per Cent Debenture Stock, 97½; and Victoria Land Company, 1½.

The total circulation is £20,829,270. Public deposits amount to £3,909,858; and private deposits to £12,092,801. Securities are £27,750,271; and the stock of bullion is £14,621,270.

Friday Afternoon.

The business doing in Home Securities to-day is very limited. Throughout the week, prices rule tolerably firm. Consols, for Money, are 90¾ to ⅞; for the Account, 90¾ to ⅞. Three per Cents Reduced, 90¾ to ⅞; Ditto, New, 90¾ to ⅞; Exchequer Bills, 14s. to 15s. dis. New India Stock is 216¾ to ¼; and India Bonds, 1000, 2s. to 5s. dis. Bank Stock is 215½ to ¾. To a limited extent, the Stock Exchange Loan Market has been heavy.

THE MARKETS.

Corn Exchange (Friday).—The arrivals of English wheat to this morning's market were tolerably large, and those of foreign moderate. The demand for all kinds of grain was quite unchanged, and essentially so, as to any pause for quotation being, for the most part, out of the question. Barley, oats, beans, and peas, were all of the same value as last week, though flour was a shade dearer. Indian corn was in good request, and prices ruled firm. Floating cargoes of grain were in fair request, at full quotations. All the leading varieties of corn were in good request, and prices ruled firm. Flour was to one penny dearer. Good and fine samples of malt sold steadily, at full prices; but inferior qualities were dull, and cheaper. The following were the quotations:—Wheat, per 70 lbs., 40s. to 43s.; barley, per 60 lbs., 26s. to 28s.; malting ditto, 30s. to 32s.; oats, per 45 lbs., 16s. to 18s.; rye, per 56 lbs., 28s. to 30s.; beans, 30s. to 32s.; peas, 30s. to 32s.; flour, per 280 lbs., 40s. to 45s.; Indian corn, per 480 lbs., 30s. to 32s.

Arrivals this Week.—English: wheat, 1070; barley, 80; malt, 2010; oats, 8414; flour, 4000 sacks. Foreign: wheat, 5000 qrs.; barley, 3000; oats, 18,000; flour, 1000 sacks.

Liverpool.—Wheat, English and Irish, red, 36s. to 42s.; white, 38s. to 44s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 36s. to 42s.; white, 38s. to 44s.; Scotch, 38s. to 44s.; Foreign, red, 37s. to 38s.; mailing ditto, 38s. to 39s.; Lincoln and Norfolk mault, 33s. to 34s.; Foreign mault, 30s. to 32s.; barley, 26s. to 28s.; malting ditto, 30s. to 32s.; oats, English, 17s. to 19s.; Irish, 16s. to 17s.; Scotch, 18s. to 19s.; Foreign, 15s. to 16s.; beans, Foreign, 30s. to 32s.; peas, white, 32s. to 34s.; maple, 32s. to 34s.; grey, 32s. to 34s.; flour, 38s. to 40s.; maple, 40s. to 44s.; white, 42s. to 45s.; Indian corn, 30s. to 32s.; oatmeal, 34s. to 36s.; linseed, 52s. to 54s.; rapeseed, £36 to £37 per last; linseed cake, £9 10s. to £10 per ton; rapeseed cake, £7 10s. to £8 per ton.

Arrivals this Week.—Wheat, 9s.; barley, 1200; oats, 2400; flour, 1000 sacks.

Mark-lane.—Last week's corn sold at rates somewhat similar to those current on Monday last. Prices, however, are to-day rather in favour of the buyer.

Bristol.—Good and fine new samples have moved off steadily, at full quotations, but other kinds have been very dull sale, at barely previous rates. Barley and malt are both quiet, at late rates. Beans and peas are unaltered in value. The arrivals of wheat for the past week have been 1470 qrs.

Gloucester.—There is a fair average business doing in most kinds, at full currencies. Floating cargoes continue to meet a steady inquiry.

Hull.—The demand generally is heavy, but prices for the finer sorts have not been obtained to-day. Barley is 1s. per qr. lower. Beans and peas are unaltered.

Boston.—Wheat, per 70 lbs., 40s. to 42s.; barley, per 60 lbs., 26s. to 28s. Inferior parcels are very dull. We have no change to notice in the value of either English or foreign wheat. Barley is 1s. per qr. lower. Beans and peas are 1s. per qr. dearer. Oats, linseed, and rye, continue very dull, at barely previous rates.

Chelmsford.—Wheat, per 70 lbs., 40s. to 42s. per qr. Barley, per 60 lbs., 26s. to 28s. per qr. Oats, per 45 lbs., 16s. to 18s. per qr. Beans, 30s. to 32s. per qr. Peas, 30s. to 32s. per qr. Flour, per 280 lbs., 40s. to 45s. per sack.

Ware.—Linseed cil is firm, at 33s. per cwt. on the spot. Spanish sells freely, at 42s. to 43s. per ton. Foreign refined, 34s. per cwt. Rapeseed cake, £9 10s. per ton. Linseed cake, £10 per ton. Rapeseed, £36 per last. Linseed, £37 per last. American turpentine is heavy, at 32s. per cwt.

Leeds.—There is a fair demand for wheat, at full prices. Barley, 28s. to 34s. per qr. Beans, 34s. to 36s. Peas, 32s. to 34s. per bushel. Oats, 18s. to 20s. per load. The deadness in brandy and grain spirit continues unabated.

Hay and Straw.—Old meadow hay, 45 to 75s.; new ditto, 42 to 70s.; old clover, £3 10s. to £4 10s.; new ditto, £3 to £4 per load.

Smithfield.—Although the supply of meat on sale in this market was only moderate on Monday, the demand was heavy, at rather lower prices. Prime beasts, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.; prime Scots, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 6d. to 4s.; prime Southdowns, 4s. 8d. to 5s.; second quality ditto, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; large coarse calves, 3s. 6d. to 4s.; prime small ditto, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; large coarse pigs, 3s. 6d. to 4s.; prime small ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.; suckling calves, 18s. to 24s.; and milch cows, £16 to £20 each.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—Beef, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; mutton, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; veal, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; pork, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. per 8lbs. by the carcass.

Nine Elms.—Beef, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; mutton, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; veal, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; pork, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. per 8lbs. by the carcass.

Clerkenwell.—Beef, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; mutton, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; veal, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; pork, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. per 8lbs. by the carcass.

The Canadian crops are reported to be in a satisfactory condition.

The King of Prussia has authorised the acceptance of voluntary contributions for the formation of a Prussian Navy.

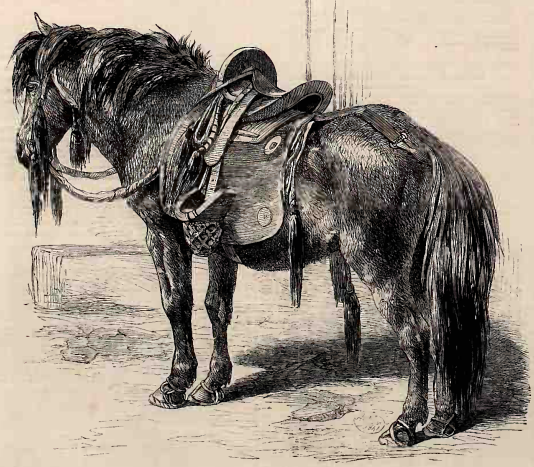
SKETCHES FROM JAPAN, BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

GOVERNMENT BOAT.

THE steamer which bore our Special Artist to Japan was boarded on its arrival at Nagasaki by custom-house officers in a European boat, with a pennant and red flag having a white ball in the centre. This boat was accompanied by a Japanese one, manned with natives in blue and white striped dresses, of which our artist made a drawing. The yakunin, with his two swords, was sketched on board the steamer; he was one of the custom-house officers. "These yakunins," says our correspondent, "are the most surly-looking fellows I ever saw; they seem incapable of a smile, and shuffle along like bullies." Some of the equipments of Japanese horses—one of which, ready for riding, is herewith engraved—seem singular enough to Europeans. Thus, the reins are of cotton, and the horse's shoes are of straw—a supply of straw shoes being always carried under the stirrups, as shown in the Engraving, to replace the others when worn out. On the next page is an Illustration of the interior of Yokohama Custom House, showing the officials and coolies busily employed weighing luggage and goods. All the coolies have strange-looking dresses, in the style of the blue-coated individual in the foreground, with characters and pattern on the back of his coat.

GARRICK'S SHAKSPEARE CHAIR, DESIGNED BY HOGARTH.

ACCORDING to some authorities this beautiful and interesting relic was given to David Garrick by the Corporation of Shakspeare's birthplace, as a testimonial of their esteem for his abilities, and to mark their appreciation of his services in connection with the jubilee celebrated at Stratford-upon-Avon in 1769. By others it is said to have been made for a Thespian Society, the members of which, on the dissolution of the club, presented it to Garrick, who for some years had officiated as president at their meetings. To this account Mr. G. A. Sala inclines, for, speaking of the chair, in his valuable and entertaining "Life of Hogarth," he observes:—"The just right, however, to

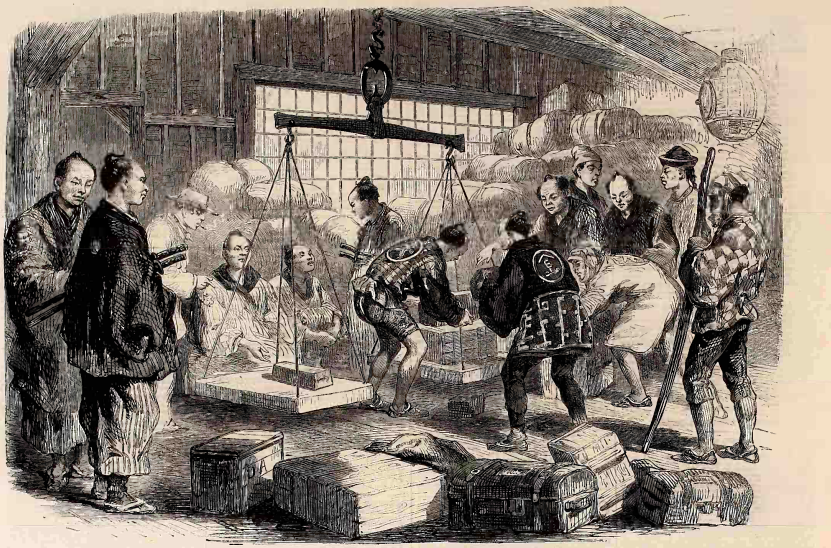


JAPANESE HORSE.

CUSTOM-HOUSE OFFICER.

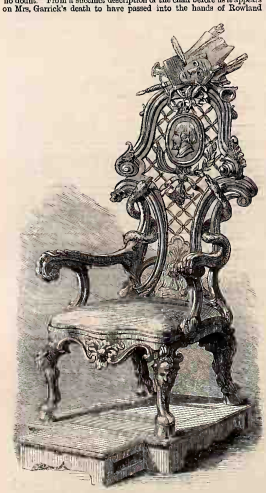
mention that William made the design for Garrick's chair as President of the Shakspeare Club. The chair was of mahogany richly carved, and at the back was a bust of the poet carved by Hogarth from the Stratford-upon-Avon Mulberry-Tree. What has become of this chair? Who is the fortunate possessor of this renowned Mulberry-cum-mahogany tree that brings together three such good men and true as Shakspeare, Garrick, and Hogarth?"

It would be difficult, and of no great consequence when done, to settle the disputed point as to the donors of the chair. It concerns us infinitely more to know that it once belonged to David Garrick; that its



SKETCHES FROM JAPAN, BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST: THE CUSTOM-HOUSE AT YOKUHAMA.

elaborately-wrought emblems of masks and musical instruments, &c., were the fancies of the illustrious Hogarth; and that the medallion of Shakspeare framed of the "hallowed tree" was actually carved by the great painter's own hand. And of all this, we apprehend, there can be no doubt. From a recent description of the chair before us it appears on Mrs. Garrick's death to have passed into the hands of Rowland



GARRICK'S SHAKSPEARE CHAIR, DESIGNED BY HOGARTH.

Stephenson, at the sale of whose effects in 1829 it was purchased by P. F. Forth, Esq. In the possession of that gentleman and his widow it has remained ever since, until within the last few weeks it was offered for sale by the well-known auctioneers of literary property, Messrs. Puttick and Simpson, and bought by Miss Burdett Coutts for three hundred guineas.

BRILL'S SWIMMING-BATH FOR LADIES.

THIS magnificent establishment, which has recently been erected at Brighton, and was formally opened by their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary, is the only sea-water swimming-bath for ladies in the kingdom, and, we believe, in Europe. As shown in our Engraving, the swimming-basin (unlike that in the adjoining building for gentlemen, which is circular) is of oblong form, 60 ft. in length by 25 ft. in breadth, 30 ft. from the floor to the ceiling. At one end is an elegant fountain, from which pours a continuous stream of fresh sea water, that flowing through passes off again to the ocean. The basin, which is lined with porcelain tiles, is 3½ ft. deep by the fountain, increasing gradually to 4½ ft. in the deepest part. The bath is lighted by five large windows of ground plate-glass along one side, and down the other are ranged seventeen commodious dressing-rooms, fitted up with every comfort and luxury suited to the purpose. Female teachers give instruction in the elegant and valuable art of swimming, and, the building having been designed specially for the purpose, at an expense of £7000, the fashionable visitors to the queen of watering-places have already bestowed their patronage upon the enterprising proprietor—the subscription-book displaying, in addition to the autographs of the Royal personages already mentioned, a long list of names, comprising many ladies of rank and station. The water, though fresh from the ocean, is always kept at the summer temperature of the sea by steam, and thus enables ladies to enjoy the luxury and healthy recreation of bathing and swimming throughout the year. In addition to the swimming-bath are numerous elegant warm and shower baths, arranged with dressing-rooms en suite. The baths are of marble, and the rooms furnished in the most complete and handsome manner. One novelty—and, more, a great luxury—is the entire absence of paint throughout the building, the woodwork being all polished mahogany and pitch pine.

ITALIAN EXHIBITION, 1861.

THE Government of the King of Italy have resolved to hold an Exhibition of Art and Industry at Florence in the ensuing months of September and October. Italy will see for the first time the works of her artists and the products of her industry collected together under the roof of a Crystal Palace.

An official announcement has been circulated which specifies the following as the principal features of the exhibition. It will be divided into three departments, agricultural, industrial, and artistic. It is intended that Rome and Venice shall both be represented. It is calculated that there will be about 5000 contributors. In the artistic department the works of artists deceased during the last twenty years will be exhibited, as well as those of living artists. The cattle show will comprise not only the products of the peninsula, but also those of Sardinia and Sicily. Two thousand workmen are now engaged upon that part of the Palace of Industry which is to hold the works of painters and sculptors. In the machinery department will be exhibited the Foleingrafo Cosell, acting between Florence and Leghorn; also a new motive power discovered by Signori Barsanti and Matteucci, destined perhaps in time to change the present system of locomotion. In its horticultural department, the Victoria Regia in flower, some noble palm-trees, and a fine collection of orchidæ are to be exhibited. The cousin of his Majesty, Prince Carignano, has accepted the presidency of the Royal Commission for the Exhibition, assisted by the Marquis Ridolfi as acting president, and Professor Carega as secretary. His Majesty the King of Italy will open the exhibition in person.

Manufacturers of agricultural implements, both English and others, are specially invited by the Royal Commission to send in specimens of their manufactures. Not only will a place be reserved for their reception and exhibition, but sales will be permitted. A new market is thus thrown open to a branch of industry in which the United Kingdom particularly excels.

At the same time a meeting of the Italian savans will be held, which has not taken place for fifteen years. The French naturalists who assemble at Schonberg, as well as the Swiss, are invited to meet their colleagues at Florence.

For those who are fond of sport the races and the opening of the Tiro Nazionale for rifle-shooting will take place.

Sir John Franklin's place in the list of Corresponding Members of the Section of Geography and Navigation in the French Academy of Sciences has been filled up with the name of Admiral Lutké, of St. Petersburg, the preceptor of the Grand Duke Constantine, and distinguished for his knowledge of maritime affairs.

THE ROYAL SWIMMING-BATH FOR LADIES AT BRIGHTON.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

BIRTHS.

On the 8th inst., the wife of the late J. A. Bell, Esq., B.N., of a son.

On the 5th inst., at Cosford, the Lady Louisa Pennerley, of a daughter.

On the 5th inst., at Bolgebury Park, Kent, Lady Mildred Beresford Hope, prematurely, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 25th ult., at St. Mary Abbots, Kensington, by the Rev. Thomas Hill, assisted by the Rev. W. Wright, the Rev. M.A., Edwin, eldest son of Samuel Hughes-Hallett, Esq., of Dunmow, to Emily, second daughter of Edward Henry Keeling, Esq., Hyde Park Gate.

On the 1st August, at St. Peter's, Cheltenham, by the Rev. Henry Hardy, M.A., assisted by the Rev. John Franks, M.A., John Sutherland, Esq., Captain Royal Bombay Artillery, son of the late Colonel Samuel Hardy, of the Bengal Cavalry, to Mary Catherine, only child of Francis Cox, Esq., M.D., of Imphal, Cheltenham.

On the 6th inst., at Stoke Newington, by the Rev. Thos. Jackson, M.A., Rector of St. William Pennant, to Jessica, youngest daughter of Rev. Joseph Titcomb, late Rector of Lewannick, Cornwall.

On the 6th inst., at the Parish Church of Kingswinford, by the Rev. William Hoffert, M.A., cousin of the bride, and by the Rev. Charles Girdlestone, M.A., Rector of the parish, George William Wrottesley, Esq., Aldershaw, Wombourne, Staffordshire, only son of William Moore, Esq., of Wyrehlon Lodge, near Stafford, to Elizabeth Jane, only daughter of Thomas William Fletcher, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., of Leamore House, Kingswinford, Staffordshire.

At St. Mary's Church, St. John's-wood, by the Rev. T. C. M. Bidlake, Bristol Lewis, Esq., of Rome, to Amelia Chambers, sixth daughter of Robert Chambers, Esq., of Wimbledon House, Wimbledon.

On the 13th inst., at Christ Church, St. Marylebone, by the Rev. Thomas Hiller, uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. William Pierce Coghlan, Commander Charles Coleridge Constable, R.M.L.N., son of the late Archdeacon Constable, to Caroline Bennet, youngest daughter of William Helsham, Esq., of Hornby-place, Maidenhead.

DEATHS.

On the 8th inst., at Woolley Lodge, Berks, William Lee Jervis, in the 84th year of his age.

On the 9th inst., in Park Crescent, Amy, second surviving daughter of T. C. Kenyeon, Esq., of the Earnhurst, Worsborough.

At Penzance, Cornish West, on the 29th of July, Thomas Gilbert Pilcard, Esq., in the 64th year of his age.

On the 4th inst., at Sinnden House, Sussex, Anne, daughter of the late Colonel Anthony James Durnford, Royal Engineers, in the 69th year of her age. R.I.P.

On July 30, at Rome, Frances Palser Ann Hughes, Esq., late Lieutenant R. M. 39th Regiment, aged 37.

On the 5th inst., at Ealing Lodge, Hackney, Berks, the wife of John Knight, Esq., of a daughter.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 9.

ADMIRALTY.

The following flag promotions, consequent on the death, on the 25th of July, of Admiral of the Blue the Hon. Sir Frederick Temple Grey-Egerton, K.C.B., will take place on the 14th inst.:—Rear-Admiral of the Red Sir Baldwin Walker, K.C.B., to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue. Vice-Admiral of the White Sir F. W. Waite, K.C.B., to be Vice-Admiral of the Red. Rear-Admiral of the Blue Sir E. D. Clarke, K.C.B., to be Vice-Admiral of the White. Rear-Admiral of the Red Sir Thomas Maitland, K.C.B., to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue. Rear-Admiral of the White Hon. Frederick Grey, to be Vice-Admiral of the Red. Rear-Admiral of the Blue Sir Thomas Pasley, Bart., C.B., to be Vice-Admiral of the White. Rear-Admiral of the Red the Hon. Sir F. W. Grey, K.C.B., to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue. Rear-Admiral of the White Sir Thomas Harvey Hastings, K.C.B., to be Vice-Admiral of the White. Rear-Admiral of the Red Sir Henry Ducie Chads, K.C.B., to be Vice-Admiral of the Red. Rear-Admiral of the Blue Sir Edward Codrington, G.C.B., to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue.

The following promotions consequent on the death, on the 25th of July, of Admiral of the Blue Sir Frederick Temple Grey-Egerton, will take place on the 14th inst.:—Captain of the Fleet A. P. F. Vansittart to be Vice-Admiral of the White; Rear-Admiral Sir J. R. Dunlop, Bart., C.B., to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue. Captain Hon. Frederick Grey, Admiral of the Red Sir R. L. Baynes, K.C.B., to be Rear-Admiral of the White. Captain Hon. Henry Keppel, Admiral of the Blue Sir Thomas Maitland, K.C.B., to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue. Captain J. Miller, K.C.B., to be Rear-Admiral of the White; Capt. the Hon. C. G. G. R. Elliot, C.B., to be Rear-Admiral of the Red.

BANKRUPTS.

W. HEAM and J. F. WALLIS, 69, Broad-street, City, merchants.—E. E. TOY, Fenchurch-street, City, tailor.—J. J. NICOL, Exeter-street, Strand, bookseller.—R. BARNETT, Hyde-street, Bloomsbury-road, Bloomsbury, builder.—H. PASLEY, Norfolk, Surrey, and Bedford-row, Middlesex, solicitor.—J. HOLLINGSWORTH, Northampton, and 24, Bedford-row, Middlesex, hardware dealer.—T. RAGLAND, Worcs, Lancashire, stationer.—G. W. LEE, Sunderland, Durham, draper.—J. and J. HOLDEN, Manchester, Lancashire, merchants.—J. P. W. PITT, Scilly, Cornwall, Devon, and Wiltshire, banker.—J. and J. HOLDEN, Manchester, Lancashire, merchants.—J. BOROUGHWELL, Sheffield, Yorkshire, grocer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

W. ATWEEN, Leeds, Argyle, grocer.—W. HILL, Cambusnethan, Lanarkshire, wood merchant.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 13.

BANKRUPTS.

R. E. HOWELL and H. DAY, Peterborough, Northamptonshire, builders.—T. WILLIAMS, Newport, Monmouthshire, tinman.—J. and J. HOLDEN, Manchester, Lancashire, merchants.—J. and J. HOLDEN, Manchester, Lancashire, merchants.—J. BOROUGHWELL, Sheffield, Yorkshire, grocer.—E. HOOPER, Rochester, Kent, Hampshire, and Middlesex, wine merchant.—J. BOROUGHWELL, Sheffield, Yorkshire, grocer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

W. IRONWILL, Dundee, Forfar, Aberdeen, farmer.—J. and D. COCKBURN, Exmouth and Bournemouth, Revolution, auctioneers.—A. COMRIE, Scotland, Lanarkshire, sailor.

MACUNAGA.—HOTEL DE MONT ROSE.

MACUNAGA, on the well-known Italian Mountain (see Murray's "Handbook"), respectfully informs visitors to the Monte Rosa that the above Hotel is now open for the season. It is situated in the middle of the village of Macunaga, on the right-hand side of the road descending the valley. It also affords a most delightful residence.

P. L. will use every endeavour to merit a continuance of the patronage it has enjoyed upon this spot in past years.

PEUMATIC DESPATCH COMPANY.

Limited.

TRIAL EXPERIMENT AT BATTERSEA.

The TUBE will be in OPERATION on TUESDAY NEXT, the 20th inst., from Two to Five o'clock. Admission, the last day only, Sixpence.

Season tickets may be obtained at this office by written application.

By order, T. G. MARSHALL, Secretary.

6, Victoria-street, Westminster Abbey, Aug. 15, 1861.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE INSTITUTION for LADIES, Talbot Park, Gardens-road, London. The next TERM will commence on the 19th inst. Fee for Residents in Upper Rated, 60 guineas per annum; Junior School, 40 guineas per annum. Fee for Non-Residents, 12 guineas per annum. Prospectuses received. Certificates granted. For prospectuses apply at the Rev. Petersen and Lady Petersen, at their Lady School, the College. Further information obtained at Mrs. Reed, Lady Principal, No. 1, Liverpool-terrace, Bromley.

THE Widow of a Clergyman of the Church of England, kept by desire the Education of Parents and Guardians to her Establishment, healthily situated near Kensington Park. She receives a limited number of PUPILS for a sound and highly-finished EDUCATION, under the first masters. High references. Terms moderate.—Address, Mrs. M. W., Messrs. Williams, Bookmakers, 13, Cheapside.

TO PARENTS resident in India or elsewhere who desire to find a right-line Home and Education for their Children.—The Wife of a Clergyman, highly educated and accomplished, and who has had considerable experience in the training of young children, is desirous of receiving, Boarders at a retired and healthy spot, three miles from Bristol Channel. Communications addressed to Mr. Whitby, Bookseller, Bridgwater, Somerset.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—This MONDAY, Aug. 19, and during the Week, to commence at 7, THE PALACE OF TRUTH. Mrs. Kerrington, Miss M. Oliver, After which, at Quarter to Eight (3rd time), MY LORD AND MY LADY. At Eight, HOW TO PAY THE RENT. Mr. Buckstone, Mr. Howe, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Compton, Mr. Braid, Mr. Chippendale, Mr. Clark, Mrs. Buckstone, and Miss Fanny Wyndham. On WEDNESDAY, Mr. Charles Mathews, Mr. Compton, and Mr. Buckstone will ACT.—Box-Office open from Ten to Five. Acting-Manager, Mr. Alfred Wigan. Leading Business, Mr. Emden. Stage Manager, Mr. Frank Matthews.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. Webster. This MONDAY and during the Week (by command), THE DEAD HEART, last Week but Three. LOVELY MARY MORGAN each night last week). Commence at Seven.

ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE.—On MONDAY, Aug. 19, and every Evening during the Week, Comedy, called WOMAN; or, Love Against the World. To conclude with THE LOAN OF A LOVER. Characters by Messrs. Lionel Brough, Clarke, Bigwood, Danvers, Paul, Beverley, and Miss Lydia Thompson. Doors open at Half-past Six, commence at Seven.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—BLONDIN will make his Appearance for the Season, and will CROSS over the Fountains on WEDNESDAY, August 21, at Five o'clock precisely.

The Performances in the Palace will include Mr. William Paulton, Mr. Jackson, M.A., Mr. Smith, Miss Victoria, third daughter of Crockwell, Miss Jessie Rose, Miss Susan Rose, and Mr. G. L. Shrimpton, all of the Royal Academy of Music, and Mr. Charles Santley, of the Italian Opera, Covent-garden, and Mr. Sims Reeves, of the Royal Italian Opera, Her Majesty's Theatre, and the Italian Opera, Paris.

On the 19th inst., at Christ Church, St. Marylebone, by the Rev. Thomas Hiller, uncle of the bride, and by the Rev. William Pierce Coghlan, Commander Charles Coleridge Constable, R.M.L.N., son of the late Archdeacon Constable, to Caroline Bennet, youngest daughter of William Helsham, Esq., of Hornby-place, Maidenhead.

The Grand Display of Fireworks will commence at Nine o'clock precisely. The Crystal Palace will be Illuminated with Coloured Lights on the Transepts, and the Grand Fountains will be Illuminated. Admission, One Shilling; Children, half-price.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—FORESTERS' GREAT DAY.—The GRAND ANNUAL FETE of the Ancient Order of Foresters will be held at the Crystal Palace on THURSDAY, August 22, when the Palace and Grounds will be open from Half-past Eight o'clock in the morning until Ten at night. One Shilling.

Last year 37,726 persons attended this most popular festival. All the special attractions of the day will be provided for on this occasion, including full display of the Great Fountains and entire series of Fireworks. Admission, One Shilling; Children, half-price. Entire entrance and exits will be provided for visitors by road and by rail. Trains will run from all parts of London to the Palace and from Loughborough, Finsbury, and intermediate stations as per time-bills. Tickets may be obtained in advance by application, as no gratuitous will be admitted. Admission, One Shilling.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—TUESDAY, Aug. 20.—A GREAT DAY OF FOUNTAINS. The Fountains will play from Three o'clock in the morning until Ten at night.—One Shilling.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Arrangements for the Week ending Saturday, Aug. 24:—

Tuesday: Days at 11 A.M. FORESTERS' GREAT ANNUAL FETE, with Performances by the Royal Italian Opera, Her Majesty's Theatre, the entire series of Waterworks, Trains from London-bridge, Victoria, Kensington, Hammersmith, and Richmond.

Wednesday: Open at Ten. ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA. Performance of Fireworks.

Thursday: Open at Ten. Admission each day, One Shilling; Children, half-price.

Friday: Open at Ten. Admission, Half-a-Crown; Children, One Shilling. Grand Concert of Sacred Music, conducted by Mr. Costa, assisted by Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Weiss, Mr. Lawler, Mr. Bodda, Mr. Stanley, and other Singers in the Handel and in the oratorical music. Full Band and Chorus. Doors open at Ten o'clock.

Saturday: Open at 11 A.M. Admission, Half-a-Crown; Children, One Shilling. Performance of Fireworks.

Extra carriages and exits will be provided for visitors by road and by rail. Trains will run from all parts of London to the Palace and from Loughborough, Finsbury, and intermediate stations as per time-bills. Tickets may be obtained in advance by application, as no gratuitous will be admitted.

By order, GEORGE GROVE, Secretary.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—FORESTERS' GREAT DAY.—The GRAND ANNUAL FETE of the Ancient Order of Foresters will be held at the Crystal Palace on THURSDAY, August 22, when the Palace and Grounds will be open from Half-past Eight o'clock in the morning until Ten at night. One Shilling.

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By order, GEORGE GROVE, Secretary.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 9.

ADMIRALTY.

The following flag promotions, consequent on the death, on the 25th of July, of Admiral of the Blue the Hon. Sir Frederick Temple Grey-Egerton, K.C.B., will take place on the 14th inst.:—Rear-Admiral of the Red Sir Baldwin Walker, K.C.B., to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue. Vice-Admiral of the White Sir F. W. Waite, K.C.B., to be Vice-Admiral of the Red. Rear-Admiral of the Blue Sir E. D. Clarke, K.C.B., to be Vice-Admiral of the White. Rear-Admiral of the Red Sir Thomas Maitland, K.C.B., to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue. Rear-Admiral of the White Hon. Frederick Grey, to be Vice-Admiral of the Red. Rear-Admiral of the Blue Sir Thomas Pasley, Bart., C.B., to be Vice-Admiral of the White. Rear-Admiral of the Red the Hon. Sir F. W. Grey, K.C.B., to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue. Rear-Admiral of the White Sir Thomas Harvey Hastings, K.C.B., to be Vice-Admiral of the White. Rear-Admiral of the Red Sir Henry Ducie Chads, K.C.B., to be Vice-Admiral of the Red. Rear-Admiral of the Blue Sir Edward Codrington, G.C.B., to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue.

The following promotions consequent on the death, on the 25th of July, of Admiral of the Blue Sir Frederick Temple Grey-Egerton, will take place on the 14th inst.:—Captain of the Fleet A. P. F. Vansittart to be Vice-Admiral of the White; Rear-Admiral Sir J. R. Dunlop, Bart., C.B., to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue. Captain Hon. Frederick Grey, Admiral of the Red Sir R. L. Baynes, K.C.B., to be Rear-Admiral of the White. Captain Hon. Henry Keppel, Admiral of the Blue Sir Thomas Maitland, K.C.B., to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue. Captain J. Miller, K.C.B., to be Rear-Admiral of the White; Capt. the Hon. C. G. G. R. Elliot, C.B., to be Rear-Admiral of the Red.

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TUESDAY, AUGUST 13.

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Right Hon. Lord Stanley, Penrhyn Castle, Bangor.
Right Hon. Sir Edward Ryan, 1, Hyde-park-gardens, Knightsbridge.
Hon. Wm. Stuart, 1, Carlton-gardens, Pall-mall.
General Sir Richard Dacres, K.C.B., G.C.M.G., F.R.S., F.S.A.
Lieut.-colonel Sir Archibald Campbell, Bart., 75, Grosvenor-place, Park-lane.
Professor Owen, F.R.S., D.C.L., Lincoln's-inn, Kensington.
Admiral W. Mitchell, K.H., 3, Arundel-square.
Colonel David Wyse, 26, Portland-terrace, Regent's-park.
Captain Bolton, 4, Cumberland-terrace, Regent's-park.
Captain Hope, R.N., 26, St. James's-square.
Captain Hon. F. Byng, 3, Grosvenor-gardens, Pimlico.
Alexander Ramsay, Esq., 3, Cumberland-place, Fitzroy-square.
Colonel Shuttleworth Carter, Esq., M.P.
A. W. Kinglake, Esq., Bar.-at-law.
Alderman Sir John Key, Bart., F.R.S., 4, Lombard-street.
Sir Charles Lemon, Bart., M.P., 2, Portland-place.
Richard Hoare, Esq., Barclay and Co., Lombard-street.
Richard Barker, Esq., Canterbury House, Kennington Park.
William Bennett, Esq., 5, Montpelier-crescent, Brighton.
John Scarlett, Esq., Abbotsmuir.
Lieut.-colonel Sir Thomas Troubridge, Bart.
Commander Hon. Arthur Duncombe.
Richard Mant, Esq., West-street, Chichester.
Thomas Brown, Esq., Wood-street, Cheapside.
Henry Vyse, Esq., Wood-street, Cheapside.
Col. W. H. Askew, late 60th Rifles, Canterbury.
Col. W. H. Mair, late Bombay Artillery, St. John's-wood.
William Lord, Esq., Old Change.
William Lord, Esq., Old Change.
Charles John Lord, Esq., Old Change.
Secretary—Mr. Lord.
Secret Service Office, Old Change, Cheapside.
J. Alfred Smith, Esq., 15, Hamilton-terrace, New-road.
The following Subscriptions have been received from the Lists at Messrs. Ransom, from the 1st to the 15th inst.:

ACTING COMMITTEE.

Admiral W. S. Sulivan	Lieut.-colonel W. C. Joy
Captain Hon. F. Byng	Major Frederick Fox
Captain Seddon, R.N.	William Bennett, Esq.
Captain Boys, R.N.	Richard Parker, Esq.
Captain Foley, R.N.	J. Alfred Smith, Esq.

Applications for leave to add to the Committee should be addressed to the Secretary.

BANKERS—Barclay, Bevan, Tritton, and Co., Lombard-street, City; Messrs. Ransom, Bouverie, and Co., Pall-mall.

SOLICITOR—Francis Mace, Esq., Cabinet-maker, City.

HON. SECRETARY—Richard C. Hippisley, Esq.

CHIEF OFFICE—7, Princes-street, Cavendish-square, W.

A few gentlemen, Members of the Volunteer Corps, desirous to join the Royal Victoria (the Queen's Regiment), Light Infantry, Wimbledon, are invited to communicate with the Secretary, at the Office, 7, Princes-street, Cavendish-square, with a view to the formation of a Company in this practice, and for their higher drill and discipline. The Queen have, after careful consideration, decided on the claims of several sites which were submitted to them, decided in favour of a piece of land at Wimbledon, on the Common, to the west of the Camp at that place, containing about 200 acres, and 100 acres of land at Aldershot, as an annual compensation for the loss of the use of the latter for military purposes. The Committee appeal to the public to support every effort to establish a National Rifle Corps, which will not only prepare the people for their danger by stony bullets, and facility of practice, but also for their duty.

With a view to meet the requirements of Volunteers at intervals, the Committee have resolved to establish a Club, as it further proposed to establish a Club-House, with suitable buildings, at Aldershot and Wimbledon on the west, and near Wormwood-common, the ground-adjoining the Camp at Wimbledon, on the south, at which all the members of the Club will be entitled to the use of the Club-House, and to the privilege of the Club, and to the use of the Club-House, and to the privilege of the Club, and to the use of the Club-House, and to the privilege of the Club, and

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THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA: ATTACK ON THE CONFEDERATE BATTERIES AT BULL RUN BY THE 27TH AND 14TH NEW YORK REGIMENTS.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA: THE STAMPEDE FROM BULL RUN.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

ATTACK ON THE CONFEDERATE BATTERIES AT BULL RUN BY THE 37TH AND 14TH NEW YORK REGIMENTS.

OUR Special Artist, who was present at the battle of Bull Run, has sent us some Sketches of the fight and the flight, two of which are engraved on the preceding page. He writes as follows respecting the first Illustration:—"About midday the battle raged at its highest. Two of the most gallant charges that I witnessed on the portion of the field where I had taken position, with the first-named regiment, form the subject of the accompanying Sketch. The battery on the right was a dying one, supported by a strong body of Confederate infantry hid in the woods and the thicket at the top of the hill. On the approach of the 37th Regiment they hastily retreated to the crest of the rise behind their battery, about fifty paces; and on the Federalists steadily ascending the guns were also hurried up and withdrawn from their position. The 37th lost 27 killed and 42 wounded out of a force of 900 men. On the right the 14th New York are rushing at an earthwork mounting position guns, but, owing to the galling fire of the Confederate infantry shooting from the woods and the admirable serving of the pieces in battery, were forced to retire with severe loss."

THE FLIGHT OF THE FEDERAL TROOPS FROM BULL RUN.

As regards the Stampede from Bull Run, which forms the subject of the accompanying Sketch, the proceedings in Congress, "coloring meanders of Congress, were overturned or dashed to pieces in the horrible confusion of the panic."

THE QUAYS OF PARIS.—No. I.

THE proposed embankment of the Thames and formation of quays in London has presented to the public opportunity of presenting to our readers a series of Views of the Quays of Paris, which constitute a great and most pleasing feature of the Parisian capital. It is not to be supposed that even if it is no slight advantage to the inhabitants of a city to have free access along the shores of the river, on the banks of which it is built, that it would ever be a model city were to be constructed, we feel convinced that the finest array would be supplied with quays and promenades. The immediate neighbourhood of the advantages to London offers many difficulties, on account of the expenses and the interests encountered, in the construction of the *Victoria* quay. The port of London, it is true, with its crowded wharves and forests of masts, bears not the remotest comparison with the port of St. Nicholas, situated close under the walls of the Kremlin Tower, at which a few Russian steamers and the Seine and Tamise (a bateau-à-vapeur, trading between London and Paris) only give the most miserable appearance; yet we are not without hope that at some future period our own mighty capital may occupy a position in this respect not unlike to those enjoyed by our French neighbours. We feel convinced that personal interests will offer no obstacle to this project when it shall have been once explained to the public, and that it would be a public benefit, and a proof at the same time of the sincere patriotism of all, to aid and contribute to its accomplishment.

If the city of Paris in general has undergone improvement during the last few years, its quays in particular have come in for a large share of the new works which have lavished upon the French capital grace. The banks of the Seine are completely without obstruction in its course through Paris, and in many places are bordered by a broad and lofty bed, so that the stranger who desires to become acquainted with Paris under its various aspects in the different quarters cannot do better than traverse the banks of the river. From the Garden of Plants to the Champ de Mars. In consequence of the changes made during the empire the quays are now in a state to be joined together provided; and, in addition to the security thus afforded, a charge is permissible through the centre of Paris, from east to west and vice versâ, has been created for its inhabitants. Almost throughout their entire course these quays are planted with trees and provided with footways running alongside of the parapets, whilst the drives down to the water's edge is in many parts accessible.

In the course of our intended series of Illustrations, which will consist of six drawings serving as a panoramic view of Paris from the quays, a vast number of the new public buildings and bridges will be shown; and we have (all public interests especially for Paris, M. Félix Thorigny) will thus serve as an agreeable souvenir to such of our subscribers as have already visited Paris, and will be found a most instructive representation of the general aspect of that city to those whom inclination or business has hitherto precluded from taking a trip to the most fair of French empires.

The first two sections of the series published in this day's Impression commence from the south, taking the Pantheon as the point of departure, and proceed westward as far as the Napoleon Barracks, near the Rond de Valhe, in the vicinity of the Palace of the Tuileries. The next will comprise the central portion of the quays, in which are included the Louvre, the Pont Neuf, &c.; and the last two will complete the series by a representation of the Champs Elysées.

The limits of our Journal, of course, preclude us from giving a full account of the many and important of the objects depicted in our drawings. We shall therefore confine ourselves to a few of the most striking details connected with them. Without, however, we impart a certain interest to each of the buildings mentioned. For further information we must refer our readers to the Paris guide-books, in which they will find a quantity of interesting matter on the subjects in particulars that do not come within our province to mention on the present occasion.

SECTION I.

The Abbey of St. Genevieve.—This ancient abbey is now devoted to the purposes of the college called the Lycée Napoleon—a college for secondary instruction. It was in this abbey that the immense collection of lately existing the library was formed. The church of St. Genevieve was originated in 1624 by Cardinal Rochefoucauld, who contributed from his personal resources, the first ever seen within the walls of that religious establishment.

The Pantheon.—This church somewhat resembles St. Paul's Cathedral in appearance. It was founded in 1764 on the site of the ancient Church of St. Genevieve. The Constituent Assembly under the first Revolution conferred upon it the name of Pantheon, and converted it into a monument in remembrance of those who had contributed to the glory of "la patrie." Since 1851 it has been restored to its original purpose of Catholic worship, under the invocation of Eglise de St. Genevieve.

The Polytechnic School.—Founded in 1794, for the education of young men of from sixteen to twenty years of age for the artillery corps, the mines, surveying, and shipbuilding, &c.

The Sorbonne.—This celebrated university and seat of learning was founded in the thirteenth century by Robert de Sorbon. Three faculties at present occupy it—namely, Theology, Science, and Letters. The Sorbonne has produced most of the celebrated French theologians. This building is surmounted by a cupola, on the top of which is a golden cross visible at a considerable distance.

The St. Sulpice Church.—In architectural appearance St. Sulpice is one of the most imposing of the Parisian churches. The present edifice was begun in 1646, and not finished till 1721. Servandoni was the principal architect employed in its construction.

Church of St. Severin.—This ancient church bears traces of the different epochs that have contributed to its construction. There are some vestiges of the eleventh century; the greater part, however, is of the fifteenth, but many details of the ornamentation are of the seventeenth century. In 1794 this church became for a time a workshop in which saltpetre was manufactured.

Notre Dame.—This beautiful cathedral, of world-wide reputation, was illustrated and described in a former Number of this Journal. (See the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for July 28, 1859). The present building dates from 1163; at different periods it has undergone numerous modifications; but the honour of its complete restoration was reserved for the reign of Napoleon III., by whom immense sums of money are being spent in order to render it worthy of its pre-eminence as the most remarkable of the Catholic temples of the French empire.

Isle St. Louis.—The island of St. Louis is situated immediately behind the island of the city (the original Lutetia of the Romans), and is connected by small bridges. The island is one of the most quiet quarters of Paris, and is remarkable for the longevity of its inhabitants, the average duration of life in the parish of St. Louis being the highest of any part of the city.

Church of St. Gervais.—This church was commenced in 1212, and terminated in 1420. The portico was modified by Jacques Debrosses, in 1616. It possesses some splendid stained-glass windows and a considerable number of ancient paintings.

Entrance of the Canal St. Martin.—This canal affords its junction with that division of the Seine which flows between the Arsenal and the point shown in our Engraving. It was begun in 1822, and completed in three years. In one part of its course it passes under a long tunnel, and near the Seine entrance there is a large basin capable of receiving from seventy to eighty vessels.

SECTION II.

Place du Châtelet.—The Place du Châtelet is a small square near the right-hand shore of the Seine, and is so called from having been the site of the fortress built by Philip Augustus. In the centre are a statue and fountain of Victory, erected in 1807 in commemoration of the victories of the First Napoleon, designed by Cortot.

Tower of St. Jacques de la Boucherie.—One of the principal remains of the Church of St. Jacques de la Boucherie, which, commenced in the beginning of the sixteenth century, at the expense of a celebrated savant, Nicolas Flammel, who was afterwards accused of sorcery. He died in 1450, and was buried in the church. The church itself has been restored lower, and under the key of the vault that of the famous Flamel, which gave rise to many superstitious tales in the neighbourhood.

Place de l'Hôtel de Ville.—This place is full of historical associations connected with the numerous Revolutions of France. It was on this site that the Hôtel de Ville was built, and during that period was the scene of innumerable executions. The name of Place de la Guillotine was formerly applied to it. The Hôtel de Ville, as shown in the Engraving, is Gothic in style, and was begun in the year 1533 by Dominique de Cortone, continued in the beginning of the sixteenth century, at the expense of a celebrated savant, Nicolas Flamme

The first meeting of the Essex County Rifle Association commenced at Southend on Monday week, and ended on the following day. The number of the country of the contest, which were shot for at 200, 300, 500, and 600 yards, were won by Corporal Hyde, 2nd Essex Artillery Volunteers; Private W. Hyde, Colchester, 2nd, £15, Private Russell, 1st Essex Rifle Volunteers; Private Hyde, Prince of Wales's Own Essex Artillery Volunteers; Private Wilson, Halstead, 2nd; and Private Hill, 2nd Essex Artillery; Private Wilson, Halstead, 2nd; Sergeant Russell, Southend, 3rd; Private Hyde, 3rd; Sergeant-Major Knaggs, Southend, 4th; Corporal Hyde, 4th; Sergeant-Major Knaggs, the King Cup, £10, Captain Allen, 2nd Regt. Essex Rifle Volunteers; Private Hyde, 2nd; Private Hill, Brentwood, 3rd; the field officers' prize, £10, Colchester; R. S. W. Johns's Bishop, Colchester; Captain Fry, Chelmsford; Lieut.-Colonel Bramston; Captain Sparrow, 4th Regt. Essex; Colchester; Lieut.-Colonel Knapping, Romford. Artillery prize, £10, Little Baddow; Private Hyde, Southend. Prizes have been given by Lieut. Wheeler of the Turner Challenger Prize, and Lieut. Allen, 2nd Regt. Essex Rifle Volunteers, the latter gentleman, in consequence of one of the competitors, Private Hyde, of the 2nd Essex Artillery Volunteers, having won by the 5th time the Volunteers' Challenging with a prize, having, on behalf of his corps, challenged the Essex Rifle Volunteers. Each company had a separate contest, also, against one another, the company which had their opponents by one point, declined to be shot off. The Essex Rifle Volunteers numbered in the contest 1,000 men. On Saturday the St. George's contest was literally run away with by the Artillery corps, and not by the Volunteers, as was erroneously stated in the Times and other London papers last week.

The Rifle Volunteers of Hertfordshire commenced their annual meeting on Saturday, August 3, at the Volunteer Marquee range on the Hoddesdon road, near Broxbourne, by the Rifle Volunteers of Hertford (Worksop) company as marked by Lieut. Bamford, and the Hertford Artillery corps, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Wood, the Hitchin Artillery

VIEW OF ST. PETER PORT, GUERNSEY, TAKEN ABOVE FORT GEORGE, SHOWING THE TOWN, HARBOUR AND ROADSTEAD.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

BUST OF SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS.

THE bust of Sir Joshua Reynolds, of which we give an Engraving from a photograph by Mr. Guiford, of Plymouth, was presented in that town to the Plymouth and Cottonian Library, on Monday, July 22, in the presence of a numerous audience. The bust is the work of Mr. Behnes, and is the result of a project started some time ago for honouring the memory of Reynolds by the erection of some memorial of him in his birthplace—Plympton. This project was not executed, but the subscriptions towards it were carried (by consent of the subscribers) to the execution of this bust, which was suggested by Mr. W. Cotton, of Ivybridge, whose labours for years past have thrown so much light on the life and works of Sir Joshua, and who has, indeed, devoted himself to the task of honouring and spreading the appreciation of that admirable painter, and not less admirable man.

The place of the meeting, the audience, subscribers, and chairman, as well as the occasion, were all thoroughly Reynoldsian. The bust was presented in the room which contains Sir Joshua's portraits of himself, his father, and his sister Fanny, presented, some years since, by Mr. W. Cotton to the Plymouth Library, with a noble collection of books on art, fine drawings, and models by the old masters, and magnificent hose-prints after those masters and Sir Joshua. The chair was taken by Mr. Reynolds Gwatkin, the nephew of Miss Gwatkin, of Plymouth (who was herself present at the meeting), a daughter of Sir Joshua's niece, Theophila—the pretty, gentle, genial "Offy," who so long lived in his house, and held the first place in his affections. The audience and subscribers included, besides Gwatkins, Colbys, Palmers, Johnsons, and Yonges, descendants, direct or collateral, of the great painter; Treloys, and Moles-worths, and Whiteways, representatives of the South Devon families which furnished Sir Joshua's earliest patrons; some of the present possessors of his finest pictures, as Lord Lansdowne, the Duke of Bedford, the Earls Fortescue and Morley, and Mr. John Bentley; writers on art, who have helped to make Sir Joshua's merits appreciated, as Mr. John Ruskin, and Mr. Tom Taylor, who is now engaged in completing the biography of Sir Joshua, begun by the late C. R. Leslie.

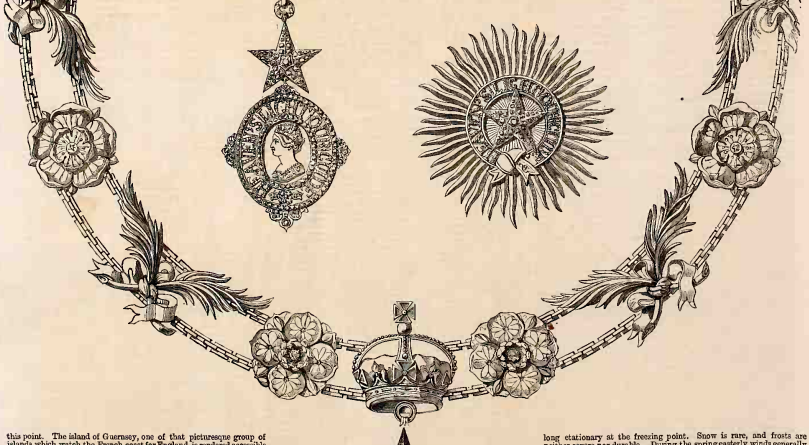
Mr. Cotton, in a modest and brief address, told the history of the subscription for the bust—as fine head, full of spirit and energy, and marked in every line with that determination which characterised Sir Joshua more than most men. It is founded on the bust modelled from Sir Joshua in his lifetime by Ciracci. After Mr. Cotton had spoken the bust was uncovered; and Mr. Taylor, Mr. Whiteford, and Mr. W. Eastlake subsequently addressed the meeting.

BUST OF SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS, IN THE COTTONIAN LIBRARY, PLYMOUTH.

THE STAR OF INDIA.

OUR Engraving represents the insignia of the new order of knighthood, "the most exalted order of the Star of India." As is well known, in June last a notification appeared in the *Gazette* that her Majesty, being desirous of affording princes, chiefs, and people of her Indian empire a public and signal testimony of her regard by the institution of an order of knighthood whereby her resolution to take on herself the government of the territories of India may be commemorated, and by which she may be enabled to reward conspicuous merit and loyalty, had instituted and constituted this order, which is to consist of the Sovereign, a Grand Master, and twenty-five Knights, with such extra and honorary Knights as the Crown should from time to time appoint. The Governor-General of India for the time being was instituted Grand Master, and Lord Canning was, of course, the first appointed. The first Knights were the Nizam of Hyderabad, Lord Gough, the Maharajah of Gwalior, Lord Harris, the Maharajah Duleep Singh, Lord Clyde; Ranbeer Singh, Maharajah of Cashmere; Sir George Clerk, Governor of Bombay; Rao Bhitsar, Maharajah of Indore; Khande Rao, Guicowar of Baroda; Sir John Lawrence; Narender Singh, Maharajah of Patiala; Sir James Outram; Nawab Secunder, Begum of Bhopal lady); Sir Hugh Rose; and Yoosuf Ali Khan, Nawab of Rampore. The Prince Consort and the Prince of Wales were appointed extra Knights; and since then Viscount Combermere and Sir George Pollock have been added to the list.

Referring to the insignia of the order, which has been designed and made by Messrs. Garrard, of the Haymarket, it may be stated that the collar is composed of the lotus (the sacred flower of India) and the heraldic rose of England, placed alternately and connected by palm-branches *en collier*, emblematic of peace and concord. The central object is the Imperial crown of England. The whole is enamelled in the proper colours, and the collar embraces it once. Crimson is the colour with harmony of tint. To the collar is attached a badge, consisting of a star of five points, and an oval medallion containing a portrait of the Queen in onyx cameo, encircled by the motto of the order, "Heaven's Light our Guide," in letters of gold on light blue enamel. The investment badge, which is to be worn on ordinary occasions, as distinguished from "collar days," pendent from a ribbon of light blue with white borders, is four inches in breadth, and is composed of a diamond star of five points, to which is attached an onyx cameo portrait of her Majesty, surrounded by brilliants, the motto being also in diamonds. The star of the order differs from all others, being composed of wavy rays of gold issuing from a diamond star of five points, which is surrounded by a blue enamel ribbon bearing the motto, also in diamonds. A considerable degree of costliness has been, with an appropriateness to Eastern ideas, attached to this decoration, while there is an artistic embellishment about it which tones down the general effect, and renders it at once rich and graceful.



INSIGNIA OF THE ORDER OF KNIGHTHOOD THE STAR OF INDIA.

GUERNSEY.

AN accidental circumstance often determines the route of a projected autumnal tour, and perhaps the presentation to our public of a View of one of the Channel Islands may hasten some wavering decisions on this point. The island of Guernsey, one of that picturesque group of islands which watch the French coast for England, is rendered accessible by means of railways and steam-vessels in connection with the ports of London, Southampton, Weymouth, and Plymouth. The sea route by the South-Western Railway has the advantage or disadvantage, according to the taste of the voyager, of being made by night; while by the Great Western line of communication the sea is crossed by day. On approaching the Channel Islands a gigantic mass of rocks called the Casknets are visible. They lie in the direct route to Guernsey, and are distant about 12 miles from that spot; on one of them a lighthouse is placed. The island of Guernsey itself is situated on the Gulf of Avranches and the Bay of Mont St. Michel, on the coast of Normandy. The only town, St. Peter Port (of which a View is given in our Illustration) is in 49 deg. 27 min. N. latitude, and longitude 2 deg. 33 min. W. of Greenwich; it is about 113 English statute miles from Southampton, 92 from Plymouth, 75 from Weymouth, 120 from Falmouth, 21 from Alderney, 20 from Jersey, 61 from St. Malo, and 62 miles from Granville, with all which places there is constant communication. The shape of the island is nearly triangular, closely resembling Sicily in form. It is about thirty miles in circumference, including the windings of the coast, being nine miles in length and five miles in breadth, with an area of about twenty-four square miles, or 15,560 English acres. Springs and rivulets are plentiful, and in some parts there is a sufficiency of trees, although it is not so well wooded as Jersey. The soil is fertile, the orchards are productive, and the usual fruits of an English garden grow in great abundance, while the cultivation of flowers is carried on with great success. The climate of Guernsey is subject to frequent but not great variations; the thermometer seldom rises above 69 deg. of Fahrenheit, and seldom falls as low as 37 deg., and never remains long stationary at the freezing point. Snow is rare, and frosts are neither severe nor durable. During the spring easterly winds generally prevail, but during the rest of the year the prevailing winds are westerly. The aggregate of the population is about 25,000. The town of St. Peter Port is situated on the slope of a hill about the middle of the eastern coast of the island, and extends for nearly a mile along the shore. The Haute-ville, or upper town, is the most modern and best quarter. The appearance of St. Peter Port on approaching it by sea is imposing, for, as the houses rise one above another, little or nothing is lost to the eye. It contains several public buildings, such as the Government House, Elizabeth College, four churches, a court-house and prison, assembly rooms, museum, hospitals, markets, a theatre, &c., and a promenade called the New Ground. The harbour, which is small, is formed by two piers. The roadstead affords a convenient anchorage, sheltered on the south-west winds, and defended by Castle Cornet, a fortress built on an insulated rock, about half a mile from the shore, from which it is accessible at low water and spring tides. Fort George, a regular fortification, is placed on the heights about half a mile south of the town. It is of great strength, and connected with a signal-station. The island affords room for excursions, there being numerous points of interest which are well worth visiting. It contains a number of wealthy inhabitants, and boasts of a greater degree of refinement in its manners and habits than the neighbouring island of Jersey. The country people may be divided into three classes—the substantial landowners and farmers, the small proprietors, and the cottagers. The dialect of the island, commonly considered to be a French patois, is in fact the pure Norman of many centuries ago. The knowledge of English is pretty general among the upper classes. The coins principally in circulation are French five-franc pieces, francs, and half francs.

LITERATURE.

THE ORAVANGO RIVER. By CHARLES JOHN ANDERSSON, Hurst and Blackett.

The crop of books of African travel has been abundant of late, and the reader who was a year or two ago content with descriptions which were merely picturesque, and narrative of adventures which were interesting in proportion to their peril or suffering, now expects a good deal more profit than these afford. The journey into and out of Africa is still the most repellent and least accessible quarter of the globe. As the author of the work before us very truly said, the details of mere discovery, with a few latitudes and longitudes as correctly set down as might be sufficient. Now, however, the African traveller is expected to be somewhat of a savant, to bring home a store of knowledge out of the beat of ordinary accomplishment. He is supposed to understand hydrography and geography; hydrography, to be able to collect geological specimens, to gather political and commercial information, to advance the study of ethnology, to sketch, to write a copious journal, to note and snuff land winds, to collect a copious grammar and vocabularies and everything that can be included under an "et cetera." A previous work by Mr. Anderssen—"Lake Ngami"—has much increased than diminished the demand on his capabilities, because it has given the world faith in his powers of observation and the accuracy of his sketches and adventures. In the book which he has just published, while there are marks of modesty, good taste, and simplicity of style—while some of the author's peculiarities are undully puralled—they are sufficiently obvious, and pervade the current of his story in such a manner as to give it strength and substance. Without having fulfilled all the requirements above stated, he has dealt with many of the topics so enumerated; and a plain narrative of what he saw, heard, and reconstructed as memory served by the notes which the circumstances in which he was placed suggested, so as to combine information with amusement; and if the objects of science are not attained as well as an instructive book, there can be little doubt but that object has been attained. It is five years since Mr. Anderssen first entered upon South Africa was produced; and in that time he has availed himself of opportunities for becoming better acquainted with the country than he was at that time. The "fere nature," in the very favourable sense of that term, of its wilds and deserts have especially engaged his attention; and many parts of this volume relate to his hunting and shooting excursions, which were carried on with the skill and nobility of a practised and enthusiastic sportsman, and against such giant game as elephants, rhinoceroses, giraffes, and lions. These chapters are particularly interesting and exciting. It is quite clear from this, that he who would penetrate Africa and live, as he said, even up to the present time, to be principally inhabited by wild beasts. Its human natives are still so much in only as to be capable of rational life on the lowest scale; and it would seem as if the traveller turned from them to the contemplation of pure animal existence in its fullest and freest development with a zest which he could not feel of positive enjoyment. Mr. Anderssen has admirably availed himself of this way of zoological garden and hunting-field combined.

It is time, however, to say a few brief words as to the object and the results of the expedition of which this work is the record. Towards the end of 1850 the author, having previously arrived at the Cape of Good Hope, projected an exploring and hunting tour into the distant interior, by means of a river called the Oravango, which flows in the arrival on the banks of that river, he proposed to explore it either towards its source or towards its embouchure, according to the point where he might happen to strike it. In addition, if time and means admitted, he intended thence to make an excursion to some Portuguese settlements on the west coast, such as Mossamedes or Benguela. If he succeeded in accomplishing these purposes the following results would be obtained:—1st, the ascertaining of the real course of the Damara and Ovamba Land, and Dr. Livingstone's remarkable journey from the banks of the Sokahe to St. Paul de Loanda, would have been fully verified; whilst we and probably the world would have been spared to the influence of commerce and civilisation. Unhappily, the difficulties of which had to be encountered were insurmountable, and at last our traveller was obliged to abandon his long-cherished project. Nevertheless, the knowledge of these many discouragements which Mr. Anderssen underwent were not without their reward; for he has added to the discoveries of African travellers a river which, in the rainy season, is navigable for steamers of large burden by the name of the Okavango. Having advanced deep into the pleasure-yielding but perilous region, at length they encountered the unmistakable indications of the presence of a river, and the problem was about to be solved that had so long engaged all the author's thoughts, and which was such a momentous affair, that only to his that travels had also in his entire life. Here, however, we are inclined to be his speak for himself. He says:—

"On the farming horizon a distinct dark line lies. "Ah be!" I exclaimed to myself, "is the volume of water so great that it can be seen from afar? or surely something more than a mere periodical watercourse." A few minutes afterwards, exclusive of a plunge of an ostrich, the cause of my momentary anticipation was realised to its utmost. A cry of joy and satisfaction escaped me and Hendrik. Twenty minutes more brought us to the left bank of a truly noble river, at this point at least 200 yards wide. This was then, in all probability, the Nakati Okavango of the Ovambo people, and people had given us to understand flowed westward. Taking it for granted that that statement was to this present correct, I had made up my mind as to water before I became aware of my mistake. "By heavens!" I suddenly exclaimed, "the water flows towards the heart of the mountains and not towards the Atlantic!" For a moment I felt amazed at the discovery. "Then," I continued to myself, "why, what can be the cause of this?" Tonight? No; that channel alone is much too small to form the source of such a river as the Okavango must be at this point. Well, then, it must be one of the chief branches of that magnificent river, the Chobe." It was my impression, which was confirmed by information obtained by the natives, who described that river, called by the Ovampangari "Okavango," as flowing at its confluence with the neighbouring Chobe, one branch forming the said Tioughe, the other finding its way to the Chobe. But, on mature reflection, I strongly question the correctness of assigning my own impression and of the account of the natives.

It is true that Livingstone, in one of his maps, lays down a river as coming from Libebe's towards Sekolete's town; and I myself, when at Lake Ngami, heard from a communicative existing tawny, of a river to the north. But as the Tioughe is known to send out a branch towards Chobe considerably below that point, as, in fact, the whole of the waters which flow to the stream alluded to by the natives. Furthermore, the country, for a great distance on either side, is found to be so extremely level that it is probable, therefore, that the Okavango, though of such large dimensions, is more or less of a stagnant nature, consequently not capable of carrying the water for the formation of the Tioughe and its inundations. Unquestionably Dr. Livingstone has made the interesting discovery; but I am not able to settle this question.

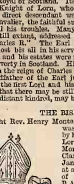
It will thus be seen that geographical science has, in the long run, not only been no loser, but a positive gainer, by Mr. Anderssen's labours. This discovery alone would have entitled him to take a higher place among African explorers than he has hitherto occupied; but there is more than this. But to this must be added the merit of having brought home a large amount of what may be called miscellaneous information. Every page of the book teems with animal life, some more or less familiar, but in the main wild, strange, and interesting. In truth, the author tells as familiarly of elephants and lions as we do those of thirteen do of puppy dogs. He not only hunts and kills, but eats; and with him his game on beefsteak and roast joints. He is a cook, and he positively declares lion's flesh to be very palatable. The number of elephants he came across was simply infinite; and the graphic and vivid descriptions of the fatigues and dangers of elephant-hunting which will repay perusal by the "sweet page" their thrilling interest produces. We had proposed to give an extract or two from the numerous narratives of hunting adventures with which the work abounds, but the difficulty of selection, owing to the "embarras de richesse," was insuperable, and we content ourselves with mentioning the gnu as adding to "A. Brehm of Israel," the "Gnu" being a lion; and a ti-a-shunter," to an elephant-hunt which was interrupted by a storm of rain, in the course of which the party engaged were placed in a position of great jeopardy, and in which, after an arduous chase, an elephant charges his pursuer, and so on. It need hardly be said that the narrative contains accounts of giraffes, that there is much talk of antelopes, clands, springbucks, and *et cetera* *et cetera*; while the natural features of the country and the conditional habits of the people are dealt with descriptively in a manner which is exceedingly captivating because it is done so easily and with much logical sequence and deduction. We conclude our notice of this work without adding a commonplace sentence of commendation, because we hope that what we have already said renders it unnecessary.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE EARL OF TRAQUAIR.

The Right Hon. Charles Stuart, eighth Earl of Traquair and Baron Linton and Caverston, in the peerage of Scotland, who died on the 2nd instant, at Traquair House, Peeblesshire, was the only son of Charles, seventh Earl of Traquair, by his wife, Mary, daughter and coheiress of George Ravenscroft, Esq., of Tickhill, Lincolnshire. He was born the 8th of August, 1788, and succeeded his father, as Earl of Traquair, the 14th of October, 1837. His Lordship's descent can be traced from a continually resided in remote antiquity, amounting to seclusion, at Traquair House, which is believed to be one of the oldest inhabited mansions in Scotland. The magnificent avenue leading to

the fine dwelling has remained unused and entirely closed up for the last forty years, the present Earl having made a resolution never to pass through it after it had been traversed by the funeral procession of his predecessor, a strict adherent of the ancient Catholic faith; but, nevertheless, was through life a strong supporter of the Liberal party in politics. His Lordship was a liberal landowner, and took an active interest in the improvement of the thriving manufacturing village and small but beautiful watering-place in the neighbourhood by granting free, but not unrestricted, permission to visitors to view the grounds and house, which are a character of a good landlord. His Lordship was never married, and leaves his estates to his next surviving male heir, his sister, Lady Louisa Stuart, who is the venerable Earl owns the male branch of a most ancient, honourable, and distinguished family, descended from Alan, Seneschal of Scotland, the ancestor also of Sir James Stuart, the Black Knight of Lorn, who married Queen Margaret, widow of Robert II., and whose direct descendant was the Earl of Traquair, a soldier and a statesman of the latter part of the reign of Charles I., and of Catherine Manners to the Duke of Rutland, addressed to "My trusty Cousin Traquair from the King, but lost his all in his service, for after the battle of Worcester he was obliged to retire to his estate of Caverston, in Roxburghshire, and to dwell in extreme poverty in Scotland. His son, also a Cavalier officer, was imprisoned for a long period in the castle of Exeter. His grandson was created by the crown great-grandfather of the Earl just dead. As the earldom of Traquair became extinct in the time of the Earl and his brother, and as there is no male issue, it is possible that there may be still existing some member of the family who, though of distant kindred, may be entitled to claim the title.



THE BISHOP OF DURHAM.

The Right Rev. Henry Montagu Villiers, D.D., Lord Bishop of Durham, was the 4th son of the Hon. George Villiers, by his wife, Theresa, daughter of Thomas, 2nd Lord Dorington, and sister of the first Earl of Sudeley, and was born in the parish of Clarendon, K.G. He was born the 4th of October, 1813, and was the son of a clergyman of a private school, and was nominated a student of Christ Church, Oxford, by the late Lord Liverpool, then Premier, in 1837, and B. and D.D. in 1838. In 1839 he was appointed Rector of Wigan, in the County Palatine of Lancaster, and afterwards Vicar of Kensington, Middlesex, and Rector of Bromsberrow, Worcestershire, and a Canon of St. Paul's Cathedral. In 1856 Mr. Villiers came prominently before the public, as a political character he was returned for Wigan, and spoken, and was popular with both sides of the House. In 1856, consequent upon the death of Bishop Maltby, he was appointed to the See of Durham, and was in 1860 translated to the See of Carlisle, vacated by Bishop Percy, now married. He married, 1st, in 1839, Amelia Mark, eldest daughter of William Wilkinson, Esq., of Ashton Hall, Lancashire, and by her, who survives him, he leaves two sons and four daughters. His Lordship married, 2nd, in 1858, Emily Charlotte Wilkinson, second daughter of Burt Russell, and is now Canon of Bridgewater, Somerset. His Lordship's brother, Admiral Villiers, died on the 1st of April, 1859, to the Rev. Edward Chese, Rector of Houghton-le-Spring, Durham.

THE COUNTESS OF NEWBURGH.

The Right Hon. Anne, Dowager Countess of Newburgh, and late member of the noble and ancient family of Scott, Earls of Dalkeith and Buccleuch, died at her seat, Slindon House, near Arundel, on the 3rd inst., in her 99th year. Her Ladyship was born in 1762, and was a lineal descendant of the well-known for the soldier and liberal part taken by her in all chantries and acts of benevolence connected with her family. She was the eldest surviving daughter of Joseph Webb, Esq., of Chilcott, Wilts, and was sister of the present Sir Anthony Hungerford Webb, Bart., of Stanton Harcourt, Oxon, and of the late Anthony James, fourth Earl of Newburgh, who died, without issue, the 25th of September, 1810, when the entire estates devolved upon the late Lord Saltoun and borne by a branch of the family who had no right to it. The last Earl of Newburgh was born in 1758, and was the 3rd son of Charles, 6th Earl of Dalkeith, Aberdeenshire. The Honse of Lord, however, on the 30th of May, 1810, conferred the title of Newburgh on the late Lord Saltoun, who was the 2nd son of James Gindlestone, who now bears the title, to be the rightful Countess of Newburgh. The late Countess was a Dowager Lady of the Bedchamber to the late Queen Adelaide, and was married to Mr. Webb, of Stanton Harcourt, Oxon, in 1784, and became a widow in 1797. She was left with more than usual solemnity. On the Sunday morning of the 3rd inst. she was in her usual health, and was in the library for a seat departing, when she was seized with an attack of paralysis, and fell to the floor. Her daughter, who was attending her, observed a prayer for the dead. She told what had happened, and at the request of the dying lady whose hand she held, repeated the solemn service. Her Ladyship's only surviving child was Mrs. Hungerford Webb, of Stanton Harcourt, Oxon, who died in 1847, leaving issue by her husband, the late Mr

Relics of the Past.

THE TRIAL BY ORDEAL OF CROCODILE—A SUPPOSITION IN JAPAN.

The practice of referring the guilt or innocence of an accused person to some proof in which Heaven is supposed to decide the question by miraculous interposition is of the highest antiquity, and in one form or other has been known to all ages and to all nations. The term "ordeal" we trace from the Anglo-Saxon *or*, great, and *deal*, judgment, according to Spelman and Somner; but others derive it from *or*, without, and *deal*, difference, in the same language. The Iron or, without, and *deal*, difference, in the same language. The Iron or, without, and *deal*, difference, in the same language. The principal ordeals known to Europe were those of fire, water, and battle. The last was familiarly called Wager of Battle, being the common form of trial among the early Germans, who decided every dispute by the sword. Wager of Battle was introduced into England by William the Conqueror, and at that period was confined to three cases—first, in the dispute as to the court-baron or court of chivalry; and thirdly, in appeals, in appeals of felony; and, thirdly, upon issue joined in a writ of right, the final and most solemn process in the proprietary. In each case the parties were represented by champions who fought for them. This relic of barbarism, though long disused, retained its place on the statute book, when, in the reign of Henry, Abraham Thornton, on an appeal of the murder of Mary Ashford, claimed proof of his innocence by wager of battle. The facts were these:—Mary Ashford, a young and attractive woman, the daughter of a peasant at Erdington, in Warwickshire, having been found dead, and, to all appearances, murdered under circumstances of peculiar atrocity, Abraham Thornton, a bricklayer residing in the neighbourhood, and the last person seen in company, was indicted for the felony, arraigned at the last person seen in company, was indicted for the felony, arraigned at the assizes held at Warwick, and, after a trial of twelve hours and a half, was found not guilty. Thereupon William Ashford, brother and heir of the deceased, appealed him (which, in this case, means prosecuted) Thornton of the murder of his sister. The accused pleaded "Not guilty," and declared his readiness to defend the same with his body, and that he flung down an ancient gage upon court as a gage of battle. Ashford counter-pleaded, alleging circumstances that afforded strong presumption of Thornton's guilt, and that the trial by the party *appealed* should not be permitted to wage battle, but must be tried by his country. To the Thornton replied, setting out his alibi and all the facts in his favour. The Judges, after grave consideration, disallowed the appeal in consequence of the tender age of the appellant and his infirm physical inability to cope with the appellee. Shortly after this remarkable case Wager of Battle was abolished by an Act of George III., which passed on the 28th of June, 1819.

These ancient species of trial, though no longer practised in Europe, are still in the latter portions of the world. The Hindoos, for example, are yet in the habit of trying offenders by the *dirge* or ordeal, which they conduct in no less than seven different ways, namely, by *rice*; secondly, by *fire*; thirdly, by *water*; fourthly, by *poison*; fifthly, by *coins* (the drinking water in which an idol has been washed); sixthly, by *drinking rice*; seventhly, by *boiled oil*; eighthly, by *red-hot iron*; ninthly, by *charmock*, in which an image of justice, made of silver, and those of an antagonist gems, made of coral, are put, are placed in a large jar, and the accused, having chant his hand in, stands acquitted if he draws out the silver figure, and is condemned if he brings forth the other. At present, although the Japanese are more enlightened than might be expected from their isolation, the trial by ordeal of several kinds still prevails. Not, indeed, in judicial tribunals; but it is a common practice in families which have been robbed or in any way maltreated to adopt this mode of deciding the guilt or innocence of the suspected parties. When anything is lost, or any crime has been committed, the paterfamilias of Japan seeks for one of the race descended from the famous *no zoo no gami*, or the hermit,* and relates to him what has occurred. The monk at once proceeds to the location of the offence, and if the suspected party has those modes of operation, the second to be used if the first fail, and the third, which it appears is infallible, to be adopted on the non-success of the other two.

The first course is by solemn adjuration, which is performed in this fashion:—The monk begins by gesticulating with his hands, which are so exercised in the process that by varying the position of his fingers he can represent the figure of a tiger, serpent, or other animal; at the same time he contorts his face into an expression of passion, and mutters, or yells out with terrific vehemence, his mysterious incantations. If in the course of this invocation is manifested no failure the guilty to confess their crime, the descendant of *Jen no gioos* tries the effect of his consecrated materials. This consists of a bell, wherewith certain letters with the images of birds are mystically traced, and which bears the signature of the Chief of the Hermits. Such a paper, by-the-way, it is not unusual for the people to attach to the doors of the sheriff, or keep always in all spirits. Pieces of this document are torn off and given to suspected persons, each of whom is required to eat his portion, being duly forewarned that if he is guilty the effect will be that both in soul and body he must suffer excruciating agonies until he confess the crime imputed to him.† Should this second kind of trial miscarry, then follow, what is said never to be in vain, the tortures of fire. The person is perfumed as follows:—A large jar, made of several pces long, the stature of a famous hermit, raised to the society of the gods on account of his supernatural sanctity, is placed in the middle; the pit is then filled up with five cords, across which the suspected individuals are compelled to walk forwards and backwards nine times on their bare feet. This done, the presiding monk lights the fuel, and, after examining the blisters and other consequences of the fire, pronounces his judgment. As some burn, it appears, the severest proof of guilt; but a blister well filled with water is indisputable evidence of entire innocence. The same principle was the test in the days of Siam, when, in the year 1649, above three hundred persons of both sexes underwent the purgation of fire, passing naked through heaps of brushwood in the flames. The innocent came out unhurt, and every having poisoned a daughter of the Royal family, or, rather, this lady having been poisoned, every one who could by possibility be under suspicion was subjected to the ordeal.

But the most remarkable modification of this description among the Japanese is one which we may term the Trial by Crocodile, a practice they seem to have borrowed from the people of Malabar, who firmly believe that the crocodile is one of the most sacred of the inhabitants or avenues of Divine justice.

The crocodile, which the Siamese transport their dead to burial show the popular belief in that country also in the superstition of Malabar, since, to propitiate this sacred animal, these vessels are formed so as to represent a crocodile, every one being shaped in accordance of its head, and the sawn to the likeness of its tail; the whole being superbly ornamented with gilt. The Siamese, moreover, are profuse in offerings with banners, on which the crocodile is depicted in glowing colours, the emblem, as their priests instruct, of the triumphs and delights of Heaven.

The *modus operandi* in the Ordeal of the Crocodile is in this wise:—When it has been finally ascertained that the accused must undergo the trial, two Brahmins visit and explain to him the gravity of the position. The horrible nature of the ordeal is narrated; and by every means endeavour to induce him to confess his criminality. If he refuse to be to be carried on the following day to the shore of a lake, and there, if, after a certain incantation, he still refuse to make a clean breast, he is ordered to swim to the opposite shore and back. Should he accomplish this task successfully, either from there being no crocodiles in the lake or from a want of vigilance on the part of those who have charge of them, a general congratulation by the assembled populace, is carried in triumph to the Court House, and there set free. Such a termination of the ordeal must be rare in Malabar, where crocodiles are numerous; and in Siam, where they are sparse, almost the same effect is produced by the dread of one turning up. To increase this terror the following method is sometimes adopted:—Two accused parties are obliged to enter the water up to their middle, and to take their stand at certain stakes which are fixed at moderate distance apart, and which, to secure their footing, they are instructed to embrace. Presently two officials go into the water armed with a long pole, each holding an end, with which, at a concerted signal, they force the prisoners under water. Whoever bears the immersion patiently, and waits without struggling for breath is removed from his head or neck before he attempts to rise, is accounted innocent, and, upon being brought back to the justice court, is liberated by the Judge. On the other hand, any one who gives way to intolerance, or who begins to hold his breath long enough, and struggles to raise his head above water, is at once deemed guilty, and is detained by the Judge to receive the punishment due to his offence.

We make no grieve at the superstitions of Pagan nations, but, as we have seen, although, perhaps, irreprehensible with the absurdity of Trial by Crocodile, our ancestors were accustomed to determine the question of innocence or guilty "by battle" by practices almost equally unevilized and inconsequential.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

G. F.—The general institution of some mate—whether by a step-stitch or catch-draw is necessary to secure the victory. Your problem is unsound, as you will find by the following variation:—1. B to Q 4th, and if Black play 1. P to Q 4th, 2. B to K 5th, &c.

B.—Nothing positive is known on the subject, but it seems: be understood that Mr. Kolisch will challenge Mr. Anderssen to a match at sea-bed.

E. E. B.—The Chess Players' Chronicle is not the only thing of a stand in these or four years, but he has not a practice of playing, and in a match of any duration against Anderssen or Kolisch would have no chance whatever.

J. H. S.—Your solution of No. 911 is correct. Thanks for Mr. Staunton's Poem.

DELTA, Rotherham.—The remaining games played by Mr. Anderssen during his recent sojourn in Holland will be very acceptable.

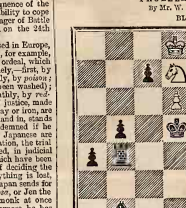
PROBLEM No. 911.

At the request of several correspondents, the solution of this difficult stratagem will be withheld for another week.

PROBLEM No. 912.

By Mr. W. MACKENZIE.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN LONDON.

Match between Messrs. ANDERSSEN and KOLISCH.

The following well-fought game was the fourth in this encounter.

(Ruy Lopez' Ke's opening.)

WHITE (Mr. K)	BLACK (Mr. A.)
1. P to K 4th	1. P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	2. Kt to Q B 3rd
3. B to Q Kt 5th	3. P to Q 3rd

(How long are we to regret the want of a Chess Nomenclature? Why not call this move: As we have repeatedly said, until one is found the second play of Black's 3rd move is hardly warranted in playing P to Q 3rd in this defence.)

4. B to Q R 4th	4. Kt to K B 3rd
5. Castles	5. B to K 2nd
6. Kt to Q B 3rd	6. P to Q Kt 4th
7. B to Q Kt 3rd	7. P to Q R 4th
8. P to Q 4th	8. P to Q 3rd
9. P to K 5th	9. Kt to K 4th
10. Q to Q 2nd	10. B to Q 2nd
11. Kt to K 4th	11. Kt to Q 5th
12. Q Kt to K 5th	12. Kt to K B 3rd

(Turning round had no adversary would take to a K Pawn.)

13. B to Q 6th	13. B to Q Kt 3rd
14. Kt to K 2nd	14. P to K Kt 4th
15. B to K 3rd	15. P takes P
16. P takes P	16. Kt to K 2nd
17. B to K B 2nd	17. B to Q 2nd
18. B to Q Kt 3rd	18. P to K B 4th
19. P to K 6th	19. B to K Kt 3rd
20. Kt to R 4th	20. P to K 5th

(This appears to have been the result of an unfortunate calculation.)

21. B takes P	21. B takes B
22. Kt to K 5th	22. B to K 2nd

(Upon this move Black relied, apparently, to win a piece, but he has overlooked a resource which he might have foreseen.)

23. Kt takes B	23. Kt takes Kt
24. Q takes Kt	24. Q takes Q
25. Kt takes Q	25. Kt takes Kt

And, after a few more moves, Black resigned.

CHESS IN YORKSHIRE.

Match between Messrs. WATKINSON and THOROLD.

The final game of this long-protracted match was played at Huddersfield on the 8th instant, and, like the previous ones, was won by Mr. Watkinson. It has few points of interest, being virtually won by the second capture after the 8th move, and it calls for no particular observation. We give it, therefore, as we received it, unaccompanied by commentary.

(Gambit declined.)

BLACK (Mr. T.)	WHITE (Mr. W.)
1. P to K 4th	1. P to K 4th
2. P to K B 4th	2. P takes P
3. Kt to K B 3rd	3. P to Q 3rd
4. P to Q 4th	4. P to K Kt 4th
5. B to K 2nd	5. Kt to Q B 3rd
6. P to Q 5th	6. Kt to K 2nd
7. P to Q 6th	7. B takes Kt
8. P takes B	8. Kt to K B 3rd
9. P to Q R 4th	9. P to K R 3rd
10. P to K R 3rd	10. P to K Kt 5th
11. P to K B 5th	11. P to K R 4th
12. P to Q R 4th	12. B to K 2nd
13. P to Q Kt 4th	13. P to K 6th
14. P to Q 4th	14. P to K B 4th
15. Kt to Q B 3rd	15. P to Q 4th
16. Kt takes P	16. Kt takes Kt
17. P takes Kt	17. Castles (Q R)
18. B to K 2nd	18. Kt to Q 7th
19. Q to K 2nd	19. Kt takes B
20. R takes Kt	20. P to K B 3rd

The game was protracted for several more moves, but at length Black resigned, the score on the conclusion being—Watkinson, 7; Thorold, 4; drawn game, 0.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, STAMFORD-HILL.

This church, which, with the adjoining buildings of parsonage, schools, and model cottages, has been built at the sole expense of Fowler Newsam, Esq., of Stamford-hill, was consecrated on July 29, by the Lord Bishop of London. His Lordship arrived at eleven o'clock, and was met in the church porch by the founder, several gentlemen of the district, and about fourteen of the neighbouring clergy in their surplices. The customary forms in consecration were then proceeded with, after which the morning service was read by the new incumbent, the Rev. John D. Letts, M.A., Domestic Chaplain to Earl Fortescue. The lessons were read by the Rev. W. J. Hall and the Rev. J. S. Winter, Vicar and senior Curate of Tottenham. The sermon was preached, and afterwards administered the holy communion. There was service again in the evening, when the Venerable Archdeacon Sinclair delivered an appropriate discourse.

The style of architecture chosen for this building is that of the second Pointed period of the date of Edward III. In plan it has nave, aisles, transepts, organ chapel, vestry, and a chancel of no unusual magnitude. The several dimensions are as follow:—Nave, 73 ft. by 29 ft.; aisles, 61 ft. by 9 ft. 6 in.; transepts, 24 ft. by 23 ft.; organ, chapel, and vestry, 13 ft. by 17 ft. The tower, which is at the west end of the south aisle, is 18 ft. square, and, with the spire, is 127 ft. high. The height of the nave to the ridge is 60 ft. The walls are constructed of brick, faced with Kentish ragstone; and the windows, doorways, buttresses, and dressings generally, of Bath stone.

The fittings of the chancel are of oak, of a very ornate character; the desk is of good, bold design. The pulpit is executed in Caen stone, and is very rich in detail and carving: the entire arrangement of the projecting bookshelf are happily introduced, and are very effective. The chancel is paved with Minton's tiles, which present a pleasing harmony of colour towards the east end: the sacrarium is very beautiful in design and composition of colour. The reredos over the five side lights of the spire, are ornamented and emblazoned in the richest style of mural painting and gilding. The organ is placed in a chapel at the east end of the north aisle, communicating into the chancel with suitable arches. That towards the chancel, as well as the one on the opposite side, is supported on a specity of coupled shafts, as the soffits have figures of the apostles, with labels intertwined with graceful foliation. The carving of the part reflects great credit on Mr. Goman, the gentleman who has had charge of Mr. Myers on his; indeed, the carving throughout the church is very beautifully composed and artistically executed, and reflects great credit on the whole of the workmen of much manual labour, without taking the composition into consideration. The whole of the windows of the aisles, the transepts, and the large west window are filled with stained glass, painted in subjects, and will executed by Mr. Waites, of Newcastle. The seats in the nave of the church are of deal, and varnished; the pews are also painted with Staffordshire tiles, in patterns. The church will hold 625 persons, including 150 children. The site being very uneven, there was a considerable expense was necessitated on the foundations, as the ground was a loose, wet clay; they were carried down unusually deep, and made very much stronger than is usually the result of the work not the slightest settlement appears throughout the building.

The chancel is of Norman design. It has also good traceried windows, richly moulded doorways, and a very good-proportioned tower and spire. The chancel is terminated by an apse, which is a great feature both inside and out, for on which the principal effect has been frequently adopted. The design of the east end of the building is of very artistical character, and is worthy of particular notice. And the apse form a composition which architects have not often the opportunity to indulge in.

The parsonage adjoining is of a mediæval character, to harmonise with the church, but it embraces all the modern comforts and improvements in the arrangement of the plan.

The foundation-stone of the buildings was laid July, 1861, and in an working months the whole of the buildings, comprising the church and parsonage in a manner highly creditable to himself: it is undoubtedly, as he states, the best church he has built. Besides, he has had the land season and the pride of workmen against him. Mr. Talbot Bury, of Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square, was the architect of both buildings. The cost of the church and parsonage exceeds £11,000.

The West African mail, which arrived at Liverpool on Saturday last, brings intelligence of the recent success attendant upon the efforts of our squadron in suppressing the iniquitous slave trade, the Prometheus having captured a vessel of 400 tons, with 600 slaves on board. Another, the Vanguard, has taken the Arabella, with a full cargo of unfortunate human beings, and the Bloodhound has taken the Ardra, which was on her very brisk when the Bloodhound has taken the Ardra, which was on her very brisk when the Bloodhound has taken the Ardra, which was on her very brisk when

FORTHCOMING GRAND INTERNATIONAL STEEPLE-CHASE AT BADEN-BADEN.

BADEN-BADEN, the neutral city of Europe, where Kings throw aside the formalities of Royalty and diplomatists assume the status of ordinary individuals, is becoming more and more the rendezvous of the élite of all the countries of the world during six months of the year. Each annual return shows an increase in the number of the crowned, coroneted, and otherwise distinguished heads that figure during the season at this cosmopolitan resort, attracted thither by the reputed efficacy of the waters—too often but the legitimate excuse for seeking the various pleasures with which the Grand Ducal capital has been made to abound. There is no spot in the world in which the populations of the universe are so completely represented as at Baden. Besides Europeans of every country, groups composed of Americans, Asiatics, Africans, and Australians stroll and chat in and about the Maison de Conversation from May far into October; and this trysting-spot was visited in 1860 by nearly fifty thousand persons, comprising some of the most distinguished representatives of all nations.

The waters are, of course, the sole-dissuit principal object of attraction; but the season has its particular periods of amusement, commencing with the concerts and balls in June and July; shooting towards the end of August; grand fêtes, theatrical representations, and races in September, the month during which the pleasures of Baden-Baden are at their apogee; and more music and hunting in October, when—as, indeed, throughout the season—the charming excursions and promenades in the environs are extremely agreeable.

Horseracing is but a recent introduction into the Grand Duchy; but the meetings that have already taken place have been attended with the greatest success. In addition to the ordinary amount of three days' flat racing, there is to be this year a grand international steeplechase (gentlemen riders), open to all the world, on Sept. 5. At first it was arranged that only horses bona fide the property of the members of the French Jockey Club, the Union and the Royal Clubs, in Paris; of the Goodwood, Bibury, and Croxton Park, in England; or of the German Jockey Club, would be allowed to compete for the beautiful prize, of which we give an Engraving in to-day's Number; but the committee have since decided that, in addition to the above, the race shall be open to all comers upon the simple recommendation of two members either of the French or of the German Jockey Club.

It is fully expected that this international race will prove to be one of the most remarkable on record, as, on account of the importance of the stake, the most famous horses from all the racing quarters will be brought together. To the sum of 300 fredericks offered by several sportsmen at Baden will be added as object of art presented by his Majesty the King of the Netherlands and his Highness the Duke of Nassau. The value of this special prize, the offering of Royalty, is estimated at 20,000f. (£800), so that the stake will altogether be worth about 41060. The work of art in question is a reduction in silver of the celebrated statue of William I. of Nassau, Prince of Orange, surnamed the Taciturn, the first Stadtholder. Its execution has been confided to the firm of Hunt and Roskell, of Bond-street, London. The original statue is by the Count de Nieuwerkerke, the Director of the Fine Arts in France, and ornaments the Place Royale at the Hague.

In order that each of our readers as are interested in horseracing may have due information, and thereby an opportunity for competing in this great inter-national struggle, we cannot do better than translate the following conditions from the official programme:—

"*Baden-Baden Races, Sept. 5*, 1861.—Steeplechase (Gentlemen Riders).—Splendid silver statuette, presented by his Majesty the King of the Netherlands and his Highness the Duke of Nassau, added to a purse of 300 fredericks (£360), for horses of any age, race, or country. Weight, 11st. 6lb. Any winner of a steeplechase or hurdle-race exceeding in value £90 to carry 10lb. extra; exceeding £180, 15lb. extra. Entry, 10 fredericks (£8 10s.). The entries to go to the second horse, less 20 fredericks for the third. Distance about four English miles. The list of entries will remain open till four o'clock in the afternoon of Sept. 1, up to which time engagements will be received by the Baron de Geman, one of the stewards, at Baden. The course will be gone over by the different competitors the day before the race, as usual on similar occasions."

We hear that this important steeple reunion has already excited much attention in the racing circles of London, Paris, Berlin, and Vienna; and the racecourse of Baden-Baden will no doubt be the scene on the 5th of September next of a most exciting race, taking place as it will at the height of the *saison des eaux*, when so large a portion of the world's aristocracy of rank and mind is sojourning in the neighbourhood of the health-imparting Brunnen.

SILVER STATUETTE OF WILLIAM THE TACITURN, A PRIZE FOR THE FORTHCOMING INTERNATIONAL STEEPLECHASE AT BADEN-BADEN.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, PARSONAGE, AND SCHOOLS, HANGER-LANE, STAMFORD-HILL.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

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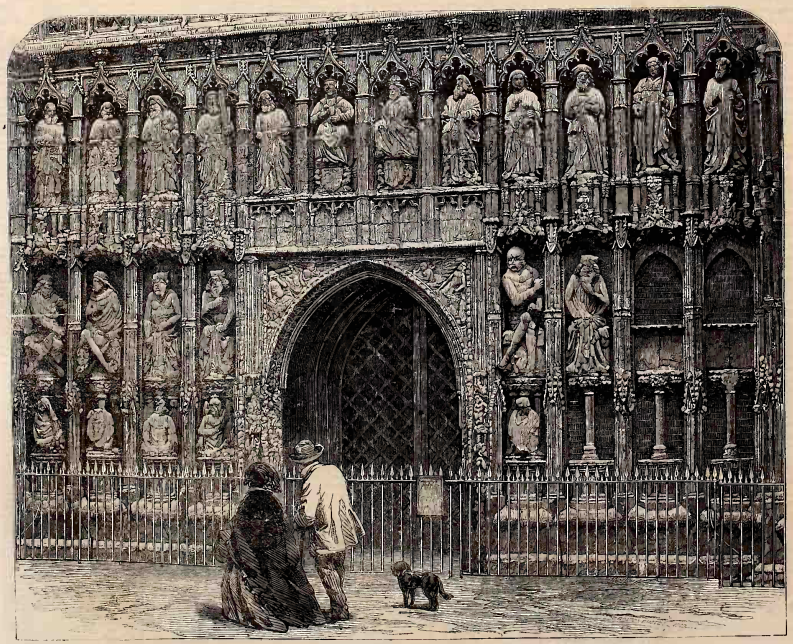
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 1104.—VOL. XXXIX.] SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1861. TWO SHEETS AND COLOURED SUPPLEMENT } TENPENCE

OUR HARVEST.

In this country our whole economy seems to be based on a system of equipoise. It is avowedly the case in our political constitution; it is to be traced more or less in our social arrangements; it certainly exists in our climate; and, by no means least, it prevails in our producing power. We are essentially a commercial and manufacturing people; but the balance of our prosperity is unquestionably preserved by our agricultural development. If anything were wanted to prove that the time has not yet arrived when our urban industry is to be wholly predominant as our means of wealth and subsistence it was to be found in the experience of last year. When a Chancellor of the Exchequer deliberately states that a bad harvest cost England twenty-three millions in money, the assertion proves the value of the principles by which our dealings with the question of the food of the people are now regulated, and equally proves the existence of that balance of production to which we owed our safety. Happily for us those branches of our industry which depend on commerce and manufacture provided for us the money which went to supply our agricultural deficiency; but the very fact of that demand on one source of our prosperity demonstrated unmistakably the necessity of the other. The nice adjustment of our economic machinery was found equal to the occasion; but that is no reason why we should not be unwilling to see another and an immediate strain put upon its capability. Who but remembers the circumstances of this time last year, which converted us all into watchful meteorologists, when, after a summer deluge, we hoped against hope for that sunshine which would avert from us a blighted autumn? That misfortune, however, came upon us: the harvest was drowned; and although Nature, bountifully rectifying her inequalities, opened to us the vast supplies of other lands—Egypt, America, Russia, Germany, and even France—and we obtained such stores of corn as perhaps never were made the subject of sea transit before, and we suffered no hunger, though the severity of the crisis was not aggravated by those famine prices of bread which artificial and unjust legislation used to create, yet we paid so heavily in money for that which we were only too glad to obtain that he would be a bold man indeed who could view without apprehension a repetition of the operation. The hope and the prayer for such climatic influences as would secure us this year against a deficient harvest have been therefore earnest.

There have been times, indeed, when apprehension with regard to the harvest has reached almost to the height of panic. A favourable seedtime, and a fair period of early growth, seemed



THE BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION AT EXETER: WEST SCREEN OF EXETER CATHEDRAL.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 203.

as if they were about to be neutralised by a wet June and a stormy July; and the worth of sunshine a fortnight ago was estimated at the rate of two millions a day. Although there has been a good deal of rain, it has been accompanied by a remarkable continuance of high winds, which constituted at least a drying process for the corn; and if the ripening effects of the sun have not hitherto been all that could have been wished, yet it may now be safely said that we have the promise of at least a good and almost a bountiful harvest. Already in many parts of the country—in Kent and the eastern counties especially—most of, if not all, the corn has been successfully gathered, and, while the yield is average in quantity, the quality is said to be excellent. It is stated on authority that the well-filled ear will yield the largest proportion of flour ever known. So generally is this the case that of 1200 quarters of new wheat sold in the London Corn Market last week there was a difference of only 5s. between the value of the best and the inferior, while samples of last year's yield are still selling at from 34s. to 68s. per quarter. Perhaps, on the whole, this is a more advantageous state of things than that which belongs to a very abundant yield, and which is usually accompanied by a great diversity of quality. Flour prepared from mixed grain is not considered to be of the best kind, and is sold in the shape of bread which is at once unwholesome, unnutritious, and unprofitable; in fact, is to them dear rather than cheap, as it seems. It is believed that three or four millions of foreign wheat will be found adequate to supply any deficiency of quantity in our home growth. For this it is to be more than probable that neither the places of supply nor the means to pay for it will be wanting.

In our estimate of the effects of our own harvest on the necessities of the coming year it is indispensable that we should not keep out of sight the significant fact that the harvest in France is decidedly deficient. One source, if not the main one, is curious enough. We all know that France is the head-quarters of cookery, that there the transmutation of doubtful substances into pleasant edible matter has reached a remarkable perfection. Some wags of that country—notable among them M. St. Hilaire—have long devoted themselves to attempts to increase the circle within which animal food is now bounded, and it is more than suspected that efforts to introduce hippophagy which have been recently made have become actually more to the hold accomplices of the name than the sensation of the thing. Although it has not yet been ascertained that the famous sauce with which a man might eat his grandmother has been applied to that cannibalic process, yet we know that many things, such as snails—frogs of course—and other such "small deer," enter into that not-as-dear as which Henry IV. sighed for, and every one of his subjects should always have a fowl. But we did not know until now that there was such succulence in the common birds of the fields and the hedgerows as to cause them to enter so largely into the consumption of the people, and to be called on each year to diminish their own existence, but operates directly on the harvest in France. Owing to the absence of these little insect-eaters the corn has been devoured by a grub or worm, and the authorities, having received an able and decided report from a Commission of Inquiry, are about to put in force a system of warfare on the cock robins hawk similar to those by which we foster our pheasants and partridges. But, however half ludicrous the cause, the effect is certain, that France will have to import corn largely this year.

Whatever may be the condition of the crops in America, the state of the body politic renders any large cereal exportation from that country at least problematical. No doubt efforts will be made to convert as much of its produce into money as is possible, if only for the purpose of bringing within that territory the sinews of war. Looking at the question from this point of view, we cannot but see an additional, although a remote, cause of congratulation in the hopes of an adequate harvest in this country. Supposing that we had to demand and to pay for in money a similar supply of corn from America this year as we had to ask in 1800, and supposing that that country was able to give us half that we asked, there would be at once a direct stimulus and sustentation afforded to that unhappy civil war which is raging. The influence of England's fiat in every country in the world, openly or silently, as the case may be, and probably even before his hereditary and now constitutional more felt, however little acknowledged, than is that region which we yet call, and hope still to call, the United States of America. It will be something to be proud of if the plenty of England should indirectly contribute to the peace of America. It would not be difficult to point out how the absence of this disturbing cause which interfere with the facile working of our political, social, and commercial arrangements, and which turn on a good or bad harvest, would operate on the tranquillity of Europe; but with that part of the subject we do not propose to deal.

Let us trust that we are now able to congratulate ourselves that we have escaped what was certainly a great danger and might have proved a great calamity. We have heard of late *ad nauseam* of the political indifference, amounting to somnolency, of the people of this country; but it needs no ghost to tell us whence such apathy is derived. In our local governments, in our parishes and our vestries, it is often—if not always—found that the most prosperous men in their own affairs are the least busy in those of their special and particular public. The fact is that full employment and adequate return for labour leaves our sinewy artisan and our skilled mechanic little time to trouble themselves with abstract defects in the machinery of the State; and their idea of injustice, if it be aroused at all, is directed more towards the question of wages and short or long time than to the assertion of mere political rights. But suppose famine prices of food, with its necessary accompaniments of commercial depression, diminished trade and manufacture, and all the evils of enforced idleness and distress pressing on the millions who now are reaping the blessings of employment, then one trade at least, that of agitator, will flourish, and, as usual, the cry of political oppression will be raised, and the delusion that representative rights and peace and plenty are necessarily coeval and inseparable will become rife, and that to an extent which it is not easy to measure. It is undoubted that the disappointment of positive capital last year for the purchase of cotton has had a direct effect on commerce in general; and, rich as we are, it is more than doubtful whether we could bear another equal or nearly equal displacement of that kind this year. It is, therefore, with a view to an interest, and that wide and deep as it is large, all-comprehensive, and instant interest of the whole community, that we anticipate, not without good reason, well-filled barns and all the glories and joys of a good harvest. All that wise legislation and the adoption of true principles in regard to the supply of the prime article of food can do to meet the exigencies of Nature, as exemplified in diversity of seasons, has been done in England, and the means provided have been proved adequate to ordinary and even to extraordinary emergencies. But as it is not in the power of man to meet every exigency, which is dependent on the decrees of Providence, let us be thankful, indeed, if in this season we have evidence of the beneficence which bids the earth to bring forth her increase to glad the heart of man.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Accounts speak of the Emperor of the French as thoroughly enjoying her retirement at Biaus-Bonnes, and deriving great benefit from her visit. Her Majesty's nephew and children, the Duke and the Duchess of Alba, are daily with her. The Emperor and the Prince Imperial are at the camp at Chalons, where they are to spend a short time, and are accompanied by about 20,000 men. On the frontiers at Saint-Bonnes, whence they proceed together as *Travelle* to Biarritz.

The *Moniteur* denies the report that M. St. Georges had been replaced in his post of director of the Imperial printing establishment for embezzlement in the finance department, and says "the reason for this change has nothing to do with M. St. Georges's connection with the establishment, upon the honourable character of which no imputation is cast."

The last of the Convention concluded between Great Britain and France by which the free emigration of Frenchmen to the French colonies has been published. It provides for the residence of British consular agents to regulate the embarkation of the labourers at other British or French ports, and requires the consent of the emigrant or the due care of the labourers on the voyage, for the manner of their behaviour, the non-separation of families, their return to their native places in certain cases, and other arrangements for the proper management of the emigration. The Convention is to come into operation from the 1st of July, 1861, and to have effect for three years, after which, unless the notice be given for its cessation. The British Governor-General of India is to have the right to suspend emigration from the French colonies to one or various French colonies, in case he has reason to believe that proper measures have not been taken for the protection of the emigrants. In any such case, however, the French Government will have the right of putting an end to the Convention altogether if it should think proper.

ITALY.

Some Ministerial changes at Turin, and a misunderstanding with General Garibaldi at Naples, are reported. A despatch of last Saturday week announced the resignation of Signori Cantelli and Biaxio, and that Count Cavour and Cialdini had undertaken the management. The latter report was repeated on Saturday by the *Opinione*. Under date of Sunday, however, we are told—"The rumour of General Cialdini's resignation is unfounded. He will remain at his post until the accomplishment of his mission. Signori Cantelli and Biaxio have resigned, and will remain in office only till Parliament has been prorogued."

Frequent telegrams report progress in General Cialdini's mission of suppressing brigands and reactionists. News from the province of Avellino states that the reactionists had been completely beaten or taken in flight.

The 11th of next month is the anniversary of the entry of Garibaldi into Naples, and the Government are preparing great fêtes for the occasion. It is thought that Garibaldi will himself be present.

The Fête Napoléon, Thursday week was celebrated at Turin by a religious service at the Church of the Lazarites; at Naples by "a magnificent illumination and procession."

At Rome the fête was equally well observed. The Pope gave his solemn benediction to the Military Corps at the Vatican, the streets were illuminated, and General Goyon gave a grand dinner. "Tranquillity and perfect order," adds the telegraph, "prevail at Rome, although a number of Mazzinian agents have received a subscription to the Cavour monument continue, notwithstanding the efforts of the police to prevent it."

The first anniversary of the Archiconfrèrhood of St. Peter's Pence has just been celebrated at Rome. Monsignor Nardi, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Corfu, has been the principal promoter. The 85,000,000 Catholics of France have given in two years 4320,000 sterling; Austria has given 3200,000; Catholic Belgium's subscription to the Canon monument continues, notwithstanding the efforts of the police to prevent it.

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RUSSIAN POLAND.

The growing fermentation which in Poland is further manifested by serious disturbances which occurred last Saturday at Kalisz in consequence of the arrest of an apothecary. Crowds assembled and demanded his release, which seems to have been granted. The demonstrations of popular discontent were rather increased than restrained by this concession, and on the Marshal, the civil commissariat had been called out and had threatened to fire on the people that the multitude dispersed.

Intelligence from the proper carrying out of the provisions of the new electoral law and an explanation of the manner in which the electoral lists have been formed is published at Warsaw on Monday, in reply to complaints from several citizens. M. Wielopolski has been appointed a Privy Councillor of the first class, and a Senator and Councillor of State. He also retains the two ministerial portfolios which he already holds. The Emperor, in an autograph letter, has expressed his thanks to M. Wielopolski for the zeal which he has displayed in the public service. General Suchozanet, Governor of Warsaw, left that city on Monday night.

THE EAST.

The Sultan continues to effect reforms.

The leaders of the insurgents in the Herzegovina are said to have declared that they will not lay down their arms until the son of Omar Pasha is reported to have approved their proposal that commissioners from the Austrian and Russian Embassies at Constantinople shall meet them on their islands.

Prince Michael opened the Skuptschina at Belgrade on Monday. In his speech he announced to the Assembly the preparation of several legislative measures and the organisation of a national militia. The Prince also spoke of Prince Gortschin's mission to Constantinople, to attain the object of which, he said, nothing would be neglected.

With regard to the emigration of Christians from the neighbouring Turkish provinces the Prince said, "The Servians, united to the Christians of Turkey by the ties of race and religion, could not remain indifferent to their fate. Servia was therefore open to them. The security of the frontiers of the Principalities and of Turkey is thus assured." The Prince has merely addressed a congratulatory letter to the Sultan on his accession to the throne, sending a deputation, as was expected.

LATEST NEWS FROM ABROAD.

The following telegrams were received at Mr. Reuter's office yesterday (Friday):—

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.—Pesth, Aug. 22.—The following is the text of the Royal rescript, in reply to the address of the Hungarian Diet, as read to both Houses of the Diet to-day by Field Marshal Count Haller, the Royal Commissioner:—"Seeing that the Hungarian Diet has not obeyed the requests which have been addressed to it, and that we can hardly expect any further beneficial action from a Diet which, by the continued subsidence of disagreements, by entirely misunderstands its highly important mission in such difficult circumstances as to declare the way to be absolutely closed against any possible arrangement, because its demands, which in their extent exceed the bounds of admissibility, could not be acceded to, we find it necessary to dissolve the present Diet, and at the same time reserve ourselves the right of assembling a new Diet, possibly within six months from this time."

Pesth, Aug. 22.—A collision between the military and civilians took place at Arad on the evening of St. Stephen's Day on account of national airs having been sung by the populace. Five of the people were wounded on the occasion.

SWITZERLAND.—Berne, Aug. 22.—The proposals of the Italian Government in reference to the Tessino hitherto not being acceptable to the Federal Council, the latter has resolved upon the temporary occupation of the Confederate on this question.

MONTENEGRO.—Paris, Aug. 22.—The *Pays* of this evening says:—"Three engagements have recently taken place in the Herzegovina in which the Turks were the aggressors. Omar Pasha, however, issued a proclamation declaring that the Sultan accords all the demands made by the Montenegrins."

ROME.—Paris, Aug. 22.—The *Patrie* of this evening says:—"Mgr. Chigi has been appointed Papal Nuncio at Paris. It is said that the Duc de Grammont will return to Rome."

PRUSSIA.

The King of Prussia arrived at Cologne from Meyence last Saturday evening, and was met at the station by the Prince and Princess, who had arrived from England in the afternoon. His Majesty and their Royal Highnesses proceeded to the Cathedral, which is illuminated, in an open carriage, and were saluted with the most enthusiastic acclamations. His Majesty afterwards made his appearance at the balcony of the palace, when he was received with the most spontaneously rung by the people. On Sunday morning the King took leave of the Prince and Princess, and continued his journey to Osland, where he intends to remain for three weeks. Their Royal Highnesses departed for Gotha by Dusseldorf and Cassel.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

The Emperor has, it seems, resolved on dissolving the Diet at Pesth. Field Marshal Count Haller arrived as that city on Wednesday, amended in said, with the Imperial authority to close the Chamber.

In anticipation of such an issue, the Lower House held a sitting on Wednesday to consider their way through the gloomy future. The House passed by acclamation a motion proposed by M. Kossuth calling upon the House, in case of the dissolution of the Diet, to enter an energetic protest against the violation of the Pragmatic Sanction and the arbitrary acts committed by the Government. Baron Vay afterwards spoke in the same sense, and was cheerfully received. The deputies embraced each other before separating.

The Upper House of the Hungarian Diet continued on Thursday in the declaration passed in the Lower House that the dissolution of the Diet is an illegal act.

It is generally thought that the dissolution of the Diet will be the precursor of grave events.

The town of Talya, near Zemblin (Hungary), was almost entirely destroyed by fire last week. Three churches were burnt down.

The *Patrie* comments in not very measured language upon the fact of the Bishop of Oxford having preached in the Catholic manner, where, by the permission of the Governor, they went through their evolutions.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—The *South Australian Register* of the 26th of June brings us very satisfactory statements of the colonial prosperity:—"Perhaps in no period of the colony's history have the indications of general progress been more strongly marked. The population has increased, since last year, the wheat produce being considerably greater than was anticipated by the most sanguine. The quantity of cereal produce for the year 1860 is in excess of the exports of the corresponding period of 1860. And the present season, so far as we can learn, will be equally favourable. The crops have been got safely into the ground, a large additional quantity of land has been broken up, and the rains have been most abundant. The pastoral interest has also been greatly benefited by the improvements in the seasons. The lambing has been unusually good, and the clip of wool is likely to be heavy. The increase in mineral produce will be considerable, when the arrangements now making for smelting our copper ores are completed. In connection with this the Government will probably show the population of the colony to be upwards of 140,000. The immigration to the end of the year is estimated at 1,500 persons over the number who have left the colony in the same period. The land sales up to the 31st December last were 30,000*l.* more than during the corresponding period of last year. The railway receipts have also been largely increased.

According to the journals of Constantinople, locusts have appeared in the district of Bulair, and a swarm of 20,000 okes in weight is about 30*l.* have already been destroyed.

The Earl of Derby's visit to Liverpool last week, cut the first sod of the Ruthbeal and Newcastle Railway. This railway will run from the Ruthbeal station of the Limerick and Foyne Railway by the town of Ruthbeal to the town of the same name, a distance of about eighteen miles, and is a favourable business of the town of Limerick, and the extensive farming districts of the county of Kerry lying north of it.

Several of the magistrates acting for the counties of Worcester and Bedford, in which the Redditch needle trade chiefly are situated, have published a protest against the assertions contained in the report of the Select Committee on Combinations and Conspiracies, as to the state of morals in the "Black Country." Lord Lyttelton, the Lord Lieutenant of Worcester, and Mr. Charles Cocking, M.P., describe it as "exaggerated and undeserved."

GARIBALDI AND CAVOUR.—The *Diritto* of Turin publishes intelligence from Caprera to the 7th, giving some account of Garibaldi's health and opinions on affairs in general:—"Signor Basteli, who has been entrusted with his medical treatment by Signor Cordova, and who visited the 4th never left the house. Since that day he has remained in bed, and now nothing remains of his wound but a slight pain. Basteli has left with a worthy theology by the use of the vapour baths. Every one knows with what energy he directs in Rome the subject of the reconciliation with the communion of Rome. Garibaldi is the declared enemy of the Ministry, and does not, he says, leave the island. He has formally declared that the Ministry has been overthrown by public opinion, and that the country is dissatisfied and better from all nations who are labouring for the great cause of independence and unity. Rescues for abandoning the cause of Italy, and he gives in according to that political intelligence which in the present time he has at his hand in connection with such matters, and the personal welfare of his country.

STATISTICS OF THE POPULATION OF FRANCE.—An important and valuable work entitled "Statistique de France," has just appeared. A few days since by the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, contains some interesting details respecting the population of France in 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, and 1860. It appears that the number of marriages in 1857 was 283,100 of which 185,000 were celebrated in the country, 98,100 in the provincial towns; and 207,200 in the rural districts. The tables show that the number of marriages participated in during large towns than in the country; and the number of marriages, instead of decreasing, as some persons suppose, is gradually increasing. It also appears that 14 per cent of widowers marry again, and only 7 per cent of the widows. Second marriages are also more frequent in towns than in the country. In the department of the Seine 1 out of every 11 women marries a second time; in the rural districts, 1 out of 16. The disproportion between the number of births in the country and in the Seine than in the rural districts. The tables give rise to an interesting observation relative to the proportion between the sexes. The returns of births show that the proportion of male children is greater in the country than in towns: for the years 1856-57. If this difference should continue to manifest itself with the same regularity it would seem to show that the greater number of boys are born of parents whose ages are nearly the same. In 1856 the average duration of wedded life in France was twenty-five years; in 1860 it was only twenty-three years and two months, and the rate of mortality above a district increase. One-third of the men and about half of the country people in France are unable to sign their names. In the latter, however, every 1 man in 10 and 1 woman in 4 are unable to write. The populations of the provincial towns hold an intermediate position between the Seine and the rural populations.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

By the steamers Anglo-Saxon and City of Baltimore we have received New York journals to the 9th and telegrams to the 10th inst.

BELLIGERENT OPERATIONS ON SEA AND LAND.

There has been some fighting since our last in Western Virginia and Missouri to the advantage of the Federalists. General Rosencrantz, in the former region, has telegraphed to Washington that the rebels in the Kanawha valley have surrendered, and requested that the mail service may be re-established. He arrived at Dog Spring, nineteen miles south of Spring field, Missouri, on the 5th inst., and has taken place in which the Secessionists were worsted. In the latter a body of United States cavalry, under Colonel Lyon, 270 strong, had a skirmish on the 2nd inst. with a body of infantry more than ten times their number, was driven back with a loss of killed and 30 wounded; while 40 of the flight of the former were killed, and 44 wounded.

The coast of North Carolina, which has never been thoroughly blockaded, is swarming with privateers, who prey upon Northern commerce, and take their prizes into port without molestation. Newbern, in that State, is a favourite rendezvous. Land batteries are erected at several points to protect the privateer from her pursuer. *Sir Alexander*, a steamer plying between Galveston and Louisiana, was captured on the 1st inst. by the blockading squadron off Galveston Bar and on the 1st inst. the United States' frigate St. Lawrence sunk a privateer off Charleston. The privateer, watching the ship-of-war for a merchantman, came out of Charleston harbour, and fired into her. The St. Lawrence returned a broadside with shell, which struck the crew over the starboard bow, and the remaining thirty-six have been sent to Fort Mifflin, before Philadelphia.

ARMY NEWS.

The "grand army of the Potomac," the army of the Upper Potomac, and the garrison in and around Fort Monroe are inactive, and their correspondents to say nothing of his movements, a caution which the prudence and patriotism of the editor will doubtless follow. From the Fort Monroe letters we learn that the new three-year volunteers "are not equal to the deputed three months men, and the cause of secession is the more well filled." From other sources we are informed that the young commander, who inspires the greatest confidence, is brigading the newly-arrived regiments.

General Butler, at Fort Monroe, reports that he is in possession of 900 negroes—men, women, and children, and writes for a further supply. War to know what he is to do with them, advising, at the same time, that they be liberated. The reply of Secretary Cameron has not yet appeared.

BULL RUN.

Full Southern accounts of the battle of Bull Run inform us that Jefferson Davis did not arrive on the field of battle until after the day was won, and that it was the arrival of General Kirby Smith with 9000 fresh troops changing the defeat of the rebels into a rout and the fortunes of the day. Not more than half of Johnston's division effected their junction with Beauregard in season to take part in the fight. An engine-driver bringing up troops from Richmond purposely ran the train off the track and delayed the arrival of the reinforcements. He was shot after conviction by the military for the cause he was supposed to be serving. General Lee, of South Carolina, Colonel Bartow, of Georgia, and Colonel Johnson, of Kentucky, were killed on the Confederate side. Colonel Wade Hampton, the richest man in the South, was severely wounded in the leg.

General M'Dowell has at last made a report of the Federal loss at Bull Run—Killed, 19 officers and 462 men; wounded, 64 officers and 947 men; missing, 50 officers and 1216 men. He also reports the loss of 23 pieces of artillery, 100 boxes of cartridges, 87 boxes of rifled-cannon ammunition, 99 boxes of all sorts of ammunition, 400 artillery-wagons, 3000 bushels of oats, 2500 muskets, and 8000 knapsacks and blankets.

THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

The Southern Congress is still in session at Richmond.

The Southern journals give a list of clergymen who are officers in the Confederate army.

It is stated that much British gold is in circulation at Richmond, which has been advanced for the new cotton crop.

CONGRESS.

The Federal Congress adjourned on the 6th inst., until the first Monday in December next. One of the measures was the increased pay of the soldiers and sailors by two dollars per month. The legislation of the late special Session, with the executive measures already accomplished, is a revolution in the finance of the Republic and armed the President with the prerogatives of a military despot. Among other far-reaching changes is one affecting the sub-Treasury and bank policy, for which the Democratic party strove so successfully a quarter of a century ago. The proceeds of the 250,000,000 dollars loan may remain in solvent banks until drawn out by the Government, instead of being paid immediately into the Treasury or sub-Treasury in gold and silver.

The assessments on gold and silver watches and pleasure-carriages were struck out of the tax bill by 77 votes to 66, seven members not having voted.

The President, it is said, yielded a very reluctant assent to the Act confiscating slaves used in aid of the rebellion.

Members of Congress were paid their 300 dols. salary, one sixth in gold and five sixths in Treasury notes, bearing six per cent interest. Henceforth all Government salaries will be paid in this sort of money. These notes remain in two years, and cannot be used by the banks for 5 per cent commission.

THE NORTHERN STATES.

The steamers from Europe bring frequent consignments of arms, chiefly on account of the several States.

Immigration has set off last autumn in consequence of the civil war, being at New York, the principal port, 50,000 for the first seven months of this year against 60,000 in the corresponding period of 1860.

The watering-places are deserted, and the hotel-keepers ruined; the prostration of business having left the Northern pleasure-seekers no money to spend, and the consequent stagnation of trade has thrown people out of employment.

The heat has been very great of late. On the 4th inst. the thermometer at St. Louis marked 105 degrees in the shade, and the next day fifteen deaths from *coup de soleil* were reported in the papers of that city.

Cholera, Mullen, and Co., the second dry-goods jobbing-house in the United States, and the owners of the largest store in Broadway, have failed, with liabilities amounting to more than £600,000. Their receipts from the South have been entirely cut off, and those from the West very scanty so.

CALIFORNIA.

Lady Franklin and her niece have arrived at San Francisco from the Sandwich Islands. The Irish of this city have held a meeting and resolved to send the remains of the late Irish exile, T. B. M'Manus, to Ireland by the first New York. The funeral preparations for him had taken place on the 20th instant, and the remains were to have been forwarded by the steamer sailing on the 21st.

THE BORDER STATES.

The West Virginia Convention met at Wheeling on the 6th inst., and received an address from Governor Letcher, for ever. In this they are acting in defiance of the Governments both of the United and Confederate States. The former desires the mountaineers to maintain their connection with the rest of Virginia, in order to be able to reorganize their local Government as the legal State Government. The latter would declare open rebellion against the Union if the State are obvious.

The people of Baltimore have given a public dinner to Messrs. Buckingham, of Kentucky, and Vallandingham, of Ohio, at the Eutaw House, in token of their appreciation of the courageous adherence by these two gentlemen of the cause of peace during the late special Session of Congress.

An explosion of a steam-boiler took place last Saturday at the new mills of Messrs. Benjamin and John Jones, in Newington, by which the engine-driver and his son were killed. Other workmen were so severely injured that some who were conveyed to the hospital are not expected to recover. The walls and roof of the building were blown into the air. The cause of the explosion is believed to have been a want of water in the boiler.

COUNTRY NEWS.

On Monday Mr. Bailey read a paper on "Cotton" before the Trade and International Law Section of the Social Science Association.

A monument to Bishop Hooper is to be laid by the Mayor of Gloucester, in that city, on the 26th inst. There is to be a grand ecclesiastical gathering on the occasion.

The work for the formation of the Locke Park at Barnsley has been commenced; and it is expected that all will be completed before the end of the year.

The ceremony of dedicating to public use a recreation-ground and drinking-fountain took place at Reading last Saturday, in the presence of a large crowd.

At Barnard Castle, on Wednesday week, a house occupied by an elderly woman, named Ann Chapman, caught fire, and before the flames could be extinguished the unfortunate woman was suffocated.

At Stalybridge, on Saturday last, the foundation-stone of a new mechanics' institution was laid by Mr. David Harrison in the presence of a large assemblage.

The South Lancashire election on Saturday last issued in the return of Mr. Egerton (Conservative), 9714; for Mr. Gaskell (Liberal), 9598.

George Smith, the young man who shot his father at Bromley, in Kent, on the 29th of May last, at Bromley, has confessed made a full confession of his guilt—fortify after he was compelled to "the condemned cell."

The marriage of Dion Boucicault, the dramatic author, with Miss Agnes Robertson, took place on Monday night. Not an article of furniture was saved. The flames were first seen by the bridegroom's mother.

As Mr. Moylard, of Grafton-street, Liverpool, was passing from one room to another the fall, breaking a leg which she was carrying at the time. A surgeon was immediately called, and reduced the fracture. Medical aid was instantly sent for, but life was extinct.

The new cemetery at Cheltenham has been consecrated by the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. The ceremony was then performed in the cemetery, Boston, to the late Mr. Herbert Jepson, member of that borough, and his son. It is of polished granite, in the form of an obelisk, on a square pedestal.

Frank Crossley, M.P. for the West Riding, laid the corner-stone of the new Methodist New Connexion Chapel in Horton Lane, Bradford, Park, Harrogate, on Tuesday week, in the presence of a large concourse of friends and gentlemen.

The inaugural address of the British Association is to be delivered by Mr. Fairbairn, on the evening of Sept. 4, at Manchester. The members are to be presented to the Mayor, by permission of the Earl of Ellesmere, at Worsley, to the number of six hundred, on the 12th proximo.

Mr. Peter Ellis, of Bolton, has died at the age of 104, one of a woman named Kain, living in Rochdale-road, Manchester, it was stated that she had had 22 of her children she had killed by everything but the 23 whilst intoxicated.

Mr. Frederick Peel has had a pleasant meeting with a body of his constituents at Drayton Manor, on the part of the people of Derby paid the right hon. gentleman a visit at his seat in Warwickshire, where a cordial and hearty welcome was given to Mr. Peel by his numerous and influential friends in a brief speech.

Mr. Hubbard, and his colleague in the representation of Sheffield were on Wednesday evening entertained at a banquet given in their honour by the Liberal Association, when addresses were delivered on public affairs at the moment, especially our foreign relations, and the present position of America, Australia, and Abyssinia were discussed.

At Warminster Common, Peter Tucker, aged fifty-nine years, had been engaged all day reaping, and when in a great perspiration drew some cold water from a pump and drank it. He was immediately seized with one of the cold water on the system, causing an accumulation of blood in the heart and the rupture of a vessel.

The inhabitants of Exeter have presented to Dr. Dinham, a well-known local physician, a piece of plate as a testimonial of their esteem for his skill and kindness in assist him in the good work in which he is engaged—namely, the building of a new Dispensary and Hospital for the sick poor. The nature of the testimonial, and the various sources from which it had spread.

Messrs. Ransome, Sims, and Sons launched from their shipbuilding yard at Ipswich, on Tuesday, a magnificent new steamer, built for Messrs. Ayrton, Saunders, and Co., of Liverpool, and named the *Orwell*. She is called the Ilva, is intended to carry light but valuable cargoes of tea, silk, &c. She is of 1000 tons burden, and is expected to be ready for sea in a few weeks.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and Sons launched from their shipbuilding yard at Richmond, on Tuesday, a magnificent new steamer, built for Messrs. Ayrton, Saunders, and Co., of Liverpool, and named the *Orwell*. She is called the Ilva, is intended to carry light but valuable cargoes of tea, silk, &c. She is of 1000 tons burden, and is expected to be ready for sea in a few weeks.

Some almshouses erected at old Ruckenham, Norfolk, by Mr. Colman, of Carrow Hall, were opened on Tuesday week. The new edifice some of the poor inhabitants were duly installed into their respective habitations and the whole of the day was devoted to festivity. Tea was provided each of the ten houses with 2s. per week and a ton of coals per annum. The trustees are Messrs. J. J. and R. J. Colman, Mr. Edward Lee Hamblett, and several clergymen and other gentlemen. Prizes were also distributed among the children attending the school of Old Buckenham.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST IRISH GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS.—Mr. Matthew Phibbs was hanged in front of the county goal of Sligo, on Friday, for the murder of Mr. William Callaghan, in Ballymore.

The bridge which was in course of construction over the River Bellin (about a mile from the Bowden Station on the Cheshire Midland Railway) fell on Monday, injuring four persons.

LANDSLIP.—The district of Slamannan, Falkirk, is in great commotion owing to an extraordinary movement of the late heavy rains—namely, the disruption and at a short distance of some land, called Auchinroy Moss, between Slamannan and Limerigg. A mass of land in Lesmahis, residing in Slamannan, and lacking corn from a farm-steading, on Monday morning, observed several portions of the land west from the dyke bottom, to the extent of at least three-fourths of a mile. This dyke is the boundary of a certain portion of the Slamannan estate. Great fissures have been done, a parish road having been covered, a quantity of arable land also taken from a portion of the Limerigg road rendered quite impassable. On Tuesday work the place was visibly moving.

A sad accident occurred near Flamborough on Monday. In the morning seven gentlemen went from Bridlington Quay to Flamborough in a boat worked by a boatman and a boy. One of the gentlemen, on reaching Flamborough, came up the cliff by the Scarborough road, while the others stuck to the boat, which left on her return voyage under the double disadvantage of a strong breeze and a heavy swell. Before she got round she shall caught the over-weighted craft, which hitched to one side. The passengers were thrown into the water, and the boat, relieved by the squall, righted under water, and in an instant the boat went down. Two fishing-vessels were at hand, but only two persons could be saved, the boatman and the youngest perishing. At the inquest, which was held on Tuesday, on the bodies recovered, a verdict of "Accidental death" was returned, the jury censured the boatman for overcrowding his boat.

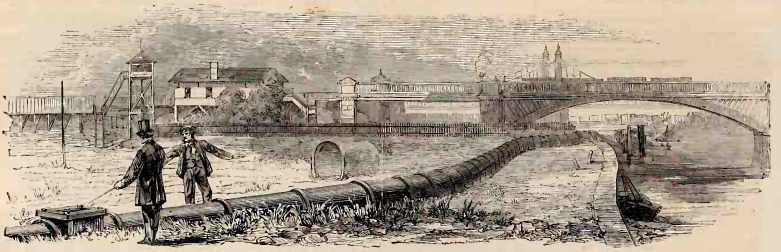
FIRE.—On Thursday week a fire broke out in the flax-spinning mill of the Messrs. Emerson, Belfast. The hands (women and girls) were at work at the time, and became terribly alarmed on perceiving the flames, as the staircase had caught fire. From a window these stokes hung, one girl, named Alice Mulligan, leaped to the ground, and sustained such injuries that she died in the afternoon. Two or three other girls were also injured by jumping from the windows, but not seriously, while a great many of the others escaped by descending in the descending lift, or by means of a rope attached to the window. The damage done to the property to the extent of about £20,000. It is believed that the fire originated from a lucifer match. There were in the "Old Ark Cotton Mills" a block of buildings which were destroyed by fire. The mills were not insured in consequence of the high premium asked and which fell on the several of the factories were seriously damaged by the water. The fire originated in the upper flat of the building, destroying the entire stock of two drapers, and injuring that of a third to the extent of £2000. It is stated that the mill will not be rather seriously damaged by the fire. The damage, however, while the engine-driver was endeavouring to save the ruin and destruction of the property, but that was in vain which such considerations could not be of any avail to the fire. The damage is estimated at £2000, and the proprietors are not insured.

MURDER.—William was therefore sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude.—Lord Stanley has appointed Mr. Edward Ellis, Q.C., to be Recorder of Mr. Baron Martin, returned in the case of John Warburton, of Rochdale, who was charged with the murder of his wife Ann Warburton, whose body was found in the canal at Rochdale.—Captain Wilson, formerly of the ship Express, which traded between Liverpool and the west coast of Africa, was charged at the Liverpool Assizes of his steward. The witnesses for the prosecution—all coloured seamen—told a story of almost incredible brutality. The jury contented for a few minutes from the statements of these men were not to be relied upon, and that the accused did from his ill-will to the captain. The jury at once acquitted him upon a verdict, and, one of their number having been seized with sudden illness, they left Mr. Baron Bramwell to finish the business. He was then tried on several other counts charging him with acts of barbarous cruelty towards other men for the purpose of intimidation.

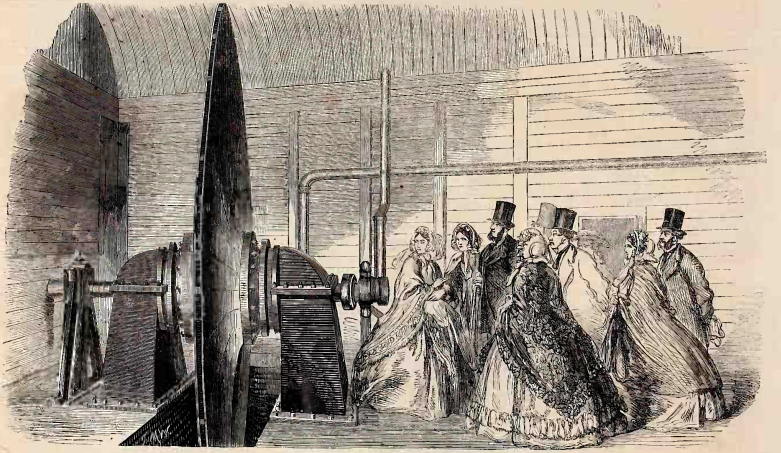
A schoolmaster at Chesterton, William Bainbridge, has been committed to the Quarter Sessions, Huntingdon, for three months' imprisonment for cruelly punishing a scholar, the magistrates saying that the prisoner "had so nearly murdered the child as he could."

A murder was committed at Fen Ditton, near Cambridge, last Saturday night. A young man, named Thomas Harvey, irritated by the objections of some property he had purchased, struck the auctioneer in the presence of her brother and several other persons. The murderer having behavioured in a most cruel manner to her own wife, threw himself on the ground in a fit of rage, and struck her with the fury of a madman, inflicting such injuries upon the woman that death was the expected result. The murderer was then secured and has not been heard of since.—Another murder has been committed at Hull. A man named Hall struck a gamekeeper over the head over his bones, on Sunday afternoon. Her throat was cut, and her nose, and the lower portion of her countenance was dreadfully mangled. The assailant was absent from home at the time. The police are said to be on the track of the man who killed the gamekeeper. Mr. Baron Bramwell, in his charge to the jury was observed.—A third case of death by violence occurred in Manchester on Monday. A man, named Alexander Dickson, was found in his wife, whom he accused of having pawned his clothes in order to satisfy her craving for drink. He struck her with a poker, which he threw at her head and dashed immediately. Death resulted from a fracture of the skull; and Dickson was then committed to take his trial for wilful murder.—An attempt at murder and suicide took place on Tuesday at Worcester. A young man, named Charles Pardoe, was charged with a young woman, and ordered to quit her threat, and then drew the razor across his own throat. Neither of the wounds proved to be dangerous.—On the 4th inst. a shocking instance of juvenile ferocity was displayed at Birkenhead yesterday week. Two boys, named Jones, aged 13, and Hall, aged 12, were in the yard, when one of them pulled out a knife and stabbed the other in the neck, causing instantaneous death. The boy Jones was taken into custody.

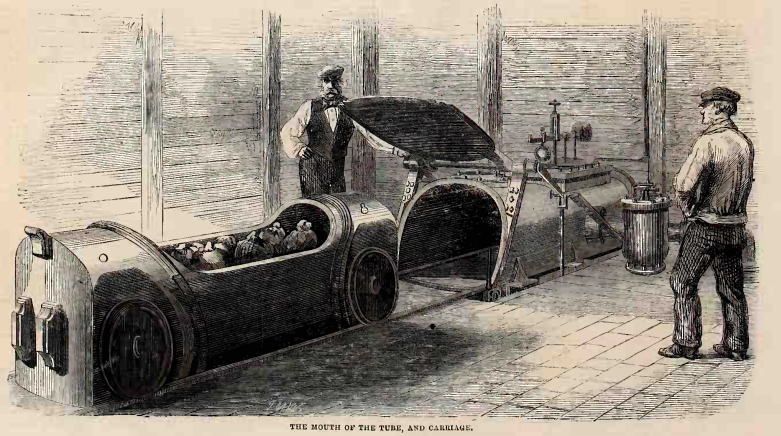
IS A PERAMBULATOR A NUISANCE?—This question has been already answered in the affirmative by the Queen's Bench, but at the Bristol Assizes, on Monday, was an indictment preferred against Mr. Maddox for an assault on a child in consequence of a perambulator. He has been for years a vexed question as to a right of the public to have a path to the Victoria Rooms, and to the Clifton Down. Mr. Maddox, Mr. Miles, was passing along the road, pushing before her a perambulator containing her child. The defendant, Mr. Maddox, is the owner of the disputed property. She said she had a right to go that way, and she should pass on. The defendant resisted upon the ground that she could not pass, and he had given her shoulder. The lady, however, was too nimble for the old gentleman, and she picked up the child and carried it over the disputed property. Mrs. Miles said the perambulator was a very small one. The judge asked if it was a child's. Mrs. Miles said it was. The judge asked if the Court see it.—Other witnesses stated that Bath chairs were continually driven on the path which Mrs. Miles had taken with her child.—In fine time immemorial—The perambulator was here put upon the table. It was a basket wicker one. The judge asked if Mr. Maddox wished the baby put into it.—Mr. Smith said he thought the baby and Mrs. Miles ought to be put in perambulator.—Mrs. Miles declined to put the baby in perambulator. She said she had a right to go that way, and she should pass on. The defendant resisted upon the ground that she could not pass, and he had given her shoulder. The lady, however, was too nimble for the old gentleman, and she picked up the child and carried it over the disputed property. Mrs. Miles said the perambulator was a very small one. The judge asked if it was a child's. Mrs. Miles said it was. The judge asked if the Court see it.—Other witnesses stated that Bath chairs were continually driven on the path which Mrs. Miles had taken with her child.—In fine time immemorial—The perambulator was here put upon the table. It was a basket wicker one. The judge asked if Mr. Maddox wished the baby put into it.—Mr. Smith said he thought the baby and Mrs. Miles ought to be put in perambulator. Yes: counsel thought the defendant to put them in perambulator.—The Judge and Court were convulsed with laughter at the ridiculousness of the circumstance, which was the first occasion of the width of a baby's crinoline.—Evidence having been heard, Mr. Justice Byles summed up. He said that the law was clear, and he might that had been put forward in the indictment. The real question was this—was the perambulator in which the child was placed a nuisance in the position in growing it? The perambulator was 14 in. in weight, and 15 inches in width. Had the defendant a right to put the child and carriage in the road, or might they be heard at the old stile, "What thing is it that thrusts on here upon me, in the morning, on my way to work, and on the large as a child? A little first was it on four legs, its knees were in front: then we walked upright, upon two legs, and walked about with a stick in our hand: and now if we meet a stick, or perhaps two crutches. A child, then, with its trust you might see a child in a wicker cart, walked with a stick or crutches. There formerly was a thing which was not now very common—a soldier's escort that was in a



THE PNEUMATIC LETTER AND PARCEL CONVEYANCE: THE DESPATCH-TUBE AT BATTERSEA.



SECTION OF DISC IN THE ENGINE-HOUSE.



THE MOUTH OF THE TUBE, AND CARRIAGE.

CAPE ALEX NEWFOUNDLAND, THE TERMINATION OF THE AMERICAN SYSTEM OF TELEGRAPHS.—SEE PAGE 184.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Aug. 25.—13th Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 26.—Prince Albert born, 1819.
TUESDAY, 27.—Liverpool Botanic Bank Tribs, 1848.
WEDNESDAY, 28.—St. Augustine. Moon's last quarter, 1h. 22m., p.m.
THURSDAY, 29.—St. John the Baptist.
FRIDAY, 30.—Louis Philippe died, 1850.
SATURDAY, 31.—Bargain died, 1685.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE.
FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 31, 1861.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.
1 5 | 1 31	2 0 | 2 26	2 55 | 3 21	3 50 | 4 16	4 45 | 5 11	5 40 | 6 6	6 35 | 7 1

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1861.

OUR kith and kin on the other side of the Atlantic are beginning to graduate in their self-constructed new school—war. It was a very pretty pageant as long as it was confined to strutting about in fantastic uniforms, winning the smiles of the New York beauties and fulminating furious tirades in newspapers. It is quite another thing now when what might have been a substantial success, or, at the worst, a drawn game, at Bull Run, has been converted into a *stampede*, in which "devil take the hindmost" seems to have been the only order of the day. Nothing comes out clearer now than that the illstarred attitude of the Northern states was undertaken on shallow to unwarlike and inexperienced politicians, and in utter defiance of the advice of the very few men of actual military experience who have commands in their army. A more wholesome condition of affairs has been inaugurated by the Bull Run rout. The thinking men are now advocating their posts in favour of volunteers who consider three years a far more reasonable allotment of time for fair drilling; and the American press generally has come to an understanding with the General, which tardily recognises the impolicy of publishing for your antagonist's benefit a daily programme of your movements and intentions, and the public of the States are universally recognising the truth and weight of the axiom so often laid down and so repeatedly laughed at by the public before the days of our volunteer corps by officers of experience, that drill—drill—drill is essential to the formation of an efficient soldier. Drill reduced to practice means the almost mechanical movement of the human machine in one direction or another, instantaneously consequent on the utterance of the word of command, whether by mouth or bugle. It is in this that the Northern levies were deficient, and it was for want of this that they were routed—a good lesson to our own volunteers, which Colonel M'Murdo has not been slow to impress on them.

The resignation—for such it really is—of Cialdini is a very sad disaster to the new Italian kingdom. The only substantial feature of grievance in the new Constitution was the removal of the centre of the Neapolitan Government to Turin. The only man so far discovered who seemed capable of grappling with such a grievance was Cialdini. He appears, however, to have been for the hampering influence of the Administration dispersed at Turin, and to have longer felt the weight of a certain foreign pressure constantly brought to bear, and he has at last thrown up in disgust a hand he felt he was debarred from playing in his own way, and which he at the same time felt he must play in his own way or not at all. It is a pity, as all true friends of the new kingdom had confidence in him, and his resignation will amazingly strengthen the hands of the brigands.

It is proverbial that trifles form the stock commodity for great men's quarrels—we are far from numbering the long-vexed Schleswig-Holstein question in the catalogue of trifles, but we may safely aver that to nine-tenths of our readers the points at issue are as utterly unknown as the track across the Rocky Mountains or the marriage portion of that celebrated Delaware tenant the Bending Willow? We only notice the matter here in order to call our readers' sympathies in behalf of a small country gallantly resisting the encroachments of a large one. It is notorious that Prussia, to whose amenities Englishmen have no particular claim to be indebted, has long been endeavouring to impress on Europe that its policy is the true index of German will. To assert that the claim may be reasonable, but we doubt if the other, specially the maritime, nations will recognise it when it is used to crush a small friendly Power under the hoofheel of a backram-clad idea.

The lamentable breach between Austria and Hungary has, we fear, widened too far for the Magyars to be content to surrender their ancient constitutional rights: the Emperor insists on his autocratic right to deal with them as he pleases. Timely concession—a wise policy—might have done much: but the proverbial archipelagic madness seems to have seized on men, and we have little to look for but civil commotion, with bloodshed on one side, and passive resistance—passive for how long!—on the other.

Harvest news is sad both from France and Italy. It is noteworthy that in the former country a formal scientific report has issued pointing out the serious injury inflicted on the crops by the systematic annihilation of small birds. What the disgusting ennui is to an Indian village the small bird is to the farmer's ground: he may consume some useful produce, it is true, in the shape of seeds, but this is as nothing compared with the results of his voracious energies among the deadliest foes of the crop. The French savans do not hesitate to ascribe a very large proportion of the dismal failure of the French crops this year to the systematic suppression of the small-bird tribe, and the consequent increase of worms, grubs, and insects.

We almost hesitate to accept as fact the very racy anecdote which has had the run of the press, and which professes to depict the interview between the Pope and the late Count Cavour's confessor. There are circumstances connected with the narrative which our lawyers would point to as throwing a great air of doubt on the whole story, the most prominent being that according to the laws of the Roman Catholic Church no ecclesiastical superior, not even the Pope himself, can call on a confessor to divulge what has been confided to him *sub sigillo*. Still the episode is a good one as it stands, and the eagerness of the Holy Father to catch at anything in the shape of a restoration an impressive lesson.

Why should the Liverpool folk take umbrage at the circumstance that a young middleman, who had obtained leave from his ship to visit his family, should have passed through their city with all the eagerness of a boy coming home for the holidays, instead of staying on his road some dreary hours to listen to that inevitable effusion in which Mayors and Corporations are wont to express their "desire to approach" an illustrious personage with sentiments of, &c.? We are sure Prince Alfred must no longer imagine that the great commercial capital: and we rather guess that his Royal Highness's ante-luncheons on the occasion would, when done into the vernacular, have come out something like "Oh, bother! I want to go and see mamma."

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

Chichester Cathedral is reopened after Divine service performed portion having been screened off.

The Dean of Carlisle has accepted a parochial charge in that city—namely, the incumbency of Christ Church—the sanctuary of the Chapter of the Cathedral.

The Rev. A. Dawson, Curate of St. Gabriel's, Pimlico, has been appointed secretary to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Ireland.

A church school was opened on the 16th inst. at Hawthorn, a hamlet in the parish of Easington, Durham. It has been built at the expense of R. L. Pemberton, Esq., High Sheriff of the county.

The restoration of the chancel of the Church of St. John the Baptist at Banbury, Worcestershire, was celebrated by special services on Wednesday, the 14th inst., when a sermon by the Archdeacon of Worcester was delivered, and a collection effected at the expense of the patron, H. P. Vernon, Esq., of Hanbury Hall, and the Rector, the Rev. Christopher Bagot.

The new organ which is being erected in the Cathedral of Llandaff, at a cost of £1000, will be opened with the procession, when the Rev. T. E. Owen preaches. But the handy-occasion for the use of the organ and a sermon will be preached by the Bishop of Winchester, formerly Bishop of Llandaff. The Right Rev. Lord Alwyne Compton is the present Bishop.

On Monday week the chief stone of a church in Millbrook, near Southampton, was laid by the Rev. Sir Stephen R. Glynne, Bart., Harleian, the owner of a large cotton-mill in the village, having contributed handsomely to the building fund. The site of the church is the property of the Earl of Stanhope, who also gives an acre of land for a parsonage-house. The church is to seat 1000 persons.

The Earl of Devon laid the foundation-stone of new national schools for Honiton on the 1st inst. There was service in the parish church at 11.30, an excellent sermon being preached by the Rector after which a procession, headed by the school children, was formed to the site of the new buildings, which are in the Gothic style. The ceremony having been performed, and the stone duly laid, the Earl of Devon addressed the people. A dinner then took place, when the Rev. Sir Stephen R. Glynne, Bart., and others, were entertained until a late hour, when the exhibition of a balloon closed the festivities of the day.

The Archbishop of York commenced the primary visitation of the diocese on the 13th inst. at Wakefield. On Wednesday he visited the section of the clergy at Doncaster; continuing his visitation according to the following arrangement:—Thursday, Aug. 15, Rotherham; Friday, Aug. 16, Motley; Tuesday, Aug. 27, Scarborough; Wednesday, Aug. 28, Beverley; Thursday, Aug. 29, Hull; Friday, Aug. 30, Howden. Lords of all manors were cautioned until a late hour, when the exhibition of a balloon closed the festivities of the day.

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SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL.—An interesting meeting took place yesterday week in the board-room of the above society. The object was to welcome the bishop elect of Sierra Leone, the Right Rev. the Bishop of Labuan to six young men about to proceed as missionaries to Borneo, under the superintendence of the bishop. Among the persons present were the Bishop of Kingston, Rev. T. Sharp, Bishop Designate of Labuan; Rev. Dr. Bullock, Rev. Dr. Angelbis Collier, Rev. Canon Harvey; P. Cazenove, Esq., Q.C., and a number of ladies. The Bishop of Labuan, having been introduced to the meeting by the bishop of the diocese, during them some excellent practical advice in reference to the important duties which they were about to undertake. The Bishop of Kingston also delivered a short address. The names of the missionaries going out are the Rev. Messrs. Thomas, F. N. W. R. Evans, Wilkinson, Gomes, D. L. Schuder, and J. Richardson. They have sailed from London in the Ibis.

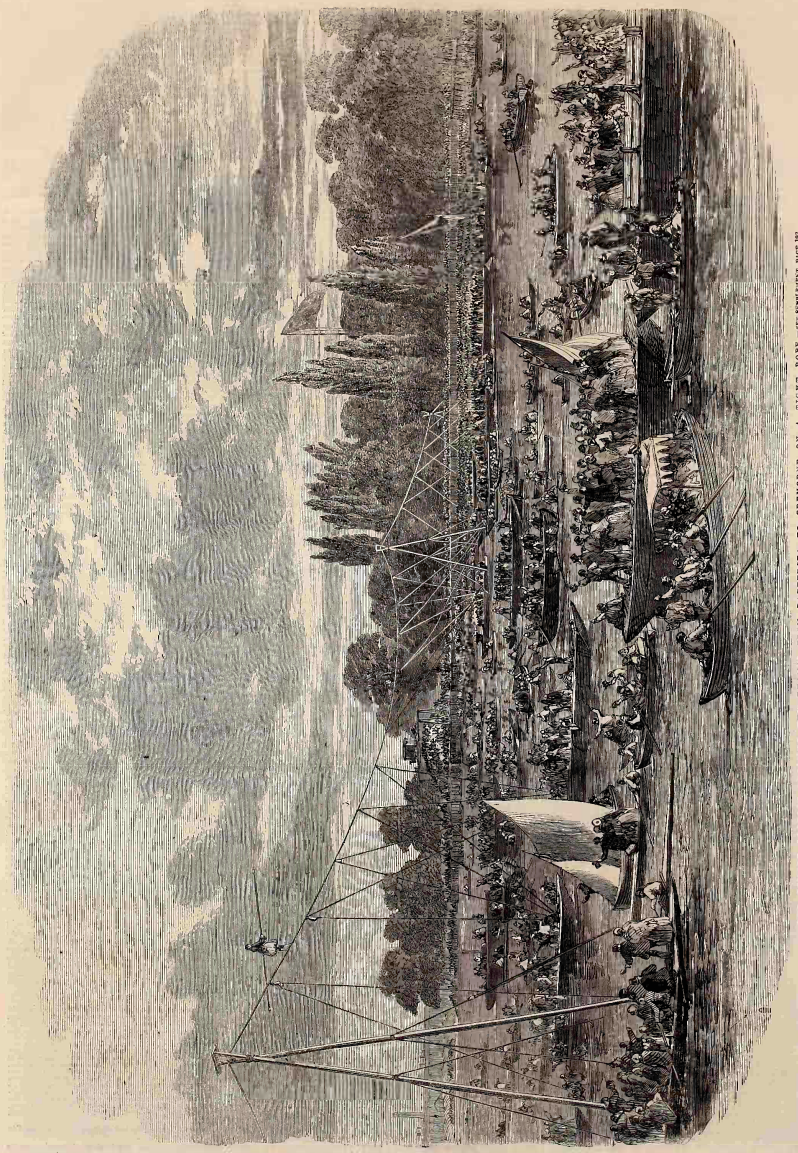
PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Rectories*: The Rev. R. B. Vaughton to Westborough (St. and Jud. mediety, with the vicarage of Long Bennington annexed), Lincoln.—The Rev. Edward Hall (Corpus) to Bexley, Rev. W. J. Williams to Saltfleetby St. Clement, Lincolnshire. *Vicarages*: The Rev. R. W. Jelf, Canon of Christ Church, Oxford, to Pluckley, Kent.—The Rev. Rees Bevan, B.A. Lewis to St. James's, Wolverhampton; Rev. W. T. Rede to Tamworth.—The Rev. J. Bowstead to the Rev. T. Bell Bowstead, to Ince Blundell.—The Rev. G. Pilkington to the Mossleas Industrial Schools, Pilkington, near Manchester.—The Rev. Thomas Pennington, Incumbent of St. Peter's, Cowgate to St. John's, Chatham; Rev. W. W. M'Guinness to Verndun Episcopal Chapel, Lambeth.—The Rev. Augustus Rees, Ch. B. Lecturer of St. Paul's, Bayswater; Rev. G. Collins to Lasher Dyke, near Bradford; Rev. G. S. Hodges to Bromsgrove, Worcestershire

ARTISTIC CONGRESS AT ANTWERP.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

Antwerp, Aug. 21.

THE long-talked-of *Vite Congrès et Solennités Artistiques* have just come off here with extraordinary *éclat* (started only by one or two drawbacks, which will be presently mentioned); and the population of this ancient city, augmented by countless visitors from all parts of Europe, are just beginning to simmer down into their ordinary equanimity, and to recover their senses from the din of sounds and of effulgent colours, decorations, illuminations, &c., which have filled up every moment of the festive days. Before I proceed to the more detailed description, you may, perhaps, wish to know something of matters of description, you may, perhaps, wish to know something of matters of description, you may, perhaps, wish to know something of matters of



THE FEMALE BLONDIN CROSSING THE THAMES FROM BATTERSEA TO CREMORNE ON A TIGHT ROPE.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 185.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO IRELAND.

KENMARE HOUSE, KILLARNEY, THE SEAT OF VISCOUNT CASTLEROSSE.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

MUCKROSS HOUSE, THE SEAT OF THE RIGHT HON. COLONEL H. A. HERBERT, M.P.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO IRELAND.

As will be seen in another column, her Majesty has arrived safely at the Viceregal Lodge, Dublin, according to the well-arranged programme of the Royal movements in Ireland her Majesty—who holds a grand review to-day (Saturday) in the Camp of Curragh—will proceed on Monday next to Kilkenny, and will visit Lord Carbery. The Queen will remain at Kilkenny on Tuesday and Wednesday, on which latter day the Right Hon. Mr. Hardy will have the honour of dining with her Majesty.

On the preceding page we give Illustrations of the two mansions at Killarney which will be honoured by the presence of Royalty; and we hope to be able to give in our next Number some further Engravings, in connection with the auspicious event—her Majesty's visit to Ireland.

Kenmare House, the residence of Lord Castlerosse, only son of the Earl of Kenmare, is situated in the most picturesque valley of Killarney amid the most extensive demesne, pleasure-grounds, and gardens, and, with its extensive domains, commands, on all sides, the finest views of the Kenmare demesne (open for the public) several inviting glimpses of the surrounding scenery are caught, although the range of vision is rather limited by the various plantations and woods in the immediate neighbourhood. Tourists who would obtain a more distinct conception of the situation and varied characteristics of the Upper Lake should proceed by the western side of Kenmare Park, which is washed by the waters of Lake Leane, to the ruins of Aghadoe. These ruins, consisting of an abbey, round tower, and castle, occupy a picturesque position, being placed on a commanding eminence, at an elevation of about 320 feet above the level of the lakes. From portion of these ruins commands a splendid view of the Lower Lake, with the magnificent scenery by which it is surrounded. The views from Kenmare House are exceedingly beautiful. "I think," says one writer, "that I never beheld anything more captivating than the vista from the drawing-room windows on the declining sun, streaming from above the mountain-tops, falls slanting on the lake and on the bright velvet turf, and stretches to my chair." Lord Castlerosse has been indefatigable in his endeavours to make Kenmare House suitable for her Majesty's reception; and it is stated that a large section of the Old Red Sand has been taken by his lordship to complete the repairs of the Queen's suite. The State barge, purchased in London by Lord Castlerosse for the purpose of conveying her Majesty and the Royal party through the lakes, arrived safe by train on Saturday week.

Blackrock Abbey Mansion is the seat of the Right Hon. Henry Arthur Herbert, member for the county of Kerry, in conjunction with Lord Castlerosse. It is a fine example of the Elizabethan style, and was built from designs by Mr. James Pain, London. Good views of the mansion and surrounding scenery can be obtained from various points in the demesne. The Abbey of Muckross, a picturesque ruin, is situated in Mr. Herbert's grounds. This abbey was founded in 1440, and rebuilt in 1602. A considerable portion of Muckross demesne is thrust wedge-like between Lower Leane and Lough Muckross, the latter lake on its south side and at its western extremity, and on its south the latter lake.

Of the lakes themselves, and of the objects of interest in their neighbourhood, we shall have ample opportunity of dwelling in future Numbers, in connection with our Illustrations of the Royal Progress in Ireland.

THE COURT.

DEPARTURE OF THE QUEEN FOR IRELAND.

The Queen and the Prince Consort, accompanied by Princess Alice, Prince Alfred (who arrived in England from his tour through America), and Princess Helena, left Osborne on Wednesday morning for Ireland. Her Majesty embarked in the Fairy Royal steam-yacht for Osborne pier, and crossed to the Victoria and Albert, which lay in readiness to convey the illustrious travellers to Holyhead.

The suite of Her Majesty consisted of Earl Granville, Secretary of State in attendance on her Majesty; Viscount Sydney, Lord Chamberlain; Lady Churchill, Lady in Waiting; the Hon. Miss Stuart Wortley; Major-General Bruce; Colonel the Hon. C. Phipps; Colonel Gathorne Hardy; the Hon. C. Grey, Equerry on Waiting; Major Du Plat, and Dr. Jenner.

The Royal train started at a quarter to ten o'clock, and proceeding via Portsmouth, Reading, and Oxford, arrived at Paddington, where the Queen touched, at a quarter-past one o'clock. Thence forward the journey was by Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Stafford, Crewe, Chester, Holywell, and Bangor, to Holyhead, where the Queen arrived at a quarter to seven. Her Majesty embarked in the Victoria and Albert immediately, and sailed for Kingstown at seven o'clock precisely.

The Queen landed at Kingstown at about a quarter past eleven o'clock, and proceeded direct to the Viceregal Lodge.

Her Majesty was everywhere received with the greatest enthusiasm.

The Queen Prince and Princess of Prussia took their departure for Berlin yesterday week; and on Saturday last the King of Sweden and Prince Oscar left England for the Continent.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge returned to town on Friday morning from his visit to Ireland. His Royal Highness leaves town for a few days for Germany to attend the christening of the infant Prince Marie at Baden-Baden. His Royal Highness purposes to absent about three weeks.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Oporto has left Claridge's Hotel for Southampton.

The Marquis of Lansdowne has left town for Cromer for a short period.

The marriage of the Marquis of Bath and the Hon. Miss Vereker took place on Monday.

The Earl and Countess of Chesterfield have left town, accompanied by Lady Gordon Stanhope, for a visit to the seat of Lord Ilchester. The noble Earl and Countess come to town next month for the marriage of Lady Susan Fox-Strangways and the Earl of Carnarvon.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston have left town for Walmer Castle, Kent.

Miss Coutts has left town for the Continent.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Most Noble Richard Plantagenet, Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, K.G., G.C.B., P.C., D.C.L., F.R.S., &c., has been proved by the Most Noble the Duke, by the executor named in the will. The contents of the will are not published, and we are therefore unable to state the real and personal property and personal estate to say friend Henry Smith, of Middle Morton, in the county of Berks, gentleman, to hold the same to the said Henry Smith, his executors, administrators, and assigns, but as to the estates vested in the said testator subject to the equitable charges the same to and to support the said Henry Smith sole executor." Dated July 28, 1856. Signed, Buckingham and Chandos; attested by Robert Smythe and T. H. Sanders, solicitor, Ely place.

The will of Mr. Douglas, wife of General Sir James Douglas, G.C.B., of York-crescent, Clifton, near Bristol, was proved in the London Court by the executors, the Hon. Sir Henry Edward John Stracey, Bart., and Mr. Bushell to all the personal estate and effects under the will of the late Richard Bushell, Esq., of Hadleigh, Suffolk, by the relict of which Mr. Bushell has made the following disposition. Her Ladyship bequeaths in her interest in this property to such of her children as may survive her, and in the event of any one or more of them decease it is to revert to the six sons and four daughters of the testator in equal shares, free from the control of any future husband she may marry, and not subject to his debts or liabilities.

The will of Sir James Cosmo Melvill, K.C.B., F.R.S., late Secretary to the Hon. East India Company, was proved in the principal registry, on the 16th inst., by his sons, James Cosmo Melvill and William Henry Melvill, Esqrs., the executors acting under the power. The property was sworn under £25,000. Sir James leaves to his relict his carriages, horses, and certain other effects, absolutely, and an annuity of £600 during her widowhood, and also a house and small annuities; and on her decease the property is to be equally divided between his sons and daughters. The plate presented to Sir James by the Hon. East India Company is directed, on the decease of Lady Melvill, to pass in certain proportions to his sons and grandsons, Philip Lawrence Melvill. The will bears date Dec. 28, 1858, and was witnessed by V. Huggins and J. Hall, both of the East India House.

Professor Quekett, F.R.S., the distinguished microscopist, died on the 20th inst. at Pangbourne, Berkshire. The deceased was Professor of Histology in the Royal College of Surgeons of England, and Curator of the Hunterian Museum, having succeeded Professor Owen in 1856, on that gentleman's appointment as chief of the Natural History Department of the British Museum. (We intend giving a Portrait of Professor Quekett in our next Number.)

THE SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS AT DUBLIN.

The fifth annual meeting of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science was inaugurated on Wednesday week by an address on the Progress of Jurisprudence by the Right Hon. Joseph Napier, which contained a summary of his Lordship's address.

THURSDAY.

The various departments of the association were opened on Thursday morning in the Law Courts. At the first meeting of the department of Jurisprudence the Right Hon. Joseph Napier, president of the department, delivered the opening address. The first paper read was on the Outlines of Penal Law Consolidation, and Mr. D. C. Heron, Q.C. (in the absence of Mr. Arthur Symonds), read a paper "On the Consolidation of the Criminal Law." Mr. James Whiteside, Q.C. and M.P., read a paper "On the Progress of Legislation in Criminal Law;" Mr. Arthur Houghton read a paper "On Sea-Weed Dingies," "On the Machinery of Legislation," after which the section adjourned.

The business of the Educational Department commenced with the reading of a paper by Mr. Fitzpatrick, Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant, on the principle of Education in Schools for the Lower Classes of Society." The Rev. Jack Seddon read a paper "On Education and Pauperism;" another paper was read "On the Education Commissioners' Plan for Rendering Assistance to the Schools of Ireland." Dr. Ahearne read a paper "On Irish Schools;" and Mr. A. M. Pollock "On the Educational Position of the Established Church in Ireland."

The third department—Reformation and Punishment—met in the Court of Common Pleas, the Right Hon. Thomas Berry Cusack presiding. The Rev. J. Hunter Monahan commenced the business with a paper "On Irish Penitential Institutions, and the Principles by which they are regulated." Mr. P. J. Murray, "On Catholic Reformatories." Several other papers were read, after which the section adjourned.

In the fourth or Public Health Department, under the presidency of Lord Talbot de Malahide, the first paper read was on the Unhealthy Locality," which gave rise to an animated conversation; after which Dr. Harkin read a paper "On Fevers, Epidemic and Endemic." Dr. Hancock read a paper, followed by Miss Florence Nightingale, "On Hospital Statistics."

In the Social Science Department, Lieut.-Col. Jadge Longfield presiding, sat in the Kilmainham Court. The secretary of the section read a paper "On the Progress of Science," by Professor Fleeming Jenkin, of Edinburgh," and a paper by Mr. Frederick Harrison, M.A., "On the Building Trades of Paris and London." Mr. Hancock read a paper on the progress of free museums. A discussion ensued on both papers, in which Mr. Hancock, Professor Fleeming, Mr. W. Ball Wright, M.D., and Mr. Hall took part. Mr. Hancock read a paper "On Sanitary Legislation," which referred to the beneficial effects of the Act of Parliament closing the public-houses on Sunday and Sunday week, and to the efforts which had been made to shield the poor of London from the evils of intemperance. Mr. Hancock also read a paper "On the Recent Position of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers," and, after a brief discussion, the section adjourned.

Mr. Michel Chevalier opened the sixth or Trade and International Department with a paper "On the Progress of Science, Industry, and Commerce." "On the Australian Gold Discovery, and Its Effects on Australia." The Rev. Mr. Haughton read a paper "On the Laws of Health, as connected with the weights, measures, and coinage, which led to considerable discussion. Mr. Jackson read a paper "On the Progress of Trade Unions," and a discussion upon it took place, in which the arguments in support of this practice were entered into by Mr. Jackson, Professor Fleeming, Mr. Hancock, and others, during the day.

In the evening a distinguished assembly dined in the Oak Room, Mansion House, Dublin, on the invitation of the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, Alderman Hoyte, Dublin, on the occasion of the visit of the Association. About 140 persons, including the Lord Lieutenant, M. Garnier Pages, M. Dunoyer, M. Michel Chevalier, and several other distinguished foreigners, were present.

FRIDAY.

In the department of Jurisprudence, Baron Holtzendorf, of Berlin, read a paper "On Public Prosecution in Prussia;" which was followed by a paper "On the Progress of Jurisprudence," read by Mr. R. Dowse, Q.C. Mr. Dowse gave rise to a conversation between professional men, when it was unanimously agreed that a Council of Law Reform should be established throughout Ireland. The Solicitor-General next read a paper "On the History and Practice of Law Reporting in Ireland." Mr. Hall then read a paper, followed by a paper on the same subject, which elicited observations from Mr. Pollard-Urquhart, Q.C., and Mr. Dowse.

The second department—Education—presided to the Court of Exchequer, the Lord Chief Baron Pigot presiding. The Rev. Mr. Haughton read a paper, the first paper on the list was, "Suggestions on the Failure of Education in the Lower Classes of Society, particularly with Regard to Ireland," by Mr. Wilmot, D.D. Dr. David Ross then read a paper "On the Advantages of the Recent Public Libraries Act," followed by a paper by Mr. Shaw, followed with a paper "On the Treatment of Adult Offenders, and the Results of the System in Ireland," by Mr. Frederick Hill, late of the Home Office. Mr. Hancock read an able paper, "Why the Community should take an Active Interest in the Training of Children," and a paper by Mr. Sharpe on Orations.

In the fourth department—Public Health—the Earl of Carlisle presiding, Dr. Lyon Playfair read a paper "On Recent Facts and Suggestions on the Registration of Disease;" by Henry Kennedy, M.D., on "The Progress and Prospects of Girls Employed in Manufactories in Dublin;" by David Barry, M.D., on "Hospitals;" by Dr. Beaumont, M.D., on "Diseases and Remedies in the North of Ireland."

In the sixth department—Trade and International Law—Mr. Herman read a paper on the linen trade of Ireland, which gave rise to a discussion.

A meeting of the members of the Young Men's Christian Association was held in the evening, in the round room of the Mansion House, for the purpose of forming an association for the mutual improvement of the members of the Congress. The attendance was exceedingly numerous, and included a large proportion of the ladies. The meeting was organised by the gentlemen who were advocates by the Solicitor-General, Mr. G. W. Hastings; the Rev. Father Mathew, Mr. Hancock, Mr. Chevalier, Mr. Dargan, Mr. Guinness, and Mr. Gardner Pages, in observations upon the study of social science, and in recommendations for the best mode of forming associations in their studies, for the individual good as well as for the welfare of society.

SATURDAY.

M. Michel Chevalier, President of the Department of Treland International Law, delivered his address in the Solicitors' Hall on Saturday morning. Lord Brougham, and the Lord Chief Baron Pigot, Chief Justice Monahan, and others were present. The attendance was numerous, and the address, which was delivered in French, was interrupted by the applause of the audience. Many of the audience who understood the language—a large proportion, judging from the hall—frequently applauded the sentiments of the speaker on the important subject to which it referred. When M. Chevalier concluded the president announced that the next meeting would be held in Belfast, and the hour of meeting when he stated they were deeply indebted to the author of the very able address which they had just heard. The address was received with loud applause by the sounding principles and the greatest felicity of illustration.

After the address was delivered the work in the sections began.

In the first Dr. Lloyd read a paper on the Admiralty Court and its many important functions. Dr. Lushington read a paper on the subject, written by the Rev. Dr. M'Cork, of Queen's College, Belfast, pointing out the necessity of a Court of Appeal to be established in Ireland, similar to that which exists in the Queen's College.

In the section of Public Health, Mrs. Fitch, an English lady, read an able paper "On Sanitary Work in Town and Country Districts," which was followed by a paper on the Inclosure of Open Spaces, after which the department closed, the members who could remain until next week proceeding to Belfast, and the Archbishop of Captain Crofton, to inspect the convict establishment there.

The Congress closed on Saturday at one o'clock.

Immediately after the Congress had been terminated there was a Convocation held in the University, when the honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon Lord Brougham, Sir J. C. Shaw Lefevre, Sir James Emerson Tennent, and M. Michel Chevalier. There never was a greater concourse of the people in the University than there was on the occasion. Lord Brougham and his companions were enthusiastically cheered by the students.

Subsequently there was a promenade in the Zoological Gardens, Phœnix Park, which was attended by a large number of the members of the Congress and their friends.

SUNDAY.

In the evening the President of the Royal Irish Academy received his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, Lord Brougham, and the Council of the Social Science Congress, and many of the nobility and a numerous audience of that body, at a conversazione in the Academy House.

MONDAY.

The proceedings of the congress commenced on Monday by the Attorney-General reading an address on Reformatories, which was listened to with marked attention. Lord Brougham occupied the chair.

In the first department—Jurisprudence—which was presided over by the Right Hon. Joseph Napier, Mr. Arthur Kinnaird read the report of the Mercantile Legislative Committee on the Bankruptcy Law Amendment Act. Mr. D. C. Heron, Q.C., next read a paper "On Joint-stock Frauds," in which he suggested that Government be invited to take public offence to see to the arrangements of all joint-stock companies for the protection of the shareholders. Mr. David M'Cubbin read a paper "On the management of bankrupts' estates, or to the mode of obtaining assignees more independent of the trust, or to the mode of a system of trustees recommended by the creditors." The following papers were then read: Mr. David Barry, M.D., "On Hospitals;" how to have no one's ever in order to obtain unpaid labour. "Under pain of publishment;" Mr. D. C. Heron, Q.C., "On the Irish Bankruptcy and Insolvent Act;" Mr. T. M. Deakin, "On the Extension of the Bills of Exchange Act to Ireland."

Amongst the papers read in the second department—Education—were "On the Education of Pauper Children," by Miss L. Twining; "On the Introduction of the Domestic Economy System into Schools," by Miss Carpenter; and "On the Education of Pauper Children," by Mr. Senior, Poor-law Commissioner.

In the third department—Punishment and Reformation—a number of papers were read, amongst which was "On Irish Penitentiaries," by Miss Hutchinson, was followed by an interesting conversation.

In the fourth department—Public Health—Mr. Vaughan Robinson read the first paper, entitled "A Glance at the Dwellings of the Poor, including Lodging-houses, Model Houses, &c." Mr. Robert Rawlinson read a paper "On Pipelaw," "On the Prevention of Smallpox in Ireland;" Mr. Corbett, "On the Operation of the Act for Regulating Lodging-houses in Dublin;" Mr. Bourne, "On the Drainage of the City of Dublin."

The following papers were read in the sixth department—Social Economy:—Mr. Henry Hennessy, F.R.S., "On the Law of Fluctuation of Wages;" Mr. F. W. Cossins, "On the Application of the Free Public Library Act to Dublin;" Dr. Robert Riddell, "On Working Men's Reading Rooms as an Important Modification of Recreation;" Mr. Hancock, "On the Present and Future Social Condition of the Working Classes and their Habitations;" Miss Carter, "On the Home and Domestic Habits of Working Women," "On Women Among the Female Peasantry;" Mr. W. Hickey, "On the Social Condition of the Agricultural Labourers of Ireland."

In the sixth department—Trade and International Law—Mr. T. Bailey read a paper "On Land as a Commodity, which followed Mr. Barry's paper. Mr. Greer, and other gentlemen took part. A paper "On the Pernicious Trade of Ireland" was read by Mr. Hancock, which gave rise to a long and animated discussion. Mr. Clarke read a paper "On the Extending of Bonding Warehouses."

On Monday, at twelve o'clock, the model schools of the National Board were visited by the Social Science Congress, Lord Brougham, Mr. Hancock, Mr. Rocoder Hill, and other distinguished strangers at present in Dublin. The pupils were examined in the various subjects in the various classes in which they receive instruction. This examination lasted for a considerable time, and was then followed by the performance of a selection of sacred and other songs, under the direction of Professor Glover. The different classes examined exhibited a degree of proficiency in their respective courses, and studies.

So much interest was excited by the reading of Miss Parkes and Miss Faithfull's paper, last Monday, that it was determined to hold a meeting on Monday at Dublin, that a special meeting was called on Monday in order to hear the interesting society paper, read by Miss Parkes. The Rev. Dr. Lloyd presided, and Miss Parkes and Miss Faithfull addressed the meeting, followed by Lord Brougham, Lord Talbot de Malahide, the Rev. Dr. Lloyd, and others. The meeting was very successful, and a committee of gentlemen appointed.

THE FARM.

The harvest did not become general in the north till last Tuesday week, and then came an afternoon of heavy wet on Wednesday, which stopped everything for a time. Still no material injury has arisen, and although the crops who have fallen back for comfort on the potato disease, with statements which are absurd as reliable as the price from Horncastle or Horncastle fair.

The Royal Society's prize-ploughing trials commenced near Leeds on Wednesday, when twenty-one of them had their first trial, and the best performers were selected for a harder work on Thursday and the following days. Out of the £50 amongst two fifths was allotted to the combined machines, for which there were only three entries, one-fifth for the single action or best delivery plough, for which there were ten entries, and two-fifths for the side delivery. The combined machines, towards which the Royal Society seem to have taken rather too much interest, did far the worst in the three classes, and there was a strong impression that nothing would be awarded to them, whereas the majority of the single-action ones did better. On the second day it was fine, and a large number of agriculturists as well as ladies were present. The judges were Mr. Cuthbert Bailey, one of the judges, Messrs. Tindall, Hipwell, and Hichen; and the consulting engineer, Mr. Amos; and a pretty busy time they all had of it.

It is stated that the new Agricultural Hall at Islington is to be finished by June next, at a cost of something like £15,000. By a recent purchase, the company acquire a frontage to Liverpool of 50 feet opposite Islington-green, where the statue and fountain to Whittington are shortly to be erected.

Mr. Barnes's Friar Tuck did not go to Belfast, as he had been sold at Leeds, for a good price, to Mr. Dudding, of Euston, who has let him to the Hon. Rod Hill. Sir Colin was sent to Belfast alone, but he gone off that he was not noticed; and, as a specimen of the weakness of the Irish Derby, Lord John Scott's Ely, who was not entered at Leeds and passed over at Perth, won the gold medal given for the best in all the classes.

The Executive have reduced Master Annandale from the position which he had no right to hold at Newcastle behind Count de Lon one more; but Mr. Wood, of Scawcliffe Hall, was the best judge of the Champion. Sir James the Rose is in the neighbourhood, but his mob owner will not show him. Mr. Merryfield's Ivanhoe was not allowed to compete, and his Lady Grace was put before his Queen of the Vale; while Soldier's Bride was virtually empounded in her stable. Lord Zetland, the Duke of Hamilton, and Lord Portsmouth, Lord Exeter, and Mr. Jackson, of Oran (whose willow favourite, Sauntere, quitted England like a man satisfied with the chances of his race), will find another in the five-year-old, and won the £20 prize with it.

The catalogue of the Berners sale on the 29th ult. has been issued by Mr. Prince. It sets the hats on the first day consist of 142 stock cows and heifers with their calves, and on the second of 45 two-year-olds and yearling heifers, 31 bulls and bull calves, 20 rams, 6 sheep cows, and 4 Dorkings, one of the latter fancies that his Lordship had. About 600 sheep, principally Shropshires, and 72 white Berkshires, will also be sold on the second day. It is an extraordinary feature of the year that we can find no account of any sale in the Suburban one should have taken into the catalogue, and quite a new thing in the remarks in the body of it are most valuable to those who study the pedigrees of "the white faces."

The French farmers have just been informed by the Court of Cassation, not only that grasses have a legal right to cut over the hedges of their neighbours, but they have no right to turn sheep into the fields till two days after the crop has been carried, or to let the grazing to a third party. The same decision is applicable to the vintage, and drivers and agricultural regulations to the contrary are therefore declared invalid.

Mr. Lloyd-Baker's sale of Aston-upon-Carrant, on Tuesday, Sept. 27, the day before Taunton Fair, and will be held in a field near the Taunton station. The year's sale will consist of about 150 Devon cows and heifers, young, and powerful animals, resulting from a cross with the Exmoor pony mare. Ten draught pony mares, with their first cross-foals at foot, and intended to an Arab horse, will also be put up. The cobs, &c., are from three years and a half to five years old, and of all heights, from 13½ to 15 hands.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The finish between King of Hearts by David O'Rourke and Margery, at Reading, was almost as fine as that between Gemma di Vergy and Zadée in Belfast, where the same owner and rider were also concerned to another between Patriot, who was a trifling favourite, and Miss Yyvine, who received 10lb, and just pulled through by the shortest of heads.

York August stands for Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday; but the list is not very promising. Kedlestrom, we believe, is not to run, and Dictator, Tattoo, and Yorkminster seem the strongest names in an unusually week Great Yorkshire stakes.

The four yearlings of Sykes's family will come to the hammer on the morning of Thursday at the old spot near the theatre. Thirteen lots of them, as Mr. Ellerman, the last of the stock of the celebrated compeer of Pandopo which are left in England, six by Daniel O'Rourke, and one of eighty-two parentage between the two sets, one of them are brothers to Wynnstay and Gaspard, and many who have seen them rather hang to a hay Hillerman from Southampton's dam, who has a colt foal of King of Hearts about him. Mr. Spencer's clever brood mares come up to Tattersall's on Sept. 2.

The race for goodness at Yarm was a great success, but the committees must unfortunately (although the bench, headed by Mr. Naisbey, seemed on the morning of Wednesday the judging of the last race) have left Mr. Bentinck Boythorp hound entries did not come, and though Tom Sebright was fortified to the spot, and carried back £20 in prizes to Bilham, we must find the faces of Adam Walker, Jack Spicer, Jack Morgan, Clark, Cooper, and others of our leading huntsmen. The locale of the meeting is not sufficiently central, and the absence of the huntsmen do not care to enter. Mr. Hill's kennel was unusually lucky, but his crack hound, Bonny Face, was rather a very fine than a very workmanlike hound, and a little coarse, and lacked quality and neck. Our telegram, however, gave the kennel (whose twenty-six couples are now under the care of Will Shepherd, late of Mr. Fox's) due credit in the third class for foxhound puppies of 1863, as the first prize was won by Mr. Middleton, and the second by Mr. Hutchinson. There are arrangements for the hound judging which occupied about two hours, and was watched by a large crowd with the greatest delight, were most satisfactory, and we much regret to hear that Mr. Bentinck Boythorp determined to retire from the scratchings, which he has held so ably for eleven years. He has, in fact, communicated how like to this class of meeting by the £100 hound sire prize and hound show.

Surrey had a terrible defeat from Kent in their return match at the Oval on Thursday and Tuesday by seven wickets. Under circumstances Surrey should have won, and Mr. Miller's catch of Mr. Hodgson at Canterbury, and Mr. Hodgson of Kent was not good, but Mr. Miller's catch of their Hopkinson was "a hit" to remember. On the whole, it was an unsatisfactory match for both sides. The United have been beaten since only by the Gentlemen of Sussex, and Mr. Grundy's Australians, who are now at Portsmouth; while All England has won by nine wickets at Lincoln, by seven wickets at Swinton cricket ground, in Yorkshire. Everybody seems anxious to play everybody, and the "Dried Fruit Rockers" engaged the "Wholesale Fruit Dealers" in their outlaw at Belvidere Park, and were worsted in one innings by 151 runs. Preliminaries are being at last settled for a picked English eleven to sail to Australia this autumn. George Parr declines another sea voyage from his lively recollections of the last, and Diver, Daft, Hayward, Anderson, H. H. Stephenson, Crewe, Jackson, Carpenter, Grundy, Caffyn, Griffith, and Lockyer are the team which will meet probably go. The fixtures for next week are—on Monday, Surrey Club v. Southgate, at Southgate and, on Thursday, Gentlemen of the Surrey Club v. Essex, at Chelmsford; Gentlemen of Kent v. Gentle men of Surrey (return), at the Oval

All England v. Twenty-Two of Gainsborough, at Gainsborough; and United v. Twenty of Leamington, at Leamington.

Arrow (102 tons) won the £100 prize given by the Royal Victoria Yacht Club, with 3 min. 20 sec. to spare; Claymated, whose victory at Cowes made her a great favourite, being second. This was also her place in a very fine contest the next day, when she was beaten by Andax. The owner of the Arrow, who only entered her for the 100 sovereign match under the idea that the Andax and Ione would have contested, announced his intention of giving a prize of equal amount next year. For the Royal Yacht Squadron Challenge Cup, Arrow, the Albert, and two others were withdrawn, and the Chrystabel had it all her own way against the Enid and Phantasia.

DACLIFFE RACES.—MONDAY.

Stand Plate—Bolton, 1, Lambert, 2.
Maiden Plate—Dutbon, 1, Kinnaird, 2.
Wilton Cup—Newspaper, 1, Rosamond, 2.
Heaton Park Handicap—Knutsford, 1, Ralph Brooks, 2.
Selling Handicap—Newspaper, 1, Lambert, 2.

TUESDAY.

Grey de Wilton Handicap—Surrey Stakes—Forester, 1.
Captain Grey, 2.
Stewards' Cup—Sunstar, 1, Twinkle, 2.
Radcliffe Plate—Bettercup, 1, Sheffield, 2.
Bridegroom Plate—Bettercup, 1, Rara Avis, 2.
All-Aged Selling Stakes—Ralph Brooke, 1, Dubious, 2.
Surrey Handicap—Knutsford, 1, North Lancashire, 2.

EGHAM RACES.—TUESDAY.

Runnymede Stakes.—Nunnery, 1, Llewellyner, 2.
King John Stakes.—Miss Virtue, 1, Patriot, 2.
Windsor Cup.—Newspaper, 1, Lady Somerfield, 2.
Queen's Plate.—Blue Jacket, 1, Cornet, 2.
Betting Race.—Miss Virtue, 1, Lambert, 2.
Archwaye Stakes.—St. Bernard, 1, Anchorite, 2.
Silver Goblet.—Nunnery, 1, Cornet, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

Barons' Stakes.—Thunderbolt, 1, Peshen, 2.
Magna Charta Stakes.—Dunoon, 1, Sweetbread, 2.
Prize and Maiden Stakes.—Wanderer, 1, Chairo, 2.
Town Plate.—Santa Claus, 1, Enfield, 2.
Railway Handicap.—Dunoon, 1, Wanderer, 2.
Surrey Handicap Sweepstakes.—Enfield, 1, White Wave, 2.

OXFORD RACES.—THURSDAY.

Hopeful Stakes.—Mr. Gretton's b. f. Rosa, 1.
Oxfordshire Stakes.—Baby Edmonds, 1, Sycophant, 2.
Visit Stakes.—Lambourn, 1, Bettercup, 2.
Members' Plate.—Memo, 1, Don John, 2.
Visiting Stakes.—Sir Colin, 1, Bettercup, 2.
Welter Handicap.—Ariadne, 1, Southsayer, 2.
Prince of Wales' Stakes.—Master Fenton, 1, Exchequer, 2.

M. Wothly, of Aix-la-Chapelle, states that, after experiments for many years, he has succeeded in obtaining positive proofs from his photographic pictures, which are perfectly visible to the eye or any other of the present stages of photography. These are re-placed by a chemical composition much more sensitive than the surface upon which the positive picture or negative is without detect.

DESPERATE AFFRAY WITH POACHERS NEAR OTLEY.—Early the gang of poachers, which has been long known to infest the neighbourhood, proceeds they discovered three poachers netting in a field, accompanied by three dogs. The keepers, who were unarmed, attempted to capture, but just at this time a party of six other poachers came out of the thicket, and a desperate conflict ensued. The keepers were beaten with clubs and stones, and were several times knocked down. The watchers, however, sustained the unequal contest until all the poachers but two had succeeded in making their escape, them under-off. But their retreat was somewhat endangered after all, for a keeper who had been left behind recovered from the discharge of blood chambers at the firing men, and evidently with some effect, for tracked blood the fugitives until all trace was lost in the direction of Otley, the leading to the neighborhood of Leeds. Mr. Kendall, man is very dangerously wounded, and the police are on the look-out for the delinquents, who will probably feel the effects of the combat. The superintendent of the police is on the track of the offenders, and he has some hopes of bringing them to speedy justice.

THE WEATHER.

REPORT OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE
KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.
LAT. 51° 29′ N.; LONG. 0° 19′ W.; HEIGHT OF CISTERN above sea, 24 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOMETER.			WIND.	RAIN IN 24 HOURS ENDING 10 A.M.
	Barometer corrected and reduced to 32°.	Dew Point.	Humidity. Saturation = 1000.	Ozone. Scale of 0 to 6.	Maximum in the Sun.	Minimum in the Shade.	Diurnal Range.	Direction.	
	Inches.								Inches
14	29·760	60·5	84·0	·79	8·10	74·9		SW. S.	M[illegible]
15	29·736	64·1	81·7	·92	69·2	72·7	WSW. SW.	341	·000
16	29·736	63·4	84·7	·92	67·2	72·6	SW.	241	·000
17	29·993	60·9	81·1	·72	0	67·6	71·9	SW. SSW.	235	·000
18	30·000				0	67·6	71·9		307	·000
19	29·957	60·4	87·2	·64	0	59·0	70·8	SW. WSW.	311	·000
20	29·930	60·2	87·2	·64	0	59·0	70·8	SW.	311	·000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m.:—

	14th.	15th.	16th.	17th.	18th.	19th.	20th.
Barometer corrected	29·760	29·736	29·736	29·993	30·000	29·957	29·930
Temperature of Air	65°	65°	61·5°	61·5°	67·8°	67·8°	67·5°
Temperature of Evaporation	60·5°	64·1°	63·4°	60·9°	67·6°	60·4°	60·2°
Direction of Wind	W.	W.	W.	W.	W.	W.	W.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

NOTWITHSTANDING that the amount of business done in all National Securities, Railway Shares, Foreign Stocks, Joint-stock undertakings, and there is still a large quantity of stock afloat, prices have steadily advanced, and the general tendency of the markets is upwards. The continuance of the favourable state of the weather for harvest work, and the fine condition in which the crops are now looking to hand, have exercised a considerable influence upon the operations of the jobbers.

There has been a steady but not a pressing active demand for money for commercial purposes. Generally speaking, the rates of discount in the open market are firm, the following quotations for first-class paper being current:—

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Short bills	2½	Four months bills	2½
Three months bills	2½	Six months bills	2½ to 3

In the Stock Exchange loans may be had for short periods at from 2½ to 2½ per cent., and for the end of the month.

The discount houses are now giving 2½ per cent for money at call, and 2½ per cent for short bills, and the joint-stock banks give a uniform rate of 3½ per cent.

Subjoined are the current rates for money on the Continent:—

	Bank rate.	Open market.		Bank rate.	Open market.
	Per cent.	Per cent.		Per cent.	Per cent.
Paris	3	2½	Trieste	3	3
Berlin	4	3½	Madrid	5	5
Hamburg	3	2½	Hamburg	3	2½
Frankfort	3	2½	St. Petersburg	5	5
Amsterdam	3	2½			

The total imports of the precious metals have amounted to about £420,000, and nearly the whole of them have been disposed of to the Bank of England.

An instalment of 20 per cent has fallen due upon the Indian loan of £4,000,000. As about one-half of the stock has already been paid in full, the amount required was only about £500,000.

The value of the gold now on passage from Australia is only £500,000, an amount considerably beneath the usual average.

The Continental exchanges continue steady; but those at New York have declined to 107 and 107½. This fall, however, is not likely to increase the shipments of gold from this side. The packet took out only £4725. The Indian steamer has on board £61,425 in silver and £3000 in gold.

At the half-yearly meeting of the shareholders in the Bank of Australasia a dividend and bonus at the rate of 10 per cent per annum was declared.

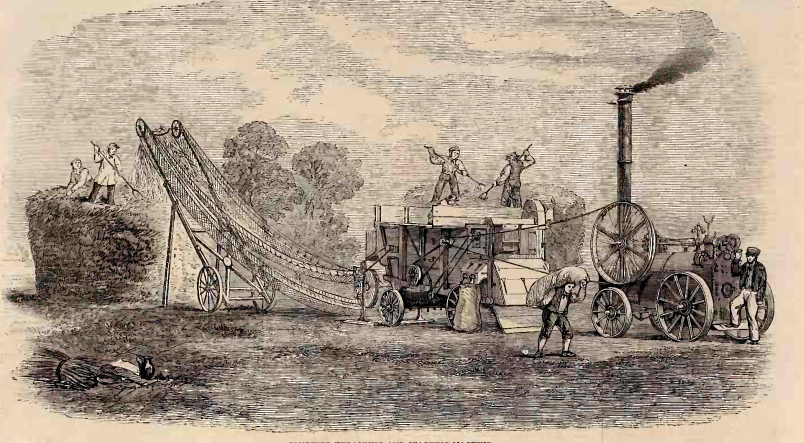
Very little change took place in the value of National Stocks on Monday; nevertheless, prices were well supported. Indian Securities, however, were very firm.—Consols were done at 90¾ for Money, and 90¾ for Account; the Reduced and New Three per Cents were done 90¼; Exchequer Bills, March, 12s. to 9s. dis.; Ditto, June, 4s. dis. to par; Bank Stock marked 215; India Stock, 214, and 213 to 212; Ditto, New, 101¼; and the Long Annuity, 1885, 17 1-16th; the Debentures, 1863, realised 97; and the Bonds, 5s. dis. On the following day Securities continued to yield very firm, and Consols advanced fully ¼ per cent. For Money, they touched 90¾; for Account, 90 to 90¼; Reduced and New Three per Cents sold at 90¼; Long Annuities, 1885, 17 1-16th; Exchequer Bills, March, 12s. to 8s. dis.; Ditto, June, 4s. dis. to par. India Five per Cent Stock was 104; the Loan of 1859, 102½; and the Five per Cent Loan of 1858, 94¼ to 95. The transactions on Wednesday were rather numerous, as enhanced currencies.—Consols, for Money, realised 90¾ per cent; for Account, 90¾ to ¼; the Reduced and New Threes, 90¼; Bank Stock, 214; and Long Annuities 17 1-16th; Exchequer Bills, 8s. to 6s. dis.; Ditto, March, 12s. dis. to par; and Ditto, June, 4s. dis. to par; Bank Stock realised 215; India Stock, 214; and 213. On Thursday Home Securities further improved in value.—Consols, for Money, realised 90¾ to ¼ per cent; for Account, 91 to ⅛; the Reduced and the New Three per Cents, 91 to ⅛; Bank Exchequer Bills, June, 4s. dis. to par; Ditto, March, 8s. dis. to par; Bank Stock sold at 215 and 214½; India Stock, 214, 213½ and 213; and the New Long Annuities, 17 1-16th.

The market for Bonds has exhibited a fair amount of firmness, and prices have been well supported. The value of Turkish Stock during the past week must be taken place:—Brazilian Five per Cents have realised 99½; Brazilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 93½; Buenos Ayres Six per Cents, 1862, 94; Chilian Three per Cents, 75; Equador New Consolidated, 15½; Mexican Three per Cents, 21; Peruvian Four per Cents, 1849, 77; Ditto, Deferred Interest, 36½; Portuguese Three per Cents, Small, 47; Russian Three per Cents, 67½; Spanish Three per Cents, Active, 39; New Deferred, 17; Ditto, Committee's Certificates of Coupons not funded, 5½; Turkish Old Six per Cents, 74½; Ditto, New, 70; Ditto, 1858, 84½; Ditto, 1860, 84½; Ditto, 1862, 84½; Venezuela Three per Cents, 17½; and Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 63

THE IMPERIAL FETES AT PARIS.

SCENE ON THE ESPLANADE DES INVALIDES.

VIEW FROM THE ROUND POINT IN THE CHAMPS ELYSEES—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 201.



COMBINED THRASHING AND STACKING MACHINE.

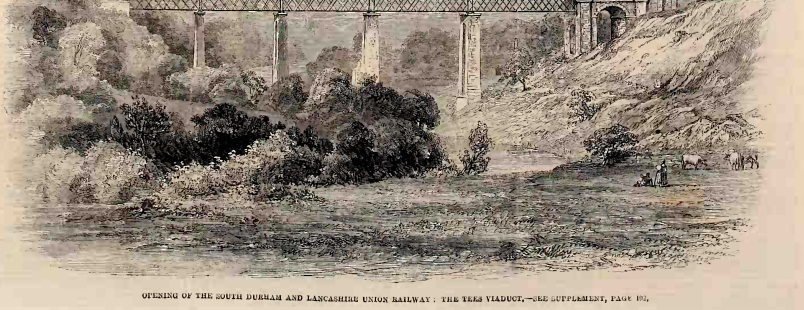
COMBINED THRASHING AND STACKING MACHINE.

THE well-known firm of Wilkinson, Wright, and Co., engineers and millwrights, of Boston, Lincolnshire, obtained the prize medal for their thrashing-machine at the Highland Agricultural Society's Show at Dumfries last year; and the firm gained further celebrity at the Royal Agricultural Society's Show held at Leeds for a new instrument called the Patent Self-acting Straw-Elevator. This implement, from the crowd of observers constantly watching its motion, seems decidedly to have won—along with the silver medal awarded to it by the society—the "blue ribbon" of the showyard; and for the benefit of our agricultural readers we shall endeavour to give a short description of it. It consists of an endless net, revolving on four points of a framework made in appearance somewhat like that of a fire-escape. The action of the net running upwards carries away the straw as it is delivered from the thresher, rolling it up by the vibration and holding properties of the network as it ascends into something like what haymakers call a "windrow," the narrow longitudinal proportions of which make it tolerably safe against the action of the wind, and finally delivering it on the top of the sack, apparently at any distance, point, direction, or elevation that may be required. We may mention that it is so portable as to make no perceptible addition to the draught of the thrashing-machine; that it can be set to deliver its work in any direction from the machine; and that its cost is only about half that of other elevators. It is a decided improvement on the elevator commonly used in Scotland; and, in course of time, it will probably supersede all the clumsy implements at present seen in our farmyards.

THE PNEUMATIC DESPATCH.

A COMPANY has been formed, under the title of the Pneumatic Despatch Company, for establishing in the metropolis lines of pneumatic tube for the speedy conveyance of letters and parcels. The chief feature of the invention consists in propelling a train of carriages through a tube by the creation of a vacuum before them; the tube being, in fact, the cylinder, and the carriages the piston. A piece of ground adjoining the Victoria Railway-bridge at Battersea, and belonging to the Vauxhall Waterworks Company and London and Brighton Company, has been selected for testing the project. Here upwards of a quarter of a mile of the tubing has been laid down; various irregular curves and gradients being introduced to show that hills and valleys would not prevent the effective working of the system. The apparatus certainly works well. With an exhaustion varying from 7 in. to 11 in. of water, or from 4 oz. to 6 oz. per square inch, the speed is about twenty-five miles an hour. The tube through which the despatch-trucks are drawn is not circular in form, but of a section resembling that of an ordinary railway tunnel; the internal height being 2 ft. 9 in., the width at the springing of the arch (the top being semicircular) 2 ft. 6 in., and at the springing of the invert (for the tube has a segmental bottom) 2 ft. 4 in. The tube is of cast iron, in 9 ft. lengths, each weighing about one ton, and fitted into each other with an ordinary socket-joint, packed with lead. Within the tube, and at the lower angles on either side, are cast raised ledges, 2 in. wide on the top, and 1 in. high, answering the purpose of rails for the wheels of the despatch-trucks to run upon. The latter are made of a framing 7 or 8 ft. long, inclosed in sheet iron and having four flanged wheels, 20 in. in diameter each. The whole truck is so made that its external form, in cross section, conforms to that of the tube, although it does not fit it closely, an intervening space of an inch or so being left all around. Some light indiarubber flanges or rings are applied at each end of the truck, but even these do not actually fit the inner surface of the tube, a slight "windage" being left around the whole truck. There is, therefore, no friction beyond that of the wheels; and the leakage of air, under a pressure of four or five ounces per square inch, amounts to but little. The air is exhausted, from near one end of the tube, by means of an exhausting apparatus, from which the air is discharged by centrifugal force. Some idea of this apparatus, which is very simple, may be formed by comparing it to an ordinary exhausting-fan. It is the intention of this company, now that they have obtained Parliamentary powers for opening the streets to lay down their tubes, to establish a line between St. Martin's-le-Grand and one of the district post-offices, and ultimately to extend their system throughout the metropolis, so as to connect the railway stations and public offices.

Some successful experiments were made on Tuesday. One trip was made in sixty seconds, and a second in fifty-five seconds, the distance being a quarter of a mile. Two gentlemen occupied the carriages during the first trip. They lay on their backs on mattresses, with horsecloths for coverings, and appeared to be perfectly satisfied with their journey. It is calculated that the carriages will eventually move through the tubes at the rate of from thirty to forty miles an hour. The arrangements are in the hands of Mr. Latimer Clarke and Mr. Rimmell.



OPENING OF THE SOUTH DURHAM AND LANCASHIRE UNION RAILWAY: THE TEES VIADUCT.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 193.

** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, is Five Shillings for each Announcement.*

BIRTHS.

On the 16th inst., at 11, Princes-square, Bayswater, the wife of Captain John Andover Weed, of a son, stillborn.

On the 18th inst., at the Laurels, Oldswinford, Worcestershire, the wife of James Surrocld Tierney, Esq., of a son.

On the 14th inst., at 59, Seymour-place, the wife of Captain William Barrow, of a son, who survived but a few hours.

On the 14th inst., at 39, South-street, Vincentsquare Hamilton, of a daughter.

On the 16th inst., at 29, Curzon-street, Mayfair, Lady Jane Ingram, of a son.

On the 20th inst., at 59, Rutland-gate, Lady Nunn, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 17th inst., at St. Stephen's Church, Paddington, by the Rev. Henry Brooke, Incumbent, Andrew Rosse Esq., Hamilton Rosse, Lexnalgeon, to Louisa, widow of Lieut.-Colonel Andrew Auriol Drummond Thorburn, late of the county of Fife, and youngest daughter of the late Major-General Sir Edward Edgeworth Bayley, Bart., Royal Engineers.

On the 15th inst., at Bonchurch, by the Rev. Edmund Carr, Rector, Wm. Campbell Spence, eldest son of Wm. Blundell Spence, Esq., of Heversen, to Sara, third daughter of Martin Bucklerow, Esq., of Bonchurch, Isle of Wight.

On the 15th inst., at Hanwell Church, Middlesex, by the father of the bride, John Storer Brown, Esq., only son of Philip Brown, Esq., of Tregothnan, Cornwall, to Caroline Ellen, second daughter of the Rev. J. A. Emerton, M.D., of Harrow.

On the 16th inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Rev. Arthur C. Wilson, brother of the bride, assisted by the Rev. Edward Stevens, William H. Dashwood, Esq., late Lieutenant 3rd Light Dragoons, of Kirtlington Park, Oxfordshire, to Emily Mary, eldest child and only daughter, of Admiral Mends, Esq., of Donat's Grove, Devon.

On the 17th inst., at Dollar, N.B., Charlotte Blackwell, wife of J. G. Goodchild, Esq., late of Belper Lodge, Derbyshire.

On the 19th inst., aged 46, at Pangbourne, Berks, where he had gone for the benefit of his health, Joseph Prestwich, F.R.S., F.G.S., &c., Professor of Geology, and Curator of the Hunterian Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons, England.

On the 19th inst., at the Camp, Chertsey, Surrey, and on the 10th inst., at Clapham, Surrey, Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Christian Hamilton, Esq., Grenadier Guards.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 18.

WAR OFFICE.

1st Dragoon Guards: Lieut. G. Lovell to be Captain, Cornet W. F. St. Saurin to be Lieutenant. 3rd Light Dragoons: Lieut. H. Landry to be Captain.

7th Light Dragoons: Lieut. W. T. Goldsworthy to be Adjutant, 11th Hussars: Lieut. H. Whitmore to be Major; Lieut. R. Chaplin to be Captain; Cornet W. H. Jervis to be Lieutenant.

Royal Artillery: Lieut. A. D. Crichton to be Captain.

Coldstream Guards: W. C. Grove to be Ensign and Lieutenant.

1st Royal Surrey Militia: Lieut. H. Lascelles to be Major; Ensign the Hon. Hill, C. Sheppard and Sir Wm. Hill, Bart., to be Lieutenants; Ensign W. Hill to be Adjutant, with rank, 1st Surrey Militia: Lieut. and Hon. Capt. and Brevet-Maj. F. Evans to be Captain, 19th: C. E. G. Pratt to be Ensign. 30th: Ensign G. P. Harvey to be Lieutenant. 37th: Capt. J. Hutchinson to be Major; Lieut. and Capt. R. Cooper to be Captain; Ensign W. Hall to be Lieutenant. 40th: Lieut. and Brevet-Maj. W. Pattinson, M.D., to be Surgeon. 57th: Quartermaster-Sergt. and Hon. Lieut. J. Tyrrell to be Adjutant, with rank. 59th: Staff Surgeon T. Pare to be Surgeon-Major. 60th: Lieut. R. Benson to be Major; Lieut. A. Bell to be Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel; Ensign C. Bell to be Lieutenant. 61st: Lieut. and Brevet-Maj. Colonel H. S. Rapp, C.B., to be Lieutenant-Colonel. 71st: Ensign D. Turner to be Lieutenant. Rifle Brigade: Lieut. and Adjutant J. Wood to be Captain. 2nd: Ensign A. Mosse to be Lieutenant. 3rd: Ensign and Lieut. R. Jones to be Lieutenant. 4th: Ensign and Lieut. A. Thompson to be Major. 6th: Lieut. and Capt. W. R. Beckett to be Major; Lieut. and Capt. H. Hamilton-Russell, 97th: Ensign W. R. Beckett to be Captain. 97th: Ensign and Lieut. H. Hamilton-Russell to be Lieutenant. 98th: Sir Geo. A. W. M. Moore to be Ensign. 2nd West India Regiment: Ensign J. Hall to be Lieutenant. 2nd West India Regiment: Ensign J. Shaw to be Lieutenant.

Memorandum: Lieut. and Brevet-Maj. Colonel H. S. Rapp, C.B., has retired upon full pay. Brevet-Major A. Nelson to be Port Major at Guernsey.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—Surg. B. D. Duffy to be 2nd Surgeon.

BREVET.—Col. R. Travers Smith to have the rank of Major-General. Lieut.-Col. H. Wilkinson, 1st Dragoon Guards, to be Colonel. Lieut.-Col. H. W. Scott, 3rd Light Dragoons. Maj. Sir W. H. Bessborough to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army. Second Capt. T. Webb, 2 at Capt. F. H. Jervis, 7th Light Dragoons. Capt. and Adjt. J. Wood, Rifle Brigade, to have the local rank of Major while employed as Acting Captain of Gentlemen at Arms. Brevet-Maj. Nelson, 2nd West India Regiment.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

W. P. WALTON, Hayston-upon-Hull, wine merchant.

BANKRUPTS.

E. H. SAYER, Great Coram-street, Russell-square, wholesale jeweller—B. PENLEY, Dover, builder—R. GRIFFITHS, Leadenhall-street, Middlesex, tailor—J. HOLLAND, Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, ironmonger—C. GILLARD, Belmarsh, Chesham, builder—R. SIMSON, Hungerford-road, Camden Town, upholsterer—J. ELLIOTT, Bournemouth, coal merchant—C. WILLIS, T. WEBB, T. TAYLOR, and J. HOPKIN, Oldham, cotton spinners—J. W. HOLLAND, Wolverhampton, ironmaster—J. HOLLAND, Wolverhampton, ironmaster—J. W. HOLLAND, Wolverhampton, ironmaster—W. H. HAYHURST, Bromley, Lancashire, chemist—J. W. GARRETT, Leicester, corn merchant.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

R. PEYMAN, Maple, Barbadoes, and Dundee, merchant.—A. CROMIE, Dundee.—J. GRAY, Coldstream, Lanarkshire, grocer.—W. REILLY, Edinburgh.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Mr. SOTHERN, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, (for one night of the Comedy of MY LORD AND MY LADY, in accordance with the request of numerous applications), and Saturday next (by special command of Her Majesty), will perform the character of Lord Dundreary. On Monday, Mr. and Mrs. Wilkins Bancroft, Mrs. Wilson, and Mr. Walcot, COLES AS A CUCUMBER.—Mr. Matthews and MACHINE AND BRAIN. Mr. Arthur Sketchley, new Comedy, entitled MRS. CAUDLE.

ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE.—Every Evening, the new and successful Comedy, entitled WOMAN AND THE WORLD. To conclude with the new and laughable farce, THE STITCH; or, The Discovernent of a Single Life. Commence at half-past seven. Doors open at Five for the Pit.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Every Monday and Tuesday, but two nights of THE DEAD HEART—by the Author of MRS. WOLLASTON. Mr. CHARLES FOOTE, Mr. Rutherford, J. L. Toole, Wednesday, Mr. J. L. Toole's Benefit, and for the night only, the new Extravaganza.

MR. J. L. TOOLE (New Adelphi, Theatre, W.C.) has to announce his ANNUAL BENEFIT, WEDNESDAY, August 23, when will be performed, for the last time, THE DUTCHMAN; OR, THE SCOTCH OF NATURAL; a Romantic Melodrama of intensity and notoriety as performed at the Royal Dramatic College First at the Orchil Patent, founded on THE HUNGRY SPECTRE, or the Red Scourge; and several of the Laughable Farces SOMEBODY ELSE'S.

THE SISTERS SOPHIA and ANNIE,

in their celebrated and highly successful Entertainment, entitled SISTERS SMILE AND SING, open at Scarborough, Aug. 21; Brighton, 28 and 29; Scarborough, 30.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—BLONDIN will make his ASCENT every MONDAY AFTERNOON, at Half-past Six, as a special and additional novelty on this occasion. Blondin kindly undertakes to carry to Wood Mr. Blondin using the rope in his hazard. Admission, One Shilling.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—BLONDIN will make his DESPERATE and only secret visit next WEDNESDAY, THE RUNAWAYS on MONDAY, Aug. 28, at Half-past Six o'clock precisely.

The Directors have been induced to adopt these extraordinary steps, in consequence of the numerous letters which have been received from all parts of the country, from persons who have been unable, especially for this purpose, since the thousand feet in height. Blondin will, therefore, on the occasion of his visit, carry with him a rope purchase for the use of all those persons who may desire it, such exercise the rope should be well strained and poised, and in the best manner for the purpose. Mr. Blondin has announced that the rope used at the Crystal Palace is far more secure and reliable than any rope of equal length ever before stretched. Mr. Blondin will be happy to show the rope to any scientific gentleman.

The Directors will be glad if the whole period of the performance, from Six to Seven o'clock, could be devoted to the ascent of Blondin, and the descent of the Runaways.

Open at Nine. Admission (including Blondin's Performance, the Great Fountains, and Illuminations), Half-a-Crown; Children (if without extra charge), One Shilling; Children and Schools, Half-price.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Arrangements for the Week ending Saturday, Aug. 31—

Monday—First Day of the Great Open Poultry Show—and FLOODING'S NINETEENTH ASCENT over the Fountains, at Half-past Six precisely.

Tuesday—Fifth Day of the Great Poultry Show—and the FOUNTAINS and entire system of Illuminations and Fireworks from 8 to 10 o'clock. Admission to Fountains and Illuminations from 12 o'clock.

Wednesday—Sixth Day of the Great Poultry Show.

Thursday—Seventh Day of the Great Poultry Show.

Friday—Eighth Day of the Great Poultry Show—Distribution of the Prizes—and Concert.

Saturday—Ninth Day of the Great Poultry Show. Grand Performances, and Display of the Fountains daily. Handel Festival Rehearsals and Performances. Open for Gymnastic Exercises of Brennan from the Queen's Palace of the Tuileries, Paris.

Open at Nine. Admission (including Blondin's Performance, the Fountains, and other Sources in the Evening), Half-a-Crown; Children (if without extra charge), One Shilling; Children and Schools, Half-price.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—SUMMER POULTRY SHOW.—The Great Summer Poultry Show, Pigeon, Rabbit, Cage Birds, Waterfowl, and Rabbits will be held on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, Aug. 28, 29, 30, and 31. The Show will consist of the finest specimens of the various classes of the above-mentioned, and will be open to the Public on MONDAY (the first day of the Show), at Half-past Six o'Clock precisely.

ALFRED MELLON'S PROMENADE CONCERTS, THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT-GARDEN, on the Nights of Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday next, Grand Orchestra—Sub-Flautists, Miss Julia Worth, King's Scholar; Vocal Assistance of Madlle. Parepa, Madame Rudersdorff, Miss Poyser, and Mr. Weiss. Admission: Promenade, 1s.; Amphitheatre Stalls, 2s. 6d.; Private Boxes, 10s. 6d. and 21s.; and 42s. and 63s. Conductor, Mr. Alfred Mellon.

THE EAST WIND.

MR. and MRS. GEBMAN REED, with MR. JOHN PARRY, will give their entirely new and original Entertainment, THE EAST WIND, every Evening (except Saturday) at Eight, and Saturday Afternoons at Three, at the Gallery of Illustration, 14, Regent-street. Doors open at Half-past Seven and Two. Stalls, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Private Boxes, £1 1s., £2 2s., and £3 3s. Programmes of Messrs. Cramer, Beale, and Co.'s, 201, Regent-street.

THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.—Last Two Monday Performances Aug. 28 and 31, at Three o'Clock.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The GREAT SHOW of FRUIT, FLOWERS, and VEGETABLES on WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 13. Doors open at One o'Clock. Tickets, 5s. each on the day; 2s. 6d. each at the Gardens, and of the principal Librarians and Musicsellers.

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QUEEN'S COLLEGE INSTITUTION for LADIES, Welbeck Park, Cavendish-square, RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCES that the Classes will RE-OPEN on Tuesday, 26 (unless per annum; Junior School, 40 guineas). Illustrated Prospectus, 20 pp. plates, forwarded (Correspondence, Mathematics, and Science per annum. Governess Students received. Particulars granted, for Examinations, &c. Lectures on Literature, Science, and Art delivered in Evenings. Schools, Families, Teachers' prospectuses may be obtained at Mrs. Mead's, Lady Resident, 47, Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square.

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12 Dessert Spoons	1	16	0	12 Dessert Spoons	2	0	0
12 Dessert Knives	1	12	0	12 Dessert Knives	1	16	0
12 Dessert Forks	1	12	0	12 Dessert Forks	1	16	0
12 Dessert Spoons	1	12	0	12 Dessert Spoons	1	16	0
6 Table Knives	1	0	0	6 Table Knives	1	4	0
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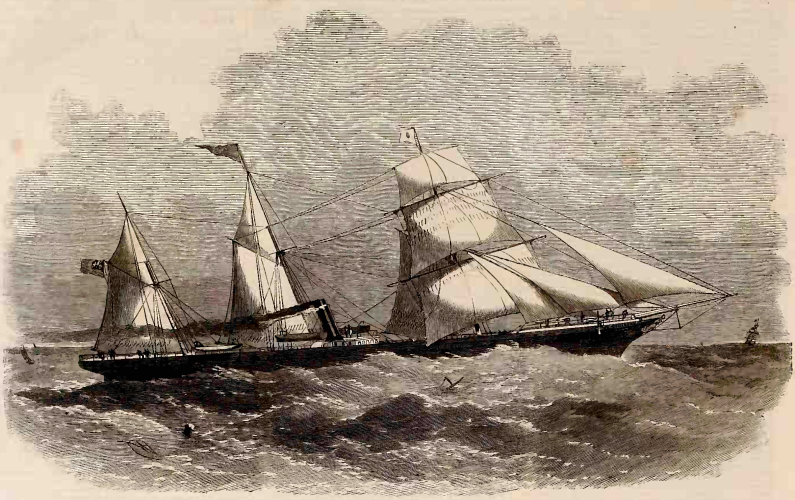


THE NEW SCREW-STEAMER SICILIA.

THE STEAM-SHIP SICILIA.

The constant problem of steam navigation, especially in a commercial view, is the economy of motive power, so as to increase the room for freightage while lessening the consumption of fuel. It was in the spring of last year that an experiment was made with the object of solving this problem, and of demonstrating the feasibility of a saving in coal of at least seventy-five per cent. The London and Mediterranean Steam Navigation Company tested the merits of Mr. J. M. Rowan's patent engines first with the screw-steamer Thetis, a vessel of 355 tons register. The result was so encouraging that the directors determined to adopt the principle and to apply it gradually to their fleet. On Wednesday week the new ship Sicilia, a screw-steamer of 800 tons and 150 nominal horse-power, made a trip from Blackwall down the Thames, and proved, to the satisfaction of a large company of practical and scientific persons, the capabilities of the machinery by which an improvement so great as that we have indicated may be brought to bear on steam navigation.

The water to be used in Mr. Rowan's boilers is fresh, and a distilling apparatus is connected with them for the purpose of ridding sea water of its salt. The chief recommendation, however, of the new machinery is that it uses the steam twice over, first at high and then at low pressure. The boilers, being tubular and cellular, expose an immense heating surface in a very limited space. The steam, being worked very expansively, is condensed in the interior of the tubes, which are kept free from all earthy or saline deposits by the arrangement we have already mentioned.

The following are the results which were obtained at the trial-trip:—1st run against the tide, 9·2, or 6·642 knots; 2nd run with the tide, 5·0, or 12·000 knots; 3rd run against the tide, 7·58 or 7·031 knots; 4th run with the tide, 5·4, or 11·765 knots; mean speed of all the runs, 9·180 knots per hour; averages of revolutions, 74; pressure, 115lb. per square inch; vacuum, 28½; barometer, 29·90; coal consumed on a trial of several hours averaged 5 cwt. per hour, which at the power developed would be equal to 1·36lb. per indicated horse-power per hour, or very considerably less than one half of the consumption of the best class

EISTEDDFOD, OR CONGRESS OF WELSH LITERATI, AT CONWAY CASTLE: THE TOWN AND CASTLE OF CONWAY,—SEE NEXT PAGE.

of ordinary mercantile or Government marine-engines. From there being a stiff breeze and a crowded state of the river, as well as the state of the tide, the speed was not quite so good as it would otherwise have been, or at it was on her official trial at Hartlepool, but the performance of the machinery was in every respect perfect. The Sicilia is not so showy a vessel as the Isaac Wallis, which is another steamer belonging to the same company, but her lines are exceedingly graceful, and the fencing of her sides to shown great strength and finish. She was built at Stockton-on-Tees, by Messrs. Richardson, Duck, and Co., and her engines have been made by Messrs. Dudgeon, of Shoreham, Co., and her engines have been made by Messrs. Dudgeon, of Shoreham, Sussex, and Cuttle," and the solitary paper was not deemed worthy of the prize. Professor Bunkum, of Queen's College, Cork, then adjourned the audience. Thursday's proceedings were wound up by a grand concert in the evening.

On Friday business was commenced as on the previous days at 9.30 a.m. A great number of ladies and gentlemen attended the degree of cease at the Gorsedd. After a few genial remarks from the president, and the performance of two choice pieces of national music, the Rev. Robert Hughes (Robin Ddu) delivered the following address in explanation of the Welsh terms of Epeeia and Reading of Cattle." Two essays had been received; both very good. The prize of £10, offered by Messrs. T. A. Roberts and Co., of Conway, was divided between the authors—the Rev. J. Owen (Op Llwyd), Llanfairfechan, and Mr. Morgan Jones, Bangor. The subject for competition on the "White Shirt" was announced to be Mrs. Williams, of Dinorwic, Llanberis, and Llanrug spinsh, was stated to be "Joan," the successful author of the successful competition on the previous day. "Oil Out!" subject was announced to be Mr. J. Evans, of St. Asaph. The most interesting feature of the proceedings was the competition for the prize offered by "Gwalchmai Hills" Gwalchmai read the adjudication of himself, D. D. Fridd, and Creuddyndra" on "Fight" subject, which was read by Mrs. Hughes, of Bangor. There were two "Patchwork quilt, complete," was won by Mrs. Llewelyn Bach, Menai Bridge. "Patchwork quilt, complete," was won by Mrs. Jones, Bodfan, of Conway. In the harp competition the following players appeared:—Miss Jones, Llanfairfechan; Miss Jones, Penmaenmawr; Miss Griffiths, of Llanwrst; and Miss Evans, of Mold. The winners were Griffiths and Jones, both pupils of Parry, of Bangor. The adjudicators declared they could not decide between them. The former, a boy, was this time successful. Oldfield (Eryr Meirion) and Mr. Jones (Mynydd Mawr) were the adjudicators. Mr. Jones (Mynydd Mawr) kindly presented her with £5. Mr. Jones, Bangor, Mr. Jones, Llanfairfechan, and the Rev. O. Jones, of Manchester, were the gentlemen who officiated as adjudicators in the competition for the prize in Welsh, the Rev. J. Evans (I. D. Fryn) of Llanfairfechan, and Mr. Jones (Mynydd Mawr) of Bangor. Mr. J. Gwynfai Jones carried off the prizes. The prize for the best exposition to the Gorsedd was awarded to Mr. Jones, Bangor. Mr. Jones (Mynydd Mawr), of Bangor, Mr. Evans (Ieuan Glan Geirionydd), of Llanrwst, and Mr. Williams, of Llanberis, were next read the adjudication on the "Englyn" on both equal. The authors were Mr. J. O. Griffith (Brynsiencyn) and Mr. Jones, Llanfairfechan. There were Mr. J. O. Griffith (Iron Artist), Carnarvon, and Mr. Jones, Llanfairfechan. There were two "Welsh essays, given" were read by Mr. Ellis Evans, who divided

OUR COLOURED SUPPLEMENT.

"THE CHASE: TIME OF GEORGE II." BY F. TAYLER.

THIS spirited picture commends itself to our notice both as a fair representation of one of our most favourite national field sports in the days of our ancestors three generations back and of the extraordinary costume of the period. The "meet" has taken place at the trysting-tree, probably in Yorkshire, and the horses and their riders exhibit all the pluck and bottom of that fine old England country.

There are, perhaps, more hunting, more meets, and more numerous fields assembled on than at any former period. The sport is not now restricted to any particular class of men, for, although the old Epping Hunt, of venerable antiquity, in virtue of the rights of *free commons*, confirmed by decrees of London by Henry III., in 1226, has lost its former prestige, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Corporation no longer proceeding to the hunt in "solemn state," the wealthy citizens by the aid of the railways take their turn with the hounds at the various points within a few hours' distance from town, either on horse or by train a week, and return to look in at their offices and counting-houses just before the close of business.

Of course there is now, as formerly, there always was, a great disparity in the character of the fields, and the ceremonial observed in them. At your "provincial" meets the costume is very multifarious, and while the bonedealer, the harrister, the little country attorney, often turning out in ruffs; whilst the M.P., the City merchant, and the leading men of the county appear in the legitimate scarlet. Ascendible is the hunting county par excellence, and Melton Mowbray the head-quarters. This was till lately a purely agricultural district town, but it is now rapidly becoming a sort of metropolis for our fashionting aristocracy. "The uninitiated reader," says Nimrod, "would perhaps be surprised by an enumeration of the persons of rank, wealth, and fashion who during several months of every year reign the comforts and elegancies of their lordly mansions for a small house in the immediate village of Leicestershire — to say but the eye of a sportsman nearly the ugliest country in England. The same authority gives us the following carp-drell of the legitimate Meltonian, which contrasts widely with the miscellaneous field in provincial hunts, and so strangely with the hunting gentry of the time of George II., as represented in Mr. Tayler's picture: "The style of your Meltonian fashionable is to have about eighteen stone to carry, and as for what he calls the *provincial* class. 'When turned out of the hands of his valet he presents the very *beau-ideal* of his order. The tightest possible fit of his coat, immaculately well-cleaned leather breeches, and the generally apparent high breeding of the man can seldom be matched elsewhere; and the most fastidious would generally find no cause for criticism on this fact at a single inspection."

One step more from this entertaining writer and thoroughgoing sportsman, drawing the line between the foshunter of the eighteenth and the nineteenth centuries respectively — Compared with the luxurious one with which the present generation is established, the latter — either toiling in his chaise and four, or galloping along in the rear of twenty miles an hour on a hundred-guinea hack — the sturdy old English yeoman was all but distressing. In proportion to the distance he had to ride by early daylight to the kennel or rendezvous, in order to be in time for the start after the universal eight consume, mother serious matter was to be provided for. This was the filling his hair with powder and pomatum until it could no more, and then combing it out, a hitching of his hat on club, as it was called by his valet, which was commonly a good hour's work. The connecting windows, the causeway being the general haunt in the field, were luxuries unknown to him; and his well-oiled buckskin and brown-topped boots would have cut an indifferent figure in the presence of a modern connoisseur by a Leicestershire groom. Notwithstanding all this, however, we are inclined strongly to suspect that, out of the number of gentlemen riding to hounds in the present day, the proportion of really scientific sportsmen may have been in favour of the olden times.

But another still more important change effected in modern hunting is in the character of the horses. They are now higher bred than before, and better. It is true to a considerable extent that they have more running in them, and whether the slap-dash, touch-and-go style of hunting of the present day, is more conducive to the attainment of moral impossibility for a third of the field to be within sight of the fox at "the death," is equally interesting as the more moderate but more enduring pace which our ancestors were accustomed to go in.

But it will be proper to say a word or two about Mr. Tayler's picture in illustrating the costume of the period to which it refers. The gentleman wore the heavy square-cut, buckram-supported coat which was common generally in society, the triangular hat, the powdered and pomatumed head, and the pigtail periwig. The large boots, sometimes cocked hat, called a leven-hitcher, was imported from Germany, and is a specialty of the times of the first two Georges. As we are informed by a writer of the time:—"It is shaped like an equilateral triangle, placed with the point midmost upwards on the head, and over what cheerful kindred, and sloping in an unvarying angle down wards to the eyes, surrounded by a long stuff, formal feather, rising from the apex rectte of black plicks or cocks' tails. With respect to ladies' equestrian costume just now, by-the-way, the subject of ventilation in the parks and rides of late has been observed that the riding habit was first introduced in the reign of Charles II., and was still looked upon with astonishment in the reign of Queen Anne, as appears by the following remarks of Addison :—'Among the several female extravagancies I have already taken notice of, one which still remains in fashion I mean that of ladies who dress themselves in a hat and feather, a riding-coat and a periwig — and, in short, appear in the dress of a beau or ribbon, in imitation of the smart part of the opposite sex.' And he goes on to give an account of one of those monstrous personages—*Her hair*, well curled and powdered, hung to a considerable length on his shoulders, and was tied, as if by the band of his mistress, with a couple of ribbons, which played like a streamer behind him, he had a coat and waistcoat of blue camlet trimmed and embroidered with silver, a cravat of the finest lace, and wore, in a smart cock, a little beaver hat edged with silver, and made more stylish by a couple of feathers.

As I was praising the luxury of this young person, who appeared to me to have been only recently let out of leading-strings, I was struck cold, on my nearer approach, and as I turned my eye downward, a part of the equipage I had not observed before, which was a petticoat of the same as the coat and waistcoat."

"THE HOP-GARLAND." BY WITHERINGTON.

It would be almost impossible to select a subject for the painter's art more truly rural than that of a party of hop-pickers at their work, or an exciting work and most pleasingly has Mr. Witherington treated it in a picture of his, lately painted, having been exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1843. The little group of a young woman crowning a pretty, merry-looking girl with a garland of rich hop-flowers, and a young lad bringing fresh bines and hops to complete the wreath, which is charmingly conceived and executed, the colours having the true healthy look of nature.

This picture, which we present printed in colours, will prove very opportune at this period, the hop-picking being now in full progress, and in a most bountiful way. Before long the annual Hop Fete scenes are more picturesque and cheerful than that afforded by every village hop-ground during the picking season. Women, and children are all employed. Labourers, cottagers, hostlers, factory girls, dairymaids, fishermen's wives, young watermen, and even clerks out of employment, all throng the Kentish highways at this time, attracted by the opportunity of earning a couple of shillings per week; and still the cry is more, and the farmer in pleasant seasons is frequently embarrassed for want of hands. The work is said to be especially healthy and strengthening, owing to the tonic properties of the hop; and invalids are occasionally recommended to pass whole days in the hop-grounds as a substitute—and a very efficient one—for the usual 'exhibition' of Bass or Allsopp. Whole armies of pickers encamp at night in the neighbourhood of the grounds. In huts, and stables, and outhouses, in abandoned mills, in crumbling barns and dilapidated cast-houses whose cracks are ineffectually stuffed with straw and clay; under posts, against walls, in tents and under canvas awnings, this multitude cook, eat, drink, smoke, and sleep. Many of these (rather fewer than formerly) are frail, and serious scenes of riot and disturbance occasionally occur at the hop-pickings."

Mr. Witherington has seized a glimpse at a quieter moment in the hop-field; but he has imbued it with a lively dramatic character.

CAPE RACE, NEWFOUNDLAND.

CAPE RACE is the south-eastern extremity of the peninsula of Avalon, which is a portion of the great island of Newfoundland, and is nearer to Europe than any other part of North America. Newfoundland lies between the latitudes of 46 deg. 40 min. and 51 deg. 39 min. north and the longitudes of 52 deg. 44 min. and 59 deg. 17 min. west. Its extent is about 1000 miles; it is separated from Cape Breton, or Breton Island, by a passage fifty miles wide, and from Labrador by the straits of Belleisle, which are about ten miles in width; its south and eastern shores are washed by the waves of the great Atlantic, its western coast by the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The interior of Newfoundland, the general form of the island is that of an irregular triangle, having the south coast for its base.

The coast of the island is picturesque in the extreme, being composed entirely of rocky headlands, deep bays, and inlets, and in some places the huge walls of granite rise up perpendicularly out of the sea to many hundreds of feet in height. These faces are full of deep sea-worn caverns, into which the waves rush with such fury that the noise is like that of artillery, and fishermen are often warned by this means of their dangerous proximity to the coast when navigating along it in foggy weather, and would be utterly unable to ascertain their position position by any other means.

The interior of the island of Newfoundland is but little more inviting than is the coast: it consists of mountains, hills, swamps, and small lakes, with but little land that is available for agricultural purposes, the soil generally consisting of decomposed granite or other primitive rock or peat. On the western side there is, however, some tolerable land, but the severity of the winter is a great bar to the cultivation of the passage. The best soil is that called 'intervale land,' which consists of alluvial deposits from the beds of the numerous rivers. The principal settlements on the island are situated upon the peninsula of Avalon, at the south-eastern extremity of the island, St. John's is the capital, and is remarkably well built town, situated at the entrance of a deep bay, with gradually-rising ground behind it. The harbour is capacious, and is considered one of the finest in the world, being land-locked between two lofty cliffs, and the passage so narrow that there is only room for one huge ship to enter at a time. It is most conveniently situated for the commerce of Europe or America. A series of forts guard the entrance, as well as the more distant ports, of the harbour of St. John's.

This island was supposed to be the first portion of America ever visited by Europeans, but was probably overlooked by the coast of Labrador for more than land. Newfoundland was, without doubt, discovered by Cabot in 1497, and has always been claimed by the British, and was formally taken possession of by them in the early date. That of Mr. Hoare was the first, in 1536; afterwards Mr. Gay, and in 1583 Sir Humphrey Gilbert established the first colony and claimed many of the eminent men of that time, Lord Bacon being one of the number. A patent was granted to him in 1610 for the planting a nation of the "London and Bristol Company of Adventurers and Planters of the Cities of London and Bristol for the Colony and Plantation in Newfoundland," and Sir George Calvert, (Lord Baltimore,) in 1623, was more endeavured to found a Catholic settlement on the western side of the island. He returned to England, and, from the favour of Charles I., was enabled to found another colony on the more genial shores of the Chesapeake. In 1670 Sir Josiah Child, then the highest patentee in the island, declared the right of the inhabitants of Newfoundland was a mistake, and tended to destroy the Great Bank fishery that, up to that time, had been carried on by ships which came to or from the inhabitants of the island. Of such weight were his opinions that the Lords of Trade and Plantations recommended the utter destruction of the colony, and Sir Josiah was sent out with the object in pursuance but he encountered so much opposition to the island, and on no account was any strange person to be allowed to settle there.

During the reign of Charles the colonists were subject to great vicissitudes, St. John's having been destroyed on more than one occasion, and at the Peace of Utrecht, in 1713, the whole of the island, with the exception of the station Carbonier. Louis XIV., yielding to the pressure of circumstances, gave up all his possessions on the coast of Newfoundland, but, by the Treaty of Versailles, his subjects were allowed to erect huts and stages for fishing along part of the eastern coast, from Cape Bonavista to Point Riche, and then along the western coast as far as Point Riche. At the peace of Paris, in 1763, these arrangements were again placed on the same footing as before the peace of Utrecht, and they were finally confirmed by the treaty of 1783. Newfoundland enjoyed the highest state of prosperity, its exports having risen to the enormous amount of £4,000,000 sterling, and ships of all nations were to be seen from the banks, and the Americans had not the means to carry on any very successful competition with them; consequently the fishery was the entire monopoly of the fishing trade. At the peace of 1814 matters returned to their original position, and the prosperity of Newfoundland increased rapidly, the fishery employing a large number of men, and the trade in the seal fishery. About a hundred miles west of Cape Race, which is the most easterly point of Newfoundland, is Placentia Bay, are the two islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon; these islands were ceded to the French in entire sovereignty, and are made the headquarters of the French fishing fleet employed on the coast, also lately as to what right the French actually possess here, and at some future time this question will be settled. The seal fishery also occupies the Newfoundland fishery has of late years been carried on with great energy by the sealing fleet, which sails from the little harbour of Torbay, north of Normandy when the deep-sea fishing fleet is fitting out; their vessels are large, and carry as many boats as they can, with an efficient crew on each boat. They also carry a red ensign, which distinguishes them from the British and Dutch in all the ports of the Mediterranean and Baltic.

The great point of interest on the south coast is Cape Race—the subject of illustration—as it is the point of land which nearly all the steamers coming to or from Europe, and many sailing vessels, endeavour to make. The coast at Cape Race is bold and rocky, the cliffs rising precipitately into the sea, and presenting a fine iron-bound appearance, but some great convulsion of nature; a huge black rock lifts its head up out of the deep water immediately in front of the cape, the channel to the north of the island has many deep hollows, and in some cases masses of rock stand out isolated from the great granite wall that breaks the violence of the Atlantic rollers. On the top of the cliffs, a short distance from the edge, is a well-built lighthouse painted white, and striped with red vertical bands, distinguishing it from the lighthouse on Cape Pine, an important point of the coast, about thirty miles west of Cape Race, where the lighthouse is striped with horizontal bands of red.

Cape Race is also the terminal point eastward of that remarkable system of telegraphic communication which connects the shores of the United States and the British possessions. The Americans delight in the telegraph, and use it continually for every sort of purpose, and in a way and extent that Europeans have no conception of. On the lonely rock standing out in the Atlantic amid fogs and storms, European news is flashed to the New World, and American news to the Old, and from Cape Race to New Orleans the newspapers have it, print it, and the intelligence is carried by the ship arrives at New York, three or four days after passing Cape Race.

As there is no place on this iron-bound coast where ships can touch at, peculiar means must be adopted to catch the European news on its way west. The Associated Press of America therefore employ vessels to cruise constantly in the neighbourhood of the Cape, and board the outward-bound steam-ships. Having got the important intelligence, they hasten to the shore, and forward their despatch by wires passing through Newfoundland, across the sea between it and Breton Island, and afterwards the Gut of Canseau, through Nova Scotia, across the head of the Bay of Fundy, to the United States.

This arrangement of telegraph brings Europe practically within seven days of America. Thus the Canard ships leaving New York on Wednesday are off Cape Race the following Sunday; being there boarded by the telegraph-boat, they receive the New York news up to that time; on the following Sunday that ship arrives at Cork harbour, Ireland, when its news is instantly forwarded to London. And the same on the outward-bound voyages.

Since the introduction of the electric telegraph this lonely mass of storm-washed rock, whose existence was scarcely known to any one except the mariner, who sought it only that he might know his whereabout and carefully avoid it, has become as well known and as familiar as is that of New York or Boston. It would be difficult to take up an American newspaper now without finding a paragraph headed "Latest News from Europe, vià Cape Race."

On the western side of the States the telegraph ends at the Missouri River; but, as the States on the west side of the Rocky Mountains are as anxious for early news as the Yankees themselves, the latest intelligence from Europe, being passed through to the Missouri, is then taken up by a remarkable line of communication called the Pony Express—a line of small, fleet horses being maintained across the great plains, over the Rocky Mountains, to San Francisco. On arrival of the telegraph from Cape Race at St. Joseph, on the Missouri, a horse starts at a gallop with the news, and at the end of the distance of a fresh horse is employed to carry the telegraph message. The journey is performed in about nine days, and in about ten days, or according California with England in little over a fortnight.

THE FEMALE BLONDIN.

THE success which has attended the performances of Blondin has had its natural effect in producing imitators. It is the law of trade. On Monday se'nnight a female Blondin essayed the extraordinary exploit of crossing the Thames at Cremorne on a tight rope; and had it not been for the accidental delay of the boat in front of the rope the exploit would, almost a little doubt, have been quite successful. The lady ascended from the damp side, and in the inclement state of the distance and weather when she was observed to falter. The moment was one of painful suspense. She made her way backwards, however, and at last, once again essayed the ascent, and when she stepped when a considerable way across, sat down and made signs to the people below, as if to cast up a rope. This was done, and she let herself down by a rope to the centre of the river, and was taken up in a boat. The absence of guide-ropes to steady the main rope would have been the cause of the danger. The ropes gentlemen had huge lumps of lead attached to them; and it is understood the ropes were cut away by some thieves. The courage displayed by the lady in the trying circumstances surrounded almost a greater amount of admiration than would have been produced had the rope been there, and the many fluttering hearts relieved. The interest exhibited in this performance was immense, and both sides of the river were densely thronged.

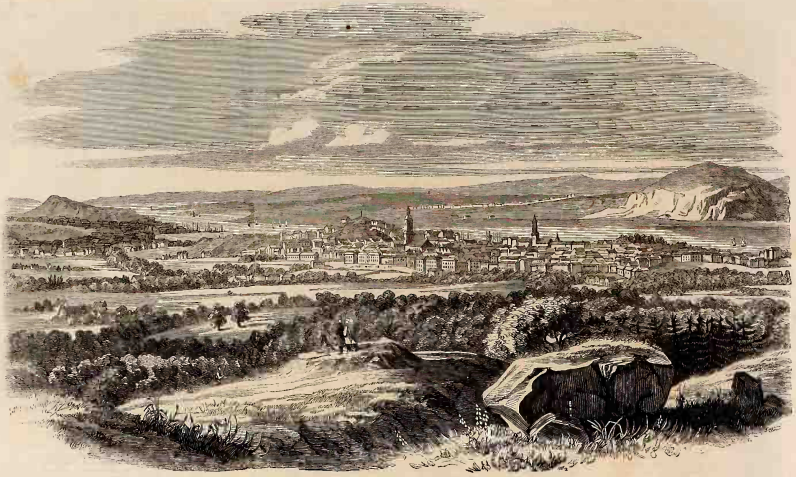
The delicacy in the management of the rope across the Thames at Cremorne having been remedied, the female Blondin made her second attempt on Monday last, which was also crowned with success, the failure last week was in the appliances. The daring equilibrist began her exhibition of skill and courage from the first compartment on the Surrey side, and then from the Battersea side of the water. She stood forth in the light of the declining sun, her gold-broidered dress and white pole glittering resplendently in the beams, and at times quite bright, the whole distance being traversed in seven minutes. Thousands of people lined the banks of the river on each bridge, and every spot where a view could be obtained; and the gardens themselves, owing to the excellent opportunity the esplanade offers of seeing the daring performance, were crowded. Every one seemed delighted at the lady's success, and as she proceeded on her way towards the gardens, steadily but confidently, the cheers of the people on the bridges were deafening.

On Tuesday next there will be a special gala and fete, for the benefit of Mr. Adams, the secretary of the establishment, when the Female Blondin will perform, and a most excellent concert entertainment. Mr. Adams has rendered valuable service as secretary of the gardens for upwards of ten years.

THE TREASURY, ALGIERS.

THE seat of the French finance offices in Algeria, called Le Trésor, which stands almost a solitary specimen of the very old Moorish style of architecture in the suburbs of Mustapha, is situated on the slope of the railroad from that city to Bliidah. No apology need, therefore, be offered for presenting to our readers an illustration of this curious specimen of the art of building as it used to be thought of and used by the Moors. The building, which now also stands our Engraving, is almost the only one of its kind now remaining in Algiers. It consists of a square house, with a marble basin in front, and has a conduit round it, and is covered with a kind of canopy, consisting of a dome supported by four columns, and round the dome a sloping tiled roof projects, which is upheld at certain points by columns. The tiles are painted green, the woodwork a bright yellow, and the columns red and green.

BRITISH FISHERIES.—The annual report of the commissioners for the British fisheries notices the growing tendency to open the Continental markets to the fishermen of this country by a reduction of the duties which the trade has been chiefly with Prussia and the Baltic ports, but France has already made the commencement of a movement in the same direction, which is enough yet to allow a thriving trade to be pushed in that quarter. Negotiations are also on foot with Austria and Russia for the same purpose. The unfortunate tech nations, if Austria could be induced to relax her tariff. The British herring fishery in 1860 was unusually large, and the Irish herring fishery considerable. The herring, cod, and ling fisheries employed 12,711 boats, manned by 54,410 fishermen and boys, and the boats and nets and lines engaged were of the estimated value of £750,176. The administration of the fishery cousists in the appointment of fishery guards and overseers and in the superintending of the harbours, and, although the fisheries employed 12,711 boats, manned by 54,410 fishermen and boys, and the number of vessels and boats employed was 21,913 barrels were branded last year, 317,656 were cured in bulk, and 21,913 barrels were branded last year, 317,656 were cured in bulk, and 21,913 barrels were branded last year, 317,656 were cured in bulk, and

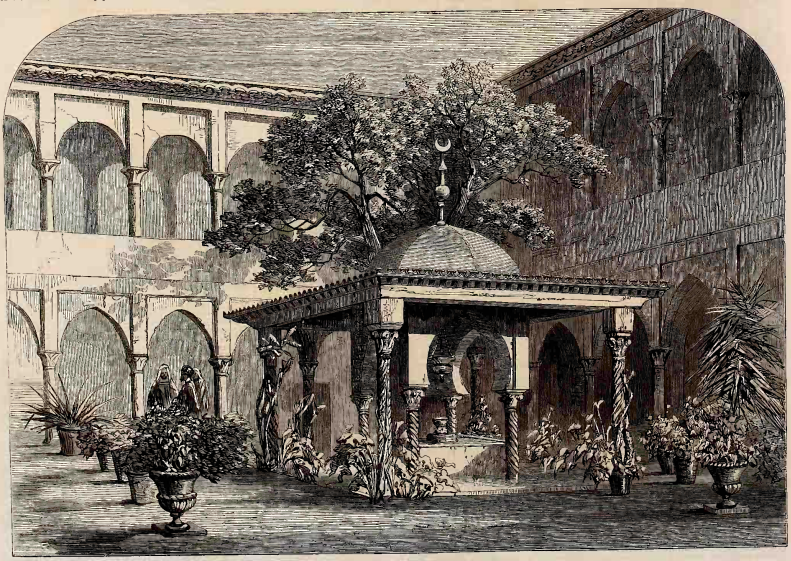


GOTTENBURG, SWEDEN.

GOTTENBURG, SWEDEN.

Now that the London season is over, those who form the great world of the metropolis are off to the country, or out of the country—no inconsiderable portion of its members winging, or rather steaming, their way to Gottenburg, thence to spread over Sweden and Norway whilst the King of those realms has been recreating himself in England.

Gottenburg, Gothenburg, or Gotheborg—for so the place is variously spelled—is a seaport city of West Sweden, the capital of a lan or province of the same name, at the head of a fiord on the Kattegat, which receives the Gotha River, immediately opposite the north extremity of Denmark. It has a population of about 30,000. Many of the merchants are Englishmen, and our language is pretty generally spoken there. The town is divided into the upper and lower: the former is a marshy plain, intersected by canals, and the latter on the adjacent rocky heights. Its principal street, called Great Harbour-street, runs from east to west, and divides the town into two nearly equal parts. The houses are mostly built of stone, or bricks well stuccoed. Most of the streets are regular, intersecting each other at right angles. Gothenburg bears a great similarity to many of the towns in the Netherlands, the banks of the canals which run through its streets being planted with trees. The upper town, from its situation, is irregularly built; but it has an imposing appearance, the houses rising one above another, in the form of an amphitheatre. Among its principal edifices are the exchange, arsenal, East India House, townhall, cathedral and seven other churches, theatre, barracks, and hospitals. It has a school for 100 children of soldiers, free school for the board of 200 and education of 300 children, and two orphan asylums, with a college and public library, a society of arts and sciences, and a chamber of commerce. The town has factories for weaving, spinning, and printing cotton goods, manufactures of woollens and sailcloth, snuff, glass, and paper, porter breweries, tanneries, and shipbuilding docks. Its exports are iron, timber, tar, copper and other metals, oak-bark, bones, berries, and rock-moss; its imports being salt, rice, and herrings, which last were formerly the chief article of export. The harbour is commodious for vessels of moderate size, and is defended by three forts.



THE TREASURY, ALGIERS.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

A BOER'S WILD-BOAR HUNT IN ALGERIA.—SEE PAGE 204.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Winchester, old fifty-gun frigate, will proceed to Liverpool as a training-ship forthwith at the Canway.

The scheme devised by Lord Herbert for attracting officers to the cavalry, by equalising the prices of the commissions with those of the infantry, has had the effect of reducing the vacancies to nil.

The Board of Admiralty is now engaged in obtaining information from the several ports as to the exact depth of water, the nature and dimensions of docks, gridirons, &c., in order to register them for the benefit of the naval and mercantile services.

The whole of the available troops in Chatham Garrison assembled on Wednesday week on the Lines, under their respective brigadier officers, in a considerable number of spectators had the satisfaction of beholding an excellent field-day, under the direction of Major-General H. Eyre, commandant. The evolutions occupied above three hours.

Arrangements are now being made for commencing the military roads in connection with the defences at the north-east end of Hull. Each portion of the establishment has a plot of land allotted to him for cultivation. The general number of inmates, chiefly recruits from the three divisions of Chatham, Portsmouth, and Woolwich, is 400; and, as a proof of the advantages of rescuing young recruits from the contaminating influences from which it is worthy of remark that during the three months since the depôt has been opened no inmate has been discharged for misconduct.

The 15th Hussars, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Jeaynes and Colonel E. Ryan, have left Aldershot for Brighton, where the regiment will be quartered. The Government has made extensive arrangements for occupying the stabling at the Royal Pavilion. The 1st Regiment will remain at Brighton until the 1st of October, when it proceeds to Aldershot. The 32nd Regiment arrived on the 22nd proceeds to the westward, the 6th Regiment proceeds to Dublin, the 1st Battalion 3rd Buffs, will leave Hilsea Barracks on the 31st of August for the depôt at Canterbury, No. 11 battery of the depôt brigade, Royal Artillery, is commanded by Captain Goodwin, and the 2nd Troop, Royal Horse Artillery, by Captain Webber-Smith Adderley.

A circular memorandum has been issued from the War Office, signed by the Duke of Cambridge, dated the 20th inst., by which, in consequence of questions arising as to the extent of quarters, &c., to which commissioned officers are entitled, and also as to the rank of commissioned, warrant and non-commissioned officers employed in the several branches of the Army, and also of departmental establishments, the following regulations, viz.:—Field-Marshal, A.D. C. Those placed in class A will be considered first-class chief officers, and will consist of commissioned officers, warrant officers, under-sergeants, schoolmasters of the first, second, and third class, schoolmistresses, superintendents of nursing of the first class, hospital sergeants, dispensary first and second class, militia conductors of stores, paymaster's clerk, orderly-room clerks, hospital sergeants, and the medical staff sergeants. The non-commissioned officers belonging to class B will be considered as second-class chief officers.—viz., Armourer-sergeant, bandmaster, bugle-major, sergeant, or lady-room sergeants, colour-sergeants, company sergeant-majors, paymasters' sergeants, quartermasters of the third class, and regimental sergeants. Those in class C will consist of assistant-schoolmasters, sergeant instructors of gunnery, farrier-sergeants, armourers, military clerks, and all other first-class clerks of the third class. The above classification has been sanctioned by the Duke of Cambridge.

THE FORTIFICATIONS OF PORTSMOUTH.—Not alone are the new defences of Portsmouth being rapidly advanced towards completion, but the armament of the existing defences is being completed. Forty 10-pounder Armstrong guns are ordered to be forwarded to Portsmouth for the use of the artillery volunteers of the sea face of the defences and the western approaches to the harbour. The Royal Portsmouth Artillery have also been ordered to equip the present 68-pr. pivot smooth-bore gun mounted at the St. Jamer's gate, the remaining 68-pr. field-gun battery, and the 32-pr. field-gun battery at the new King's Bastion. The auxiliary earthen redan cut and vest at Southsea Castle will also be armed with guns, and the earthen redan at Lumps and Eastney will also be armed with the same description of weapon. Lumpsfield Battery will also receive its guns. The 68-pr. guns mounted on the sea face of the defences on the island of Portsea. The remaining 32-pr. guns will be mounted between Blockhouse and Eastney, the auxiliary earthen batteries of Fort Monckton and at Brownsdown, the earthen redan at Southsea Castle, the fort at Cliff end and Victoria Park. The fortifications, present and projected, for the defence of Portsmouth harbour dockyard and arsenal, may be divided into three separate groups—viz., the works to defend the approaches to Spithead and the southern shores of the Isle of Wight—1. The inner line of defence, consisting of the works now existing surrounding the towns of Portsmouth, Portsea, and Gosport, with the Blockhouse Gosport fort, and Royal Shell Battery, and the fort on the harbour's mouth. 2. Southsea Castle, Lumps, Eastney, and Cumberland forts, with their auxiliary earthen batteries. The Hilsea lines form no part of the entrance to the island of Portsea by land. The line of detached forts (two from Tipner Point to Rudmore Point and the defensive works now existing

THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF 1862.

We have from time to time recorded the progress of the International Exhibition building at South Kensington; and we now give some further particulars on the subject, extracted from two interesting, and in some respects amusing, articles which have just appeared in the *Times* on the Great Exhibition of next year:—

PROGRESS OF THE BUILDING.

Every day now adds visibly to the growth of the stupendous structure which is being built in connection with each rapidity at South Kensington. Of the latter there is already the appearance of a gallery of art—and, very soon, thousands of colossus, giddery, and the wonders of the Exhibition of 1862 will be ready for their public places. The remainder are being rapidly forwarded, and shall be in time for the opening of the Exhibition of next year, at which time we believe all the framework for the Exhibition of last year will have been erected. In all these 200 tons of cast and wrought iron are daily put connecting.

The progress which could on Mr. Barnes, of Stanley, who has been intrusted with the fitting of the works, and he has been enabled to do so with extraordinary rapidity in such an exceedingly short time. The all these columns are already erected. There are 150 of these, 30 feet high, 12 columns are already erected. There are 150 of these, 30 feet high, 12 inches round, which run from South Kensington to the Crystal Palace at each end to the Royal Horticultural Gardens Gallery will be all ready in their Nursery. Early in October, and will also be used for refreshments. These after the exhibition of 1862 will be the most difficult thing that has been done in the metropolis in Kensington ever needed them more.

The wonder of the work for the present is rapidly advancing towards completion at the works of the Thames Iron Company. The iron of each dome will weigh about 800 tons. Each dome, as we have said, will be 160 feet in the largest ever constructed. They are to be decolegated in shape, 160 ft. high by 160 ft. in diameter. The dome at the north is 140 ft. in diameter and 75 ft. high; the dome in the halls of Carcasis was 111 ft. in diameter, 120 ft. high, and the dome in the Crystal Palace was 141 ft. in diameter, 104

PRINCE LOUIS OF HESSE.

PRINCE LOUIS OF HESSE.

His Grand Ducal Highness Prince Frederick William Louis of Hesse-Darmstadt is the eldest son of Prince Charles William Louis (who is the eldest son of the Grand Duke Louis III.) by the Princess Marie Elizabeth Caroline Victoria, daughter of Prince Frederick William Charles of Prussia, uncle of the late and of the present King. The affianced husband of the Princess Alice is, therefore, heir in the direct line, although in the second, to the Grand Duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, which is under the rule of the second main branch of the house of Hesse, and was founded in 1567 by George I., youngest son of Philip the Generous, who is noted for having introduced the Reformation into his Landgravate of Hesse, and who divided his dominions among his four sons. William, the eldest, obtained one-half, with Cassel, the capital; Louis a fourth part, with Marburg; Philip an eighth, with Rheinfels; and George an eighth, with Darmstadt. But Philip and Louis dying without issue, there remained only the two main branches of Hesse-Cassel, the Electorate, and Hesse-Darmstadt, the Grand Duchy. This latter consists of two large portions, which are separated from each other by a long strip of land, extending from east to west, belonging to Hesse-Cassel and the city of Frankfort. The northern portion is bounded on the west by Prussia and Nassau, and on the south-east and south by Hesse-Cassel. The southern portion is bounded on the north by Nassau, Frankfort, and Hesse-Cassel; and on the other sides by Bavaria and Baden. The area of the whole is about 3000 square miles.

The Grand Duchy, which is divided into three provinces as a part of the German Confederation, is the ninth in rank, has three votes in the full Council and one in the Minor Council, furnishes a contingent of 6195 men to the second division of the eighth corps of the Confederate Army, and contributes 1500 florins annually to the treasury of the Confederation. Hesse-Darmstadt is, on the whole, an agricultural country, its chief production being cereal. There are some mines of copper, iron, coal, and salt; and some manufactures of woollens, cottons, linen, leather, and hardware. The revenue is estimated at 5,576,105 florins, and the expenditure at an equal sum. The military establishment in times of peace is 6288 men. The religion of the State is Protestant, but a number of the population, which amounts to 718,000, are Roman Catholics. There is a University—Giessen—and a fair proportion of elementary and training schools. Darmstadt, the capital, is situated on the River Darm, between the Maine and the Neckar, about ten miles from the Rhine, and also from the commencement of the Bergstrasse, a Roman road leading from Darmstadt to Basle. It is divided into the old and new town, the former inclosed within old massive walls. It has six gates, five public squares, the Grand Ducal residence; a large edifice, containing a library of about 100,000 volumes; a museum of natural history, a small but choice gallery of pictures and antiques, and extensive pleasure-grounds. The Opera House is remarkably handsome and convenient, and, as a whole, the future residence of a daughter of England is considered to be one of the pleasantest towns in that part of Germany. It should be added that Prince Louis was born in 1837, is a Captain in the 1st Regiment of the Prussian Guards, and Colonel of the Russian Regiment of Hussars of Kliastitzy.

PRINCESS ALICE.

On the 9th instant the ceremonial of signing the marriage contract between Princess Alice and Prince Louis of Hesse took place at Osborne House. We this week present our subscribers with Portraits of the affianced Prince and Princess. Her Royal Highness Alice Maud Mary, Princess of the United Kingdom, is the third child and second daughter of her Majesty the Queen, and was born at Buckingham Palace on the 25th of April, 1843, and baptised on the 2nd of June in the same year. On more than one occasion speculation was abroad on the subject of the marriage of her Royal Highness, and at that time rumour assigned to the Prince of Orange, the heir to the throne of Holland, the claim to her hand. About a year ago, however, it became understood that the choice of all parties concerned had fallen on his Highness Prince Louis of Hesse; and in May last a formal intimation of the fact of the betrothal was made to Parliament, and a sum of £30,000 as a dowry and an annuity of £6000 were granted by the House of Commons to her Royal Highness unanimously and without a word of discussion. It is believed that the marriage of the Princess will take place early in the ensuing spring.

Our portraits of Prince Louis of Hesse and Princess Alice are from photographs by J. and C. Watkins, of Parliament-street.

WILD BOAR HUNT IN ALGERIA.

Among the exercises that contribute most towards forming good military riders are certainly the hunts organised by the French Algerian authorities for the destruction of dangerous animals. The French troops in Africa require activity; they are sent thither as to a school of adversity, to become inured to toil and hardships; and when not employed in fighting the Arab tribes, or in opening up new routes, or in constructing forts and outworks, the chase affords an opportunity for the exertion and exercise necessary for the due maintenance of the Gallic soldier's health and vigour. During an excursion made by the 1st Regiment of the Chasseurs d'Afrique, this pastime of the hunt was got up at almost every halt. A scene from a hunt of this description that took place at Bordj-Bouira, on the 8th of May last, was sketched by M. Girardin, a young painter, following the column as an amateur, and his drawing having been placed at the disposal of our artist, Mr. Jean Weir, that distinguished draughtsman has reproduced the interesting and picturesque sporting scene with his habitual talent.

On arriving at the bivouac of Bordj-Bouira the neighbouring ravines were pointed out to Colonel Lascours, who commanded the column, as the resort of boars and other wild beasts. By the Colonel's orders a grande chasse was immediately organised, and promised more than the ordinary amount of excitement, as the natives had announced the news of a lion having been recently seen in the vicinity. The hunting-ground comprised a number of parallel ravines, somewhat deep, descending from the spur of the Jurjura, the ridges of the different passes trending gradually towards the plain of the Hamza. All the country about here is either wooded or covered with formidable thickets; there are but very few regular paths, and those only practicable for the surefooted Arab horses.

At the appointed hour the native chiefs brought to the "meet" at least three hundred scouts, a certain number of whom were on horseback and provided with firearms, the remainder on foot, and merely armed with *mattrags*, or thick sticks. All these Arabs were placed upon the same line, in the plain opposite the mountain, the shooters being distributed along the ridges and wherever there was a chance of seeing a wild boar pass. On a preconcerted signal being given the scouts advanced, hasting up the thickets of jumper and jujube trees, and uttering loud and almost deafening cries so as to drive out the animals from their cover in the ravines. A troop of wild boars soon took flight in the direction of the mountain; some of these were promptly killed by the armed scouts at their different posts. But immediately afterwards the scene changed: the Arab mounted scouts, as well as the French troopers, animated by the sight of the numerous animals and by the sounds of the firearms, hastened to the pursuit of the boars that had succeeded in forcing the lines of the tirours, and then began one of those headlong races in which it is difficult to say whether we most admire the skill and boldness of the riders, or the energy, grace, and suppleness of their Arab horses, which, going at the top of their speed, clear every obstacle with a surety of foot that is never deceived, even in the steepest and most rugged paths.

The remainder of the fugitive herd was speedily surrounded by all the huntsmen, both French and Arab being carried away by all the excitement, both French and Arab being carried away by all the excitement, and electrified, as it were, by mutual excitement. Gunshots and pistol-shots were fired off on every side, so that there was a certain amount of danger in being present at such a *mêlée*, for whenever an Arab smells powder he becomes intoxicated, and fires away indiscriminately to the right or to the left, not at all heeding who may be near.

The hand having been thus destroyed without accident to the "assistants," the trumpets sounded the recall. The number of victims was fourteen full-grown boars and six young ones; they were all brought to the place of rendezvous, and put upon mules, to be taken in triumph into the camp. The chasseurs, with their Colonel at the head of the column, formed the escort; the march was enlivened by re-

HER ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCESS ALICE.

"FLORIZEL AND PERDITA," BY O. A. TESTAR, R.A., AT THE SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.—SEE PAGE 205.

peated flourishes of trumpets; and at the entrance of the bivouacking-ground a *kraal-poje* was discharged to the air in front of them who had remained behind, but who had come out to meet the "return from the hunt"—not the least brilliant of the scenes composing the general action, on account of the great variety of the costumes and the gayety of the Arabian horsemen wheeling about on their splendid steeds under the rays of the bright African sun. The wild beasts were afterwards arranged in order on the ground, and each sportsman sought to recognise the animal which he supposed had fallen from the effects of his powder.

In the evening of the 8th of May the licence of the 1st Regiment of Chasseurs was particularly gay; the men, arranged as in small tables, took their seats around the large kettles that gave forth an appetite-exciting odour, and, as they partook of the savoury slices of boar-flesh, gave vent to each other their "opening events" of the day. Some openly expressed regret at not having encountered the lion; but many others—and these were the majority—inwardly rejoiced at having avoided him. However, unless a companion-piece were given to Julius Gerard, it is excusable to feel a certain emotion in the presence of that high and mighty personage.

"FLORIZEL AND PERDITA."

OUR Engraving is taken from the well-known picture, by C. Leslie, R.A., in the collection at the South Kensington Museum, and which, under the title of "Florizel and Perdita," illustrates one of the most charming scenes in "The Winter's Tale," and is that in act iv., sc. 3, where Perdita and Camillo indignantly answer to the mendacious admonishing of Perdita on her flowers. The skill and taste in the grouping of the five characters in the picture, which is apparent enough on the face of it, is a reference to the fine lines spoken by Perdita and Polixenes, and Florizel, which run thus:—

Per. Sir, welcome.
It is my father's will I should take on me
The hostess-ship o' the day:—You're welcome, sir!
Give me those flowers there, Dorcas.—Reverend sirs,
For you there's rosemary, and rue; these keep
Seeming, and savour, all the winter long:
Grace and remembrance be to you both,
And welcome to our shearing!
Pol. Shepherdess
(A fair one are you!), well you fit our ages
With flowers of winter.
Per. Sir, the year growing ancient,—
Not yet on summer's death, but with the spring
Of trembling winter,—the fairest flowers o' the season
Are our carnations and streak'd gillyvors,
Which some call nature's bastards: of that kind
Have I not in my garden, nor make account,
But, with due reverence, sow such flowers as
They say you have in Bohemia. Sure, this robe of mine
Does change my disposition.

(To Pol.

Flo. What you do,
Still betters what is done. When you speak, sweet,
I'd have you do it ever: when you sing,
I'd have you buy and sell so; so give alms,
Pray so; and, for the ordering your affairs,
To sing them too: when you do dance, I wish you
A wave o' the sea, that you might ever do
Nothing but that; move still, still so,
And own no other function. Each your doing,
So singular in each particular,
Crowns what you are doing in the present deed,
That all your acts are queens.
Per. O, Doricles,
Your praises are too large. But that you have
But observation, which patience confers,
To my short course, which not discredits it,
I were afraid to speak your perfections,
Lest, you should nothing hear but yourself,
You would not do good faith.

(To Camillo.

Cam. I should know you
By your garb, weet, if looks did not proclaim
A mind as far as your's is above your fortune.
Your guest, then, madam: to be entertain'd
Is not a service, rather obsequy
Of nature's right to strangers.
Per. Take your flowers:
Methinks I play as I have seen them do
In Whitsun pastorals. Sure, this robe of mine
Does change my disposition.

THE NEW BANKRUPTCY ACT.—The following are some of the most important changes made in the Act which received the Royal assent just ready to come into force on the 1st of November next. In respect of future debts. The seizure and sale of the goods of a debtor under an execution may be allowed to avoid the effect of bankruptcy, and no such execution may be put in motion, duly advertised. Percentages are no longer to be taken from bankrupts' estates, and all the proceeds of the estate are to be promptly realised in money, and paid into a public account. The Court of Bankruptcy may remove the proceedings to any County Court, or, if they think fit, direct a trial to be had in the ordinary course of law. The Court may determine whether the bankrupt shall have any and what allowance for support. The Court is to order in whose custody the books of account of the bankrupt shall be deposited. Solicitors' bills and papers belonging to the bankrupt's estate may be delivered to the assignees, whether the estate shall be realised by an official assignee or by assignees chosen by creditors, and no lien for costs shall attach upon the instrument of a paid messenger. All moneys received by the assignees of the bankrupt are forthwith paid into the Bank of England to the account of the Accountant in Bankruptcy, and in country districts where there shall be a branch of the Bank of England, into such other bank as the Court shall direct. The creditors' assignee must every three months submit a statement of his proceedings with vouchers to the official assignee for examination, and after such accounts have been passed the official assignee is to make a report of the proceedings and the condition of the estate, and result of the examinations and accounts of the assignee to every creditor who has proved upon the bankruptcy. The price of debts may be made by sending to the assignee through the general post a statement of such debt and of the amount claimed, between the creditor and the debtor, accompanied by a declaration signed by the creditor that such a statement is a full, true, and complete statement of the account between them. False declaration to be a misdemeanour. All statements of accounts are to be compared with the books and papers of the bankrupt, by the Official Assignee, unless otherwise ordered. Audited accounts shall after the passing of his last examination is to be entitled to an unconditional discharge. Very stringent penal clauses are provided, for a variety of offences the Court may summarily order imprisonment for any period not exceeding one year, or may refuse or suspend or qualify the bankrupt's attachment or threaten such future property. Fraudulent undischargeable under the Act to be held in force for a short term with or without a fine, at the option of the bankrupt, and, on conviction, may be imprisoned for any term not exceeding two years, and shall be liable to such punishment as may attached to the offence by any existing statute. The Court may direct the creditors' assignee to institute any civil proceeding in the name of the estate, and the costs of such prosecution will be borne in the same manner as the expenses of proceedings in bankruptcy are now borne, and other costs incurred by such prosecutor not so charged are to be paid out of the Accountant-General's fund. Most important sections are those which enable a debtor and his creditor to effect private arrangements under trust or composition deeds, a majority of creditors in number, including creditors for one-fifth in value, may, on execution of a deed of arrangement, and registering it in the county where the debtor resides, and as to lands in the county or counties in which they shall require its assistance to decide questions as to disputed claims, and such decision shall be binding on all parties.

BANKRUPTCY STATISTICS.—The number of bankruptcies gazetted in England and Wales during the seven months ending the 31st ult. was 1,319, or the ratio of 1145 per annum, as against the average of 1,100 in the corresponding period of the last seven years. The number in 1861 is thus shown to be 7·67 per cent above the average. The number of bankrupts gazetted this year in London alone is 1,015, or the ratio of 1,740 per annum, to the Manchester, 104 to the Birmingham, 91 to the Leeds, 47 to the Bristol, 32 to the Liverpool, and 11 to the Newcastle districts. In the London district there is an excess of 32·16 per cent; in the Manchester, an excess of 15·74 per cent; in the Birmingham, an excess of 71·79 per cent; in the Leeds, an excess of 46·93 per cent; in the Bristol, an excess of 29·58 per cent; in the Exeter, an excess of 14·09 per cent; and in the Preston, an excess of 18·28 per cent. Of course, these figures do not include the numerous private arrangements carried out for winding up and administering insolvent estates; but they nevertheless afford some indication of the commercial situation of the country.

The narrow gauge between Paddington and Reading was opened on Wednesday week for a short train, being run from Reading to London and back. There is now a mixed gauge between Birmingham and Paddington for a distance of 104 miles. The trains can be run without break of gauge from Liverpool to the metropolis direct.

A NAVAL BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY. By WILLIAM R. O'BYRNE, F.R.G.S. O'Byrne Brothers.

This is the first volume of a new and enlarged edition of a work which professes, and with truth, to comprise the services of all living naval officers, together with those of the officers of the Royal Marines. Eleven years ago the first edition of the present was brought out, and up to that period England knew but little of her naval sons as a body beyond their names and the dates of their last commissions as given in the official *Navy List*, or such passing notices of individual performances as appeared from time to time in the public press. By the projection and publication of this work the Government has been enabled to place the public an index and something more to the services of every officer, from the Admiral of the Lieutenant, as well as those of Masters, Engineers, Mates, Second Masters, Chaplains, Naval Instructors, medical officers, Paymasters, and Assistant Paymasters—not alone the brilliant dashing deeds of the merry fortunate of war, but those of hard-working, continuous, hopeful, but often ill-requited services of the many who are helping together the arm of England's naval greatness. Since the first issue of the work, which was at once appreciated and sold by the Navy, but by the public in general, much has wrought gratefulness in the subjects of the biography. Of the newly 5000 officers whose names were given in more or less detail, 700 died during the progress of the work, while 1000 more have been added. This and the events of a European and two China wars rendered alterations and additions indispensable, and the result has been the issue of the present volume, which extends as far as the letter D. The same labour and the desire for accuracy usually, if not entirely, attained, and the effort to give to the whole the kind-hearted, yet critical and moral interesting biographical tone, which characterised the original work, are to be found in the new edition. As a book of reference for the international importance, while there are few private circles in this country for which its records will not have a personal interest.

WHAT TO OBSERVE; OR, THE TRAVELLERS' REMEMBRANCER. By the late Edward Forbes, F.R.S. Edited by John Hutton Balfour. Published by H. Norton Shaw, M.D., Acting Secretary to the Royal Geographical Society. Longman and Roberts.

The object of this work is to point out to the unlinitiated traveller what he should observe, and to remind the one who is well informed of many things which he is apt to overlook. In the words of the editor, addressed to the great facilities for travelling which now exist, this is an attempt to place before the general public a series of physical and moral research lies open to investigation by those who avail themselves of these facilities, and to lead to a true knowledge of the earth, and of the laws, religious, social, military, commercial, scientific, and, in short, leaves nothing unnoticed which enters into the sum of human knowledge. The plan upon which the work is arranged is as follows:—It is necessary to say that it is equally minute and equally comprehensive, but in a manner which will be found peculiarly suitable to enter into the shape of an index. We do not know if we give an accurate idea of the nature of the work when we say that it is not a mere treatise, but a kind of skeleton in which a man's, his, what is explanatory and laboratory in a general way, it also especially as being suggestive, and is therefore to be considered a systematic arrangement of the points of adaptation in detail to the matters to which it relates in the abstract. There is a very practical, and therefore a very philosophical, idea in this arrangement which would find useful, if not indispensable, to his researches in reference to geography and meteorology.

ON FOOD AND ITS DIGESTION: being an Introduction to Dietetics. By WILLIAM BRINTON, M.D. Lond. Member of the College of Physicians, Physician to St. Thomas's Hospital, and Lecturer on Physiology in that Institution. Longman.

Admirable as the whole subject of food and its operation on the human frame can never be wholly without interest; but when it is taken up from the most scientific view, and treated with all the aid which the most extensive observation and experience, it becomes of immediate and household value. The treatise before us is intended to explain the principles on which a healthy condition of body is to be kept up, and which it operates, and with the purpose which that food as thus understood will be found to be of different kinds, and in what manner it best hitherto published. It gives a more complete account of the several organs of digestion as regards both their structure and function. Starting from a very high point of view, Dr. Brinton has made the details of the demand for food to those of that process of bodily waste by which that demand arises. The introductory chapter, on the nature of the study of food with that of digestion, it everywhere keeps the natural history of the various alimentary substances in view, and thus adds to our knowledge of their value as food. Dr. Brinton while chiefly discussing the articles of food commonly used in this country, it views the question in a manner which

ARE OUR MEAT MARKETS UNDER PROPER INSPECTION?

It is to be hoped that we shall not be charged with a morbid appetite because we again bring the question of diseased meat within the range of public attention. It was stated in a recent paper that our present staff of inspectors was utterly inefficient to preserve the people of London from the effects of bad meat. An endeavour was made to support this assertion by evidence, and it was thought successfully. It may, however, be well to bring additional testimony to bear upon the assumed position, and in this a general feeling in favour of improved and more expensive supervision of our markets.

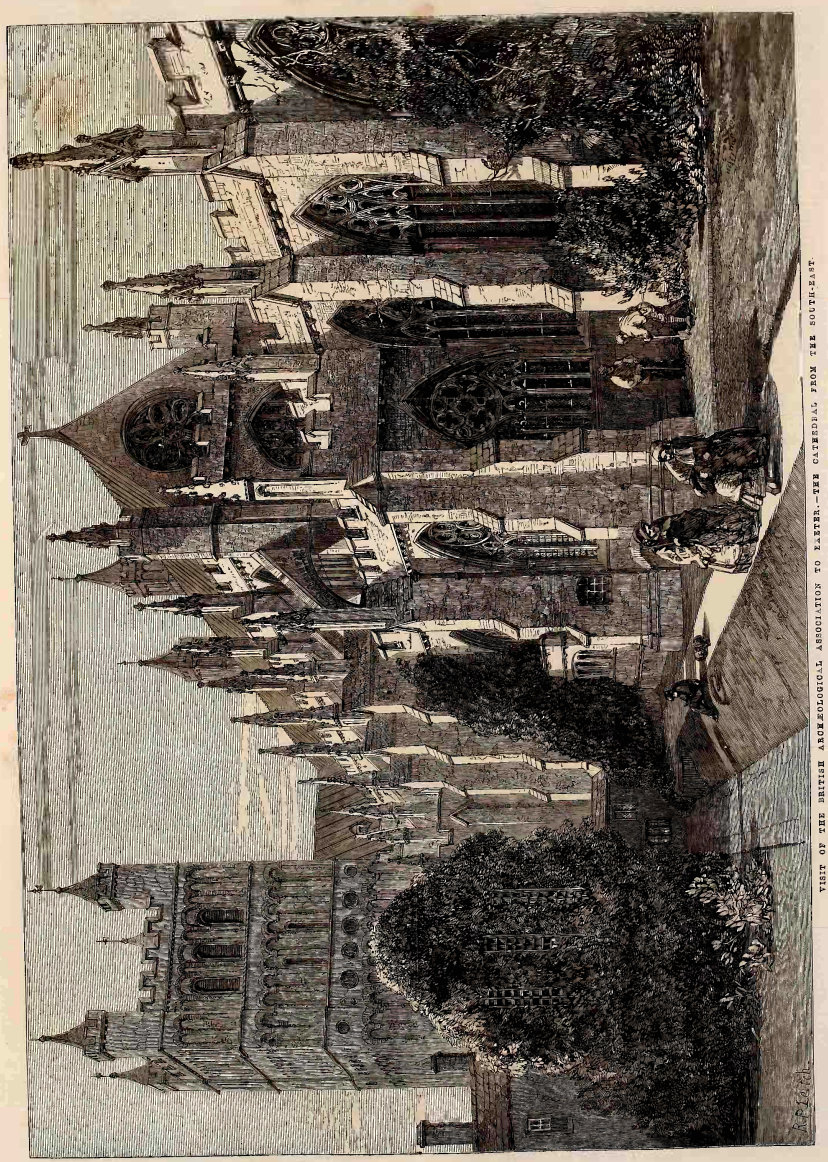
Dr. Letheby, whose name stands high in public opinion as one-of the first of chemists, and who, as he has rendered in pro-moting sanitary reform, expressly stated in a late report concerning the public health, that the inhabitants of London were exposed especially to three causes—bad dwellings, *diseased meat*, and deficient food. Though personal observation has quite prepared us to take the same ground, every conviction must needs be strengthened by such confirmation, and we feel glad to possess such an authority for calling public attention to the evil. We may, moreover, endeavour to show that it forms a portion of Dr. Letheby's duty to report every week upon the amount of meat and other articles suspected and seized by inspectors. We may suppose that these officers are therefore under his direction, and that he knows all about their operations. This being the case, the assertion he makes respecting the diseased influence of meat is the most amongst the metropolitan population, and particularly the poorer branches of it, possesses special weight. It is by no means that he speaks of the diseased meat which escapes detection. It is his opinion that more inspectors employed will be by every away to Cow-cross, there to be destroyed, as the objectionable animal food which constantly arrives, he would say nothing about diseased meat as a present cause of sickness and death. He would have us see it as an affection for which the remedy had been established, and if he did not dismiss it with less he would at any rate dismiss it with a few words of congratulation.

No blame attaches to any one official in the matter. We charge no one with neglect of duty. These inspectors who are appointed doubtless do their utmost, but there are not enough of them, as we have already shown, and they do not possess sufficient power to be masters of them. Three men are selected to do that for which twenty would barely suffice, and the assignment is left to the public conscience, either by reason of its pecuniary or ignorance. We are of opinion that parsimony has nothing to do with the matter, but that an ignorance of the subject is have if only a sufficient reason for putting forward but. The weekly reports of the Commissioners of Sewers, in fact, tends rather to show that the inspectors are overpaid, since the three or four thousands of pounds of meat are seized every week, people are led to think there can be no further danger.

The inhabitants of the metropolis had better be a little on their guard. They are, as we happen to know, the subjects of a great many practical jokes. Some of these are of a very serious nature, and they possess more importance than will, and terminate frequently, as in this case, in most disastrous results; and, although the practical jokers are our friends in the country, we cannot in the conflict of our duties, refrain or their practices. They have long been in the habit of sending to their London customers, at this period of the year, a present of some inflammatory attach that, should its condition be fair, it is dressed quickly, and eaten by a night-cap, it will be found to cause a relish by a flood, or worried to death by dogs, to be dressed for the London market. The old bull, worn out in long service, showing its diseased state by refusing to make the leap, is sent up to the London market, Birmingham, or Liverpool; and, while the butcher displays his choicest wild to the public appear the leaders, the fat cattle, which is afforded for that passantry which is usually characteristic of the occasion, are the objects of laughter and upon every remarks concerning the choice joints that will be "cured" for the ensuing winter.

What the animal dies of—no matter how had the flesh looks—if the butcher thinks he can palm it off upon the public as wholesome food without attracting the notice of the inspectors, up it comes on the chance of inducing a purchaser to a speedy end before he can be apprehended. The farmer enjoys his own meals as usual, and experiences no unpleasant dreams. Habit has rendered him unthoughtful. Would that he could but have a little care with the sufferings of his animals either by his ignorance or heartlessness! How many forms emanated by forty or fifty farm by toward pain, and how many more are produced by a blood, or worried to death by dogs, to be dressed for the London market. The old bull, worn out in long service, showing its diseased state by refusing to make the leap, is sent up to the London market, Birmingham, or Liverpool; and, while the butcher displays his choicest wild to the public appear the leaders, the fat cattle, which is afforded for that passantry which is usually characteristic of the occasion, are the objects of laughter and upon every remarks concerning the choice joints that will be "cured" for the ensuing winter.

What the animal dies of—no matter how bad



VISIT OF THE BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION TO EXETER.—THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE SOUTH-EAST

THE BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION AT EXETER.—ROUGEMONT CASTLE: INTERIOR OF GATEWAY, SEEN FROM CASTLE YARD.

THE BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION AT EXETER.—BERRY POMEROY CASTLE. SEE NEXT PAGE.

THE BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION AT EXETER.

IN our Number of the 10th inst. we gave some Illustrations in connection with the visit of the Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland to Peterborough; and we now perform the same friendly act for its kindred society, the British Archæological Association, which for its hundred society, the British Archæological Association, which has this week held its meetings at Exeter. We must defer the publication of the details of this interesting reunion to our next publication: the programme has appeared in this Journal. Meanwhile we give some Engravings of objects of interest in the city and neighbourhood in connection with the visit, and annexed are some descriptive details.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Rougemont Castle.—Exeter, the chief town of Devon, was the British Caer Isc, "the City of the River Exe," and the Jcan-Ceaster of the Saxons. The city was formerly surrounded by walls and strongly fortified. Leland, in speaking of it, says, "The toune is good mile, and more in compace, and is right strongly wanlid and maintained. Ther be diverse fare towers in the toune weal bytwixt the south and west gate. There be four gates in the toune, by names of Est, West, North, and South. The Est and the West Gates be now the fairest, and of one fascion of building: the South Gate hath been the strongest." Situated on a high eminence, on the north side of the town, are the ruins of the castle called Rougemount. When this castle was first erected is unknown; but it was either rebuilt or much repaired by William the Conqueror, who bestowed it on Baldwin de Briono, husband of Albreia, his niece, in the possession of whose descendants it remained till the 14th year of the reign of Henry III., who then took it into his own hands. Before the walls of Rougemount, as will be remembered, Richard III. forecast his impending death. It was completely dismantled during the Civil War, and has never since been rebuilt. In the area of the castle yard a session-house has lately been erected, which is a neat looking building, faced with Portland stone, and contains, in addition to two good-sized courts, a grand-jury room, magistrates' room, &c. In front is a fine open space, where county election, and other meetings are held. To the north of the castle is a delightful walk, shaded by fine old elm trees, called Northernay.

Exeter Cathedral.—The gable from Mackenzie Walcott's "Cathedrals of the United Kingdom," a work to which we have already been largely indebted, some historical and descriptive particulars of this building, of which we give a View at page 209. At the first page of the Number is an Engraving of the west screen:—

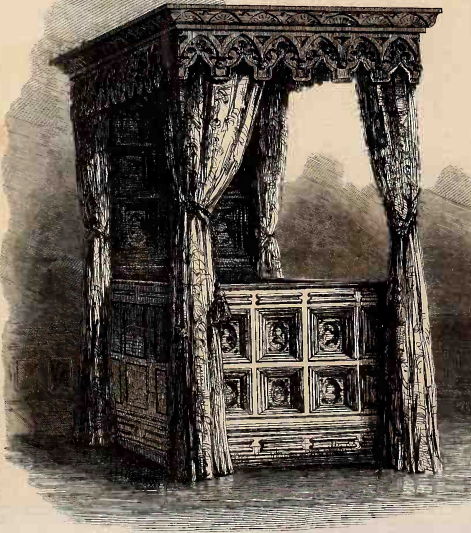
"The cathedral takes a high rank among those of the second class, but the unusual position of the towers and want of height render the exterior ineffective. The church is composed of a nave and choir, with aisles, Lady chapel, and a transept formed out of the towers, as at Ottery St. Mary, Narbonne and Chalons-sur-Marne in France. Blois has no transept; Angouleme has towers at the ends of the transepts. It is believed that these towers were at the west end of the old cathedral, of which St. Andrew's and St. James's Chapels were the transepts. The roof is crowned with a fleur de-lys ridge ornament of lead, the only example of that decoration which remains on an English cathedral.

"Bishop William Warelwast, 1107-36, began to build a cathedral 1112, of which the transept towers alone remain; it was not completed till the episcopate of Henry Marshall, 1194-1206. The present cathedral was commenced by Peter Quivil in 1283. The first four eastern arches of the choir were completed in 1310 by Bishop Stapledon. John Grandison, Bishop 1327-70, completed the choir, vaulted the nave, built by Bishop Bytton, 1295-1307, and, it is said, built the west front in 1366, and organ screen. Bishop Bewere, 1224-44, built the Lady in 1260, and organ screen. Bishop Bewere, 1224-44, built the Lady Chapel, completed by Bishop Quivil, 1281-91; Walter Bronescombe, Bishop 1327-80, the Chapels of St. Mary Magdalene and Gabriel. Bishop 1327-80, the Chapels of St. Mary Magdalene and Gabriel. Thomas Brentingham, Bishop 1370-95, made some minor additions to the west front, and added the cloisters and east window of the choir in 1393. Edmund Lacy Bishop 1420-58, built, and Bishop Booth in 1478 completed, the upper part of the chapter house, the lower portion being of the date of Henry III. John Booth, Bishop 1465-78, erected the episcopal throne. Bishop Stapleton erected the sedilia.

The reredos is by John Kendall, 1818. The pulpit dates from 1560. The havoc made by the rebels is only too apparent in the injured effigies. The stone font, a copy of that at Beverley Minster, by Rowe, was set up in 1842. The ancient wooden lectern is now in St. Thomas's Church.

"The stone of which the church, for the most part, was built came from Beer, near Colyton, that for the vaulting near Silverton. The iron Beer, near Colyton, that for the vaulting near Silverton. The iron pavement of the choir is Caen stone. The dimes of encaustic tiles on pavement of the choir is Caen stone. The dimes of encaustic tiles on the floors after the period of the Reformation was caused by the introduction of marble by John of Padua, and other Italian artists employed in England. The old painted glass was bought at Rouen, in Normandy, 1803, 1317-28. The west window bears date 1766, and is by Peckett. The west front, restored by Kendall, in 1817, is composed of three stories. The first is an elaborate screen, with a central doorway, and covered with canopied imagery work. In the second is the great west window of the nave, 32 ft. by 27 ft. (glazed by Peckett, 1766), of nine lights, trefoiled, with a superb rose of twelve quatrefoiled lights, and an inner foliated marigold of ten lights foliated. The upper story is formed by the gable. One very striking feature of the cathedral is the rich decorated tracery of the windows, set between bold flying buttresses. The buttresses of the nave and aisle have the 'Devonshire pinnacle' rising out of small battlements. Within, the splendid stone vaulting of nave and choir is the most beautiful in the kingdom, and the whole building is remarkable for grace and minute finish. The uniformity of the choir and nave renders it very imposing. The chapels and screens are numerous, and contain details of the utmost delicacy and beauty.

"On the south-west angle is St. Edmund's Chapel, now the Consistory Court; and into the five bays of the nave the north porch forms an entrance. Above it is an elaborate minstrels' gallery, with twelve quatrefoiled niches, with imagery of angels sounding instruments of music. It is of the reign of Edward III. The cithern, hagsipe, harp, organ, pipe, tambarine, trumpet, and shawm appear. On the east side of the north transept is St. Paul's, and to the east of the south transept St. John the Baptist's Chapel. Beyond the Chapel of St. Andrew on the north, and the Chapel of St. James on the north, form a sort of eastern transept. The aisles of the choir terminate in the Chapel of St. Mary Magdalene, with an adjoining Chapel of St. George, on the north, and in the Chapel of St. Gabriel, with an adjoining Chapel of St. Saviour, on the south. The triforium throughout the church is light, consisting of arcades of four trefoliated arches in each bay, with a gallery of open stonework, of double rows of quatrefoils, behind which rises the clerestory. The organ-screen of three arches, with its modern panelled additions, made in 1819, is very fine. Its panels are painted with examples of early art.—Scripture subjects from the Creation to Pentecost, forming thirteen oil paintings, in the style of the date of Edward III. There are two altars under this screen, dedicated to St. Mary and St. Nicholas. The stalls are of good design; the Bishop's throne, of black oak, is unrivalled, and forms a pyramid fifty-two feet in height, reaching almost to the roof. The three sedilia, with rich open-work canopies, are exquisite. The stained glass of the east window is the original glazing, 1390. The Early English Chapterhouse was built 1224-44; the upper part, Perpendicular, was added in 1457; into it, in 1822, the Library was



BED OF HENRY IV. OF FRANCE, IN THE CHATEAU PAU.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

removed from the Lady Chapel. It is an oblong, with a richly panelled and pointed roof, on the south side of the south transept tower. It has finely English arcading of couplets, and four-light Perpendicular side-windows, and a seven-light east window. The cloisters were destroyed by the fanatical Puritans, when the cathedral was parted by a traverse into two meeting-houses—one for the Presbyterians and one for the Independents. This wall Bishop Ward pulled down, and spent £25,000 on the restorations.

"The westernmost arch of the choir is very acute, not more than a fifth of a circle in width, in order to accommodate it to the towers. The towers are of eight stages, buttressed-up. The north has four foiled arches, with square, streaked buttress-turrets. The north and south windows are rich Decorated; the east window is of five lights, cusped, in three compartments; Early Perpendicular, under a rose window of fifteen cusped lights. The south has a Decorated three-light window of nine cusped lights, as given by Bishop Grandison, and, having the tower, weighing 750lb., was given by Bishop Grandison. The towers have been cracked in ringing a peal for the discovery of the Gunpowder Plot, and rented by Act of 1676, to repair and support the famous Tom of Exeter, which weighs 12,060lb. This bell was brought from Lincoln Cathedral in 1484 by Bishop Courtenay, who built an octagon pinnacle at each corner on the north tower; they were removed April 25, 1752, and a pyramid on the north tower; they were removed before 1616. There is on the spire on the south tower was removed before 1616. There is on the ancient ecclesiastical chest of the duke of Edward III., in the north transept, given by Bishop Courtenay. The upper dial was added 1760, and the clock-house in the south transept. The north transept is St. Paul's; the south wing St. John's Tower.

"The organ, built by Lonsdale, cost, 1665, 1,000l. 1,000 pipes, and the gift of Bishop Ward, was rebuilt by H. Lincoln in 1810, and improved by Byfield and Grey. The musical service was celebrated in my other church of England with such great solemnity and grandeur. Cosmo de Medici mentions it in 1669 as the best in the kingdom; and Defoe, in his tour, says "The solemnity, the order, and affecting harmony of the music, and the numerous congregation who attend, summer and winter, 6 a.m. prayers, and their grave and decent behaviour, under the strictest discipline, are the choice, the envy of other choirs, and the admiration of strangers." Viols and other instruments, besides the organ, were used at Exeter until the civil wars, as at Lichfield. Here as at Lichfield, the Litany is sung by a Priest Vicar and a Lay Vicar. The falsetto is found here, at Canterbury, York, Lincoln, Lichfield, and Oxford.

"The dimensions of the cathedral in feet are as follow:—

	Length.	Breadth.	Height.		Length.	Breadth.	Height.
Nave ..	189	68	68	Lady Chapel	63	35	50
Choir ..	132	34	68	Choir-aisles	132	17	34
Transept	140	32	68	Cross-aisles	76	28	45
		The total length being 380 feet."					

"The Chapter is composed of a Dean and six Canons; two stalls are suspended. There are four Priest Vicars and eight lay Vicars Choral (who form a college founded by Henry IV.), and ten choristers. There is also a college founded by Henry IV., and ten choristers. The Holy are two daily choral services at a quarter past ten and three. The Holy Communion is celebrated weekly. The income of the Chapter in 1852 was 41l.,15l., and their expenditure on the fabric in the preceding four years was 21l.,11s. The Library contains 5000 volumes, and includes the valuable MS. Domesday of Cornwall, Devon, and Somerset. Bishop the valuable MS. Domesday of Cornwall, Devon, and Somerset. Bishop Hall, alluding to the poverty of the see, said 'it made him a Bishop, but a thin one.'"

Berry Pomeroy Castle, now one vast ruin, was for a period of five hundred years, from the time of the Conquest to the reign of Edward VI., the stately seat of the Pomeroys. On visiting these magnificent remains (says the Hon. Grantley Berkeley, the Holy are two daily choral services at a quarter past ten and three. The Holy Communion is celebrated weekly. The income of the Chapter in 1852 was 41l.,15l., and their expenditure on the fabric in the preceding four years was 21l.,11s. The Library contains 5000 volumes, and includes the valuable MS. Domesday of Cornwall, Devon, and Somerset. Bishop Hall, alluding to the poverty of the see, said 'it made him a Bishop, but a thin one.'"

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FRENCH CRITICISM ON LORD DERBY.—The London correspondent of the *Constitutionnel*, who is supplying that paper with a series of "Parisian Observations," gives the following specimen of the style of "Brown, gaseous, obivarious, as a notice of the present blood, he dictions of Parliamentary orators and leaders of the House of Commons. Blessed Parliamentary orators and leaders of the House of Commons. Blessed be the country so infinitely removed in the tissue of articles in which his antagonists expose to all a proud distance, not to say a majestic epicism. He is second of being proud. He could be so elevated if he wished it, and he does not wish illustrious, and now to his pride of blood is added the conciseness of intellectual superiority, which he can exercise at will. Lord Derby is the first of Lords, how he towers above his colleagues! There are within these walls statesmen who would shine himself in a parliament, but who are obliged to embarrass him in any serious question, legists far superior to him in the matters of law, and yet he would not dare to consult them all, and in the midst of his brother Peers may be compared to Emmanuel Kant Coucouse in the midst of his colleagues. He is impetuous, and sometimes even passionate; his tissue disdain the elegant expressions of periphrases, and go straight to the consequences of things. Disraeli speaks his tone is rapid and sarcastic, his lips are compressed, the pupil of his eye contracted and sniffing. Lord Derby has the nostrils dilated, the big lips and fiery glance, seems ready to rush upon his antagonist and strike him to the ground. The former rises to a sentiment of the beautiful, whereas the lion by its exasperating attacks, the latter to Jupiter Tonans. Lord Derby is generally reasonable, and we fear not unjustly, with great weakness of character. He is accused of suffering himself to be led by Disraeli, and of being suddenly influenced by that deserter of all parties. Unfortunately, this opinion has been too much confirmed since the last unsuccessful attempt to form a Conservative Government—yes, conservative of all the fatal tradition which inflicted on Great Britain the stigma of St. Helena, but destructive of everything that constitutes the genius of a really Conservative Government at home.

The *Augsburg Gazette* says that the Diet has ordered 529 rifled cannon for the arming of the federal fortresses. The Diet has voted 5,440,987 florins for the armament of these fortresses. Of this sum 2,240,000 are for the purchase of rifled cannon, which are to be placed upon the ramparts by the end of the present year.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Y. E. H., Stratford-on-Avon.—1., Endeavour is a heavy game, wherever given it. 2. In the problem sent Black moves, so you will see that the game is not over. 3. The rule to give the King up if it will, and leave the game to be played out, is a matter of taste. 4. Your solution is given by mistake in your letter. Thanks.

R. Rogers.—Probably arrived too late for insertion in the usual list.

C. A.—Correct. Problem No. 913 is by Monsieur Bouvillon. 2. Your move cannot undertake to send it. You must apply to an publisher, Mr. H. G. Bohn, of York Street, Covent Garden.

LIMAT.—We have not time to have worked the several points of G. M.'s difficulties to-day, but in our opinion, an advantageous one for the defending player; but you should consult "Chess Praxis," where it is amply considered, and also for purposes.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 911.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. P to Q3 8th	K to Q B 6th or	(b) 1.	K to K 4th or
	K to Q 4th	2. Q to Q B 7th	K to K 3rd
2. B to R 2nd (ch)	K to Q 6th	3. Q to Q 7th (mate)	
(If he play 2. K to K 3rd, then White		(c) 1. Kt takes P	K takes P
answers 2. B to Q 6th, Q mates. Again, if		2. Q to Q B 7th (ch)	
2. K to Q 4th, 3. Q to Q B 7th (ch), 4.			K to Q 8th
Q to Q 6th, and mates next move.)		3. B to Q 3rd (ch)	K to K 8th
2. Q to Q 8th	K moves	4. Q to Q 7th (mate)	
4. Q mates			

KEY-MOVES OF CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 1210.—1. R to Kt 4th (ch) 2. *B to Q 2*.

PROBLEM No. 913.

By Mr. W. MACKENZIE.

BLACK.

WHITE.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

CHESS IN LONDON.

Match between Messrs. ANDERSSEN and KOLTANOWSKI.

Subjoined are two more of the games in this contest.

(Sicilian Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. K.)	BLACK (Mr. A.)
1. P to K 4th	P to Q B 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K 3rd
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P
4. Kt takes P	Kt to K B 3rd
5. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to Q 4th
6. B to K 3rd	P to Q 5th
7. P to Q B 4th	B to K 2nd
8. Castles	Kt to Q B 3rd
9. P to Q Kt 3rd	Castles
10. P to Q B 5th	P to K 4th
11. P to Q Kt 4th	P to K Kt 3rd
12. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K R 3rd

Black has taken the bulldog of a Town, he had better, possibly, have played Q Kt to Q 2nd.

13. P takes B	B to K 3rd
14. P takes B	Kt takes Kt
15. P takes Kt	Q to K 2nd
16. Kt to Q 4th	Kt to K 4th
17. B to Q 3rd	B to Q 3rd

(If to Q 2nd would interfere brilliantly with the Queen's Rook's Pawn.)

18. Kt takes B	P takes Kt

(Time is not a good move, as we shall see by and by.)

19. P takes Kt	P takes P

(He should have preferred playing Kt to K B 5th.) &c., &c.

20. Q to K 2nd	Kt to K B 4th

Any other move would be fatal to White.

21.	B to Q 2nd

(Attacking the Queen's Rook's Pawn, which is apparently the defenceless, but he plays the Pawn to Queen's Rook's 3rd, with a little of his usual spirit.)

22. R to K B 3rd	R to Q B 2nd
23. R to K 3rd	R to Q 3rd
24. R to K B 3rd	R to Q B 2nd
25. R to K 3rd	R to Q 3rd
26. R to K B 3rd	R to Q B 2nd
27. R to Q B 7th	Q R takes K B P
28. R takes K B P (ch)	K to K 2nd
29. R to K takes Q B P	Q R take P (ch)
30. K to Q 2nd	R to Q B 8th
31. R to K 6th	R to K Kt 8th

And Mr. Kolltch resigned.

Between the same Antagonists.

(Sicilian Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. A.)	BLACK (Mr. K.)
1. P to K 4th	P to Q B 4th
2. P to K B 4th	P to K 3rd
3. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to Q R 3rd
4. P to Q 4th	P takes P
5. P to Q 4th	K Kt to K 2nd
6. P to Q 5th	P takes P
7. B to Q B 3rd	P to Q 4th
8. P takes P (ch)	K to K 2nd
9. B to Q Kt 3rd	B to Q 3rd
10. Castles	B to Q 2nd
11. Castles	B to Q Kt sq

(The speaker is placed on both sides very much in the same position as in the last game, his opponent on either party winning only by accident.)

12.	K to R sq
13. P to Q R 4th	P to K B 4th
14. Kt to Q Kt sq	P to K B 5th
15. P to K Kt 3rd	P to K Kt 4th
16. B to K sq	B to Q 2nd
17. P to Q R 4th	P to K R 4th
18. B to Q 2nd	Q to K 4th
19. P to K Kt 4th	P to K R 5th
20. R to K B 2nd	R to K B 2nd
21. Q to K sq	R to K R 2nd

(Perceiving where the pressure will be exercised.)

21.	B to Q 2nd

(Kt to K R 5th would perhaps have been better play.)

22. Kt takes Kt P	P takes P
23. Kt takes Kt P	Q to K B 4th
24. Q to K 2nd	Q to K Kt 4th
25. Q to K Kt sq	Q R to K B sq
26. Q R to K B sq	Q to K R 4th
27. B to Q B 4th	Q to K Kt 4th
28. Q to K 2nd	Q to K R 4th
29. P to Q Kt 4th	Q to K Kt 4th
30. Kt takes Kt	Kt takes Kt

Relics of the Past.

BED OF HENRI QUATRE IN THE CASTLE OF PAU.

As the Château de Pau is the chief object of attraction to the visitor of the ancient capital of French Navarre and Béarn, to the relics preserved there of the "Bon Roi," Henry IV., who was born (Dec. 13, 1553) in that time-honoured castle, are the most interesting articles in the château itself. The most remarkable of these are the bed, the cradle, consisting of a huge tortoise-shell, suspended by cords, in which the illustrious Monarch was rocked; the bed, in the chambre-à-coucher du Roi, wherein he is said to have slept; and the couch of the sagacious and accomplished Jeanne d'Albret.

The cradle we have already given in a former Number, and the couch of Jeanne d'Albret we purpose illustrating hereafter. The present engraving represents the bed of Henry, which, like most of the ancient furniture, was collected by Louis Philippe in his attempt to restore the historic mansion to its primitive splendour.

The bed in question is curiously enriched with carvings in wood, the most notable among them being seventy-five medallion heads of the kings of France, and of celebrated French warriors. A small portion of the upper panelling is supposed to be of comparatively modern workmanship, but the rest is undoubtedly more centuries old. The pedigree, in fact, of this interesting piece of furniture can be distinctly traced from the time of Henry. During the life of Louis XIII. it was in possession of the beautiful Gabrielle d'Estrées, from whom it went to the Château of Richelieu. At the great Revolution it came into the hands of Count de Beaucaigneul, by whom it was faithfully preserved; and half a century later it was purchased of that nobleman by Louis Philippe for the Château de Pau, the building of the Second Empire that has ever swayed the destinies of France. In the chamber where it now stands the great Protestant champion probably first saw the light. It was there, in all likelihood, that his brave grandfather, Henri d'Albret, having first rubbed his infant lips with garlic, after the manner of the Béarnais, presented him to the anxious gaze of the fiery wine of Jurançon, and exclaimed, "Va, ta seras un vrai Béarnais (be the same brave grandchild that your family can boast of)!" "Ventre de saint gris!" to sing a merry song during the pangs of childbirth!

The old Château of Pau, which contains these relics of the sixteenth century, is one of the best preserved of all the early royal mansions on the Continent. It was erected towards the latter end of the fourteenth century, and, strange to say, a scion of the builder's race (dated 1373) is still extant; and it is Gaston, Count de Foix, who was the founder, undertaken to replace the habitation from the Palacios de Pau. What a crowd of varied associations are connected with the place! Alternately it was the prison of Reformers and Romanists during the religious wars of the sixteenth century. It was the refuge of Theodore Beza and other Protestant teachers under the protection of Jeanne de Navarre, by the pen and sword of Henri de Rohan and Marguerite de Valois it recorded to have given an asylum to Calvin and other persecuted Reformers, and to have listened to their preaching, though she never formally abjured the Church of Rome.

Close to this Tour de la Monnaye is the Tour Montauzet (in the language of Béarn "the mount of beauty"), which formerly contained the fearful oubliettes—stone cages formed within the massy walls, dimly lighted by narrow, thickly-barred apertures from the inside. M. Baron de Laguion, the historian of the castle, mentions a tradition, which is still current among the inhabitants of the town, that in times far back there was in the court of the château a subterranean passage, which was called the "Virgin," of which it will be remembered by our readers we gave a representation and description some months ago. That work is now in progress, and during the present month the oubliettes were opened for the first time, a deep well was discovered in one of them, which certainly originated in the days of the Huguenot persecutions. Good King Henry, it is true, once issued a decree that no more prisoners should ever be incarcerated in the dungeons of the castle, and observed the prohibition as he knew, was only partially obeyed. Criminals, real or suspected, continued to be confined in the keep until the beginning of the seventeenth century, when Louis XIII. ordered the removal of the prisoners to the Castle of Navarre, and with somewhat more success. But even since then the Castle of Pau has been the scene of many a tragedy. The last of them being the famous Abd-el-Kader, who arrived at Pau in April, 1848, and departed from it in December of the same year, through the instrumentality of Count d'Hautpoul, the then Minister of War. Round the Largitz, the Montauzet, and the Montrésors

THE EQUATORIAL IN GREENWICH OBSERVATORY.

This splendid instrument, which forms the latest addition to the instrumental equipment of the Royal Observatory, was completed in the spring of last year, its construction having occupied several years. It was designed by the Astronomer Royal, G. B. Airy, Esq.; and his plans were carried out by Messrs Ransome and Sims, of Ipswich, to whom the whole of the engineers' work was intrusted; Mr. Simms, of the same firm, supplying the optical parts, with the exception of the Fleet-street, supplying the optical parts, with the exception of the Fleet-street, supplying the optical parts, with the exception of the object-glass, which was furnished by Messrs. Merz and Sons, of Munich.

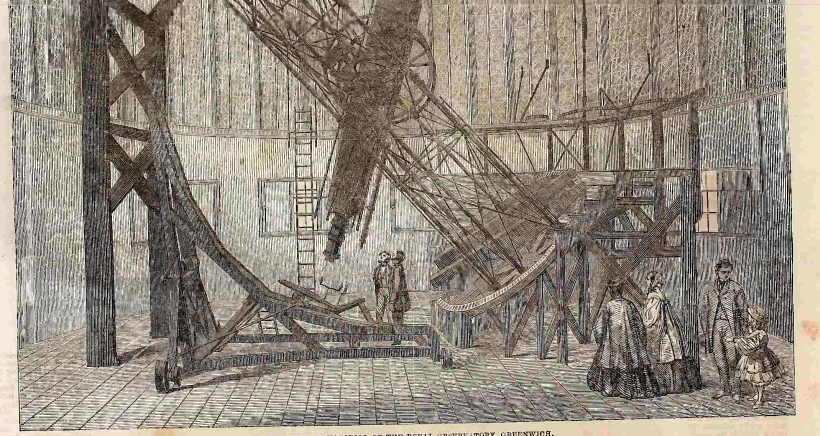
The instrument is erected on the third or highest floor of an edifice specially built for its reception, and is surmounted by a movable dome. The weight of the large masses of iron forming its component parts are supported and stability obtained by massive piers of solid brick work and masonry, striking several feet below the general foundation of the building, and rising to within a few inches of the floor of the room represented in the Engraving. Upon these piers are placed the supports for the upper and lower pivots of the framework generally known as the polar axis, which in this instrument is composed of a pair of skeleton prisms, each formed of three bars of wrought iron, tied together by diagonal and transverse bracing and thrusting-rods, and connected with each other at each end by oval frames having pivots in their centres turning on friction-wheels carried by the supports above noticed.

Midway between the extremities of the polar frame, and firmly fixed to it, are the supports and Ya of the declination axis. To this axis is firmly attached the telescope-tube and the declination-circle, a circle of cast iron 4 ft. in diameter, carrying on its circumference a band of silver cast iron 4 ft. in diameter, carrying on its circumference a band of silver inlaid, and very accurately divided into degrees and parts of degrees, and read by two microscopes at one end of the axis, which is inclosed in a triangular lattice frame, the roof of the revolving dome. The other circle seen in the drawing is the counterpoise circle, nearly balanced by the weight of the tube, and by the nearly the same position in the clamping-circle it is fixed to one of the points of the checks of the polar frame.

The telescope-tube is of mahogany. It holds at one end the object-glass 13 in. in diameter and 18 ft. focus; at the other the flanges and tubes necessary for carrying the peculiar descriptions of eyepieces requisite for the various observations this instrument is designed to make.

Upon the lower pivot of the polar axis turns the hour-circle, 6 ft. in diameter, graduated on a silver band round its circumference into its hours, minutes, and seconds, and read by microscopes fixed to the lower oval frame. When the instrument is in use this circle is geared with the de ving-clock, the motive power being water acting by means of a reaction-machine or Barker's mill, and the regulating power a conical pendulum controlling the speed of the mill by an apparatus known as Sieman's chronometric governor.

In making astronomical observations it is absolutely necessary that the instrument should be perfectly easy and comfortable. For this purpose the instrument is provided with an adjustable chair or couch carried by a framework so constructed as to command easy access to the eyepiece in any position of the telescope, and furnished with adjustments and contrivances so complete that the observer can, without taking his eye from the telescope, move either himself, the



THE GREAT EQUATORIAL OF THE ROYAL OBSERVATORY, GREENWICH.

instrument, or the dome into any position he pleases. The theatre steps and inclined circle seen on the right of the drawing are for the purpose of supporting the observer when from the position of the object under examination the before-mentioned chair cannot be conveniently employed.

We may here remark that the sanctity of the observing-room is seldom disturbed by the presence of such visitors as the artist has inserted in the drawing: they are introduced merely to relieve the monotony of the picture, and to give an idea of the general proportions of the instrument.

On the merits of this equatorial it is almost needless to comment. Suffice it to say that every want that modern astronomy could suggest, and every appliance that modern science could devise, have been supplied, and the result is that the likes of the practical astronomer and the workings of skilful mechanics have produced an instrument that will long remain a monument of its designer's skill.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

The Electric Printing Telegraph of M. Dujardin, of Lille, is now exhibiting at Paris. It produces an ordinary Roman alphabet in seven seconds, eight alphabets in a minute, and writes and transmits a message of twenty-four words (about one hundred letters) in one minute. In place of wheels with heavy types M. Dujardin employs a very light and slender aluminium wheel, on which are cut letters similar to those employed in printing Bibles. The rest of the apparatus is equally simple. It is hoped that the Director-General of French Telegraphs will admit M. Dujardin's apparatus to a trial on a large scale.

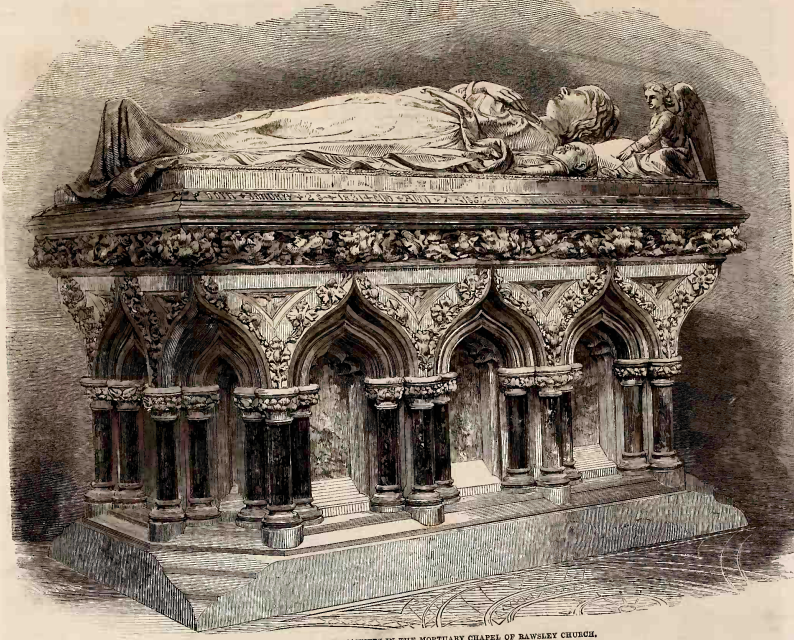
Insects in Texas.—A writer in the *Annales de la Propagation de la Foi* gives a terrible description of the nigua and garapata. Hardly is the traveller extended on the ground then myriads of these insects in close battalions rush to devour his skin. The nigua (which is hardly visible) prefers to burrow under the nails, whence it deposits its eggs. In less than two days seven or eight days more than twenty thousand grains each appear, which rapidly multiply. The wound of this insect is dangerous, and, if one be too taken, terrible will ensue. The seventeen remedy it behoves ask. The garapatas bury themselves in the head. The traveller vainly endeavours to detach them from his body by kindling a fire. The garapatas seem to spring up apart himself from it. He is compelled to walk about instead of sleeping. So it from their ashes. In the neighbourhood of Austin, Texas, they are found in the thousands of millions of all colours become visible, resembling fireworks in the rapidity and variety of their movements; and the song of "the bird with a hundred voices" enlivens the scene. The jackals occasionally add their voices to the nocturnal concert, which continues till daylight, when the tribes of porcupine rescue their distracting noise.

Bilin or Metalkalies is the name given to a new beautiful dye obtained by MM. Schoefer and Grue-Bemond by the reaction of the red of aniline on an alkaline solution of gum bic.

Turpentine as an Anæsthetic has been employed by Mr. J. Wilmshurst. It is sprinkled on a handkerchief and applied to the nostrils. In cases of severe neuralgia, cramp, and slight surgical operations it has been found to allay irritation and cause a gentle sleep, from which the patients awake without headache or any other unpleasant symptoms.

Dr. Lyse is a term given by Professor Graham, the Master of the Mint, to a method of analysis depending on the different degrees of diffusibility of various substances in water. Dear chemists are organised, which are marked by their tendency to crystallise, either when dissolved in water or when fused. When in a state of solution they are forcibly held by the solvent and affect the volubility of the water. Those salts are generally of fine form viscosity and sapidity, and their reagents exhibit no property affected. The class of low diffusibility, termed colloids, are of a frequently mineral origin. These have little tendency to crystallise, and in the mineral state of a viscous character. The colloidal is considered to be the organised state of matter, possessing energies. The crystalloid being the stalloid condition. Mr. Graham, in a paper read before the Royal Society, describes a method of separating these two classes of substances when in combination, such as sugar and gum, albuminous acid and metallic poison from organic fluids. Its as or and gum, albuminous acid and metallic poison from organic fluids. Its as or near its melting point appears to be a colloidal substance, and resembles firm jelly in its consistence, having a tendency to rend and to recombine.

Arsenated Alcohol has been employed by M. Lepricur for the preservation of specimens in natural history collections, especially for the preservation of specimens in natural history collections, especially for the preservation of specimens in natural history collections, especially



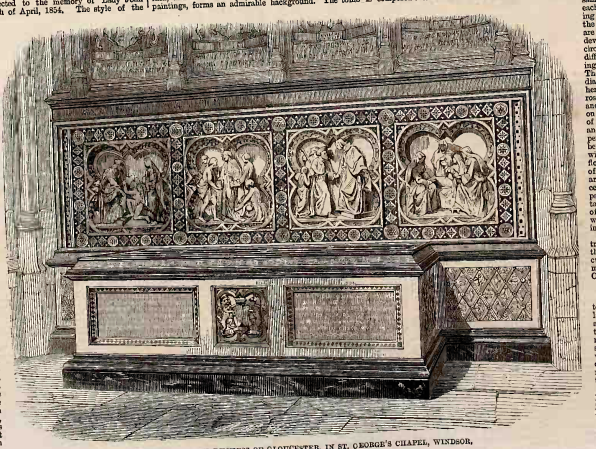
MONUMENT TO LADY JOHN MANNERS IN THE MORTUARY CHAPEL OF RAWSLEY CHURCH.

LADY MANNERS' MONUMENT.

THIS monument has been erected to the memory of Lady John Manners, who died on the 7th of April, 1854. The style of the monument partakes of the Middle Pointed Gothic, and the materials used are all from Derbyshire. It principally consists of stone known as Darley Dale, with russet marble columns, the carved capitals, the panels, and the figure being of alabaster. The monument is fixed in a mortuary chapel in Rawsley Church, which Lord J. Manners has caused to be erected for its reception. The floor is inlaid with rich marble mosaics, on the centre of which the monument is fixed. The effect is beautiful and striking, and altogether may be considered a good specimen of nineteenth-century art. The whole of the works were designed and carried out under the superintendence of Mr. A. Salvin, jun. The figure was executed by Mr. Calder Marshall, R.A.; and the sculpture and architectural part of the monument was by Mr. James Forsyth, of Edward-street, Hampstead-road.

MONUMENT TO THE LATE DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER.

THE Royal monument which forms the subject of our Illustration is the most recent addition to the architectural attractions of St. George's Chapel, Windsor. It is situated in one of the aisles of the choir, and, the light falling directly upon it from an opposite window, the delicate purity of its materials and enrichment are clearly apparent even by a mere glimpse at the work, naturally inviting closer inspection. The leading lines of the design have been adapted to combine with those of the ancient oak screenwork behind—a happy idea, and well carried out, for the said screen, with its curious old paintings, forms an admirable background. The tomb is composed principally of white marble; and the beautiful sculptured bas-reliefs behind (by Theed) representing the four acts of mercy—namely, Clothing the Naked, Feeding the Hungry with Bread, Relieving the Wearied Traveller on his Way, and Visiting the Sick-bed—are in the same material. Round each of these is an inclosing frame of mouldings, in the flat surfaces of which are introduced a variety of devices, such as roses, circles, triangles, &c., in different marbles, imparting great richness of effect. The dado of this portion is diapered with national heraldic badges—viz., the rose, thistle, and shamrock; and this pattern is repeated on both of the short sides of the tomb. The top slab and the plinth are of serpentine marble, the former being incised and inlaid with a metal cross of fleriated design. The front of the tomb has the family arms sculptured in the centre, and on either side a panel inclosing a brass tablet containing the names of different individuals whose remains are deposited in the vault beneath.



MONUMENT TO THE DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER, IN ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL, WINDSOR.

The commission was intrusted to Mr. Scott, A.R.A., the sculptures being executed by Theed, and the metalwork by Skidmore, of Coventry.

The subscriptions hitherto towards a statue to the late Sir Charles Barry amount to £975 4s. The total required for the monument is about £1500. The statue is proposed to be of white marble on a pedestal of freestone; and the commission for it is to be given to Mr. Foley.—*Critic.*

Lincoln has now a temporary Exhibition of its Fine Arts, Science, and Manufactures.

Lord Stanley has been appointed a trustee of the National Portrait Gallery.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

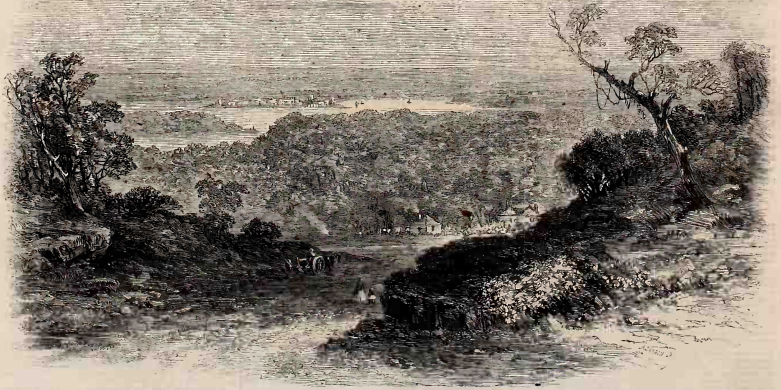
No. 1106.—VOL. XXXIX.] SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1861. [WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO IRELAND.

WE know not to what particular circumstances, nor to whose suggestions and influence, Ireland owes the honour of a visit from her Majesty this year, but it strikes us as being eminently appropriate. Let us hasten to disclaim at once any reference to the political motives, if any there were, which fixed upon Ireland for the summer excursion of our Queen. It is probable enough that some political results will follow the footsteps of the Sovereign, and those, too, of a desirable character; but we are not aware that the sister country stood more in need of a Royal visit for such purposes than England or Scotland. Our view of its timeliness and suitableness has not been started by any thought or wish in connection with the Government. But it presents itself to our apprehension as being in pleasing unison with her Majesty's tone of mind, with the natural expectations of the people among whom she is staying, and with the present peculiar position, tendencies, and prospects of Ireland as an integral part of the United Kingdom.

A Royal visit—say, rather, a visit from Queen Victoria—had certainly become due to Ireland. She has, it is true, been there before, but hurriedly and informally. She has greeted her Irish subjects lovingly, but only, as it were, in passing. Her permanent residence is in England; her place of annual retreat when she would divest herself of State formalities is in Scotland. Ireland, hitherto, has seemed to be excluded from the advantages and gratification attendant on the periodical presence of the Court. In that country loyalty to the Sovereign has had but few opportunities of expressing itself in its personal form, and we all know that it is in this form that it is most satisfied to express itself. "There is besides in the Emerald Isle, as elsewhere, a sensitive regard for race, and a jealous attachment to country, which causes the Irish people, even if they do not resent, to feel painfully anything which seems like the withholding of that attention to which they justly deem themselves entitled; and it has, doubtless, been a matter of mortifying regret to a somewhat susceptible nation that, whatever may have been the cause, Ireland has not enjoyed the same share of distinction the Sovereign can confer which has fallen to the lot of her British sisters. We are glad, very glad, that her claim to Royal regard has this year secured recognition, and that the visit of her Majesty has taken place under circumstances which will suggest to her Hibernian subjects that she takes a deep and spontaneous interest in that part of her dominions.

If we may do so without trenching upon the respect due to personal feelings, we would observe that her visit to Ireland appears to us to be in beautiful keeping with her Majesty's tone of mind at the present time. It is not many months since all her people, without distinction, mourned with their Queen over the loss of her mother, her late Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent. The sad event, though one to be anticipated in the ordinary course of nature, stirred in the Royal daughter's heart the depths of sorrow. Family ties have been cherished by Queen Victoria with affectionate and religious care, and the tie which bound her to her mother was felt to be peculiarly tender and sacred. Her Majesty has scarcely recovered even yet from the deep distress into which she was plunged by the death of her beloved and venerated parent; and it is understood that shortly before she set out for Ireland she spent a day at her mother's tomb. There may be something fanciful in the thought, but, to us, there is an indescribable expression both in the scenery and people of Ireland which renders them more grateful to a bruised heart than any other with which we are acquainted. There is a soothing tenderness—a sort of woman's softness—pervading the physical beauty of the country, more especially so at Killarney, and, mingled with the exhilarating vivacity of the people, there is a shade of melancholy suggestive of their readiness to sympathise with grief. We know not to what land we would more contentedly betake ourselves, upon leaving the presence of a great and overwhelming affliction the hold of which upon us we might feel it our duty to shake off, than to Ireland. She has charms all her own, like the glory of the rainbow—a bright and many-tinted glory in tears. There is a witchery of gentleness in



SKETCHES FROM SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES: VIEW FROM SOUTH HEAD ROAD—THE HARBOUR IN THE DISTANCE.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 211.

her most frequented scenes which beguiles the troubled soul into tranquil rest, and even in her grander features there is a predominant pensiveness which soothes rather than excites. May her Majesty drink into her heart the healing influence!

But, besides this, one can hardly travel in Ireland just now without being struck with the signs everywhere apparent that, as a nation, she is herself recovering from a weary age of sorest trial ending in a terrible calamity. Grievous oppression has left behind it too many traces of the suffering it inflicted to fail in attracting notice even from the careless. It is impossible to go far in any direction without coming across unemployed and mournful proofs that the Irish people have not long escaped from a heavy yoke; and on the very surface of the soil, and in the habits of the people, the traveller will read in characters he can hardly misinterpret, a long history of woes impatiently endured. Indeed, it is but a few years ago that the whole of Ireland was one of unutterable despondency; and when famine and fever followed the track of political and social miseries, and swept off by death, or dispersed by emigration, countless swarms of her inhabitants, it seemed doubtful whether she could recover her energies within the already half-spent century, even under the most judiciously indulgent treatment. Of all this there are yet, as we have said, distinctly visible remains. Our fair but careworn sister has not wholly put aside her mourning attire. It is light and almost cheerful in comparison with what it once was, but it serves to remind one that she has not long emerged from the lowest depths of national affliction.

But two she *has* emerged. Of this cheering fact the proofs are numerous, widely scattered, and conclusive. The Ireland of to-day differs so strikingly for the better from the Ireland of 1848 that one is sometimes tempted to doubt her identity. A solvent habit of industry, a flourishing commerce, increased and increasing remuneration to labour, expanding commerce, equal laws, unsectarian education, religious liberty—such are the recent phenomena which make Ireland a pleasant place to visit. There is hope, bright hope, in the beaming of her countenance, and the elasticity of self-reliance in her step, and a pressure of unwonted strength in the grasp of her hand. Her Majesty is far too well informed, far too observant, and far too sympathising to miss these novel traits of Irish national experience and character. The cheerfulness of a people so capable of trouble is one, we trust, because with her own state of feeling and gently disperse by its mild and genial light the sombre thoughts which have overshadowed her spirits; for there is something irresistibly contagious in the hilarity of a rapid and unlocked-for convalescence. The more than ordinary gaiety of rude health is reviving to those whose faintness from still unhealed wounds cannot endure ordinary pleasures. It is a balm to a smarting heart. We entertain the belief that it is just this sort of quiet joy, still fragrant with sorrow, that will give most effectual relief to her Majesty. And this joy Ireland, in her national capacity, is full to overflowing.

There are few Englishmen, if any—at least of the most ordinary culture—by whom the Queen's visit to Ireland is not viewed with satisfaction. They are pleased with it, both for her sake and for the sake of the people of the country. They see in it an attitude to allay many of the prejudice and irritation which even now separate to some extent Celt from Saxon, Roman Catholic from Protestant. They regard it hopefully as a kind of ceremonious and formal inauguration of the better era already initiated by Divine Providence, and manifest by various liberal legislature. To strengthen in every way possible the ties of sisterhood between the two nations long united under the same Crown, and now for upwards of half a century united under the same Legislature and Government, is not only a duty which we recognise as owing to Ireland, but is a source of pleasure which we owe to ourselves. Great Britain, unquestionably, is chargeable with, and, of late, we are happy to add, has become conscious of, a long course of harsh treatment towards the people of the Green Isle. We are their debtors, if only in compensation for the bitter and unrighteous policy with which we so persistently tormented them, and we are the more inclined in consequence to take with forbearance our share of the inconveniences which are the natural fruit of our oppressive career. But, thank Heaven, the malignant spirit has gone out of us. We desire nothing from Ireland but a real union of hearts. We rejoice in Ireland's prosperity as we do in our own. We grudge her nothing which may help to develop her magnificent resources. We are grateful for everything which brings us into more active intercourse and closer intimacy. We have learned by painful experience that no part of the body politic can suffer without entailing suffering on the whole—that no part can flourish without imparting to the whole additional vitality. Therefore, while with heartfelt loyalty we pray "God speed her Majesty in her visit to Ireland," we pray not less cordially "God bless the people among whom she has gone!"

The pensions now paid by the French Treasury amount to 72,239,326f., distributed among 161,212 persons. The Duke de Malakoff receives 401,000f.; 11 high functionaries of the Empire receive 100,000f.; 30,000f.; 18 ex-Peers of France, 144,000f.; 7141 functionaries of the civil list and private domains of the late Government, 1,000,000f.; 1000 widows of Peers, Republic and Empire, 2,000,000f.; the remaining 153,000 services, civil, military, and ecclesiastic.

THE FRENCH IN COCHIN-CHINA.—A letter from Saigon, in Cochin-China, dated the 25th of June, is published in the Gazette de Paris. The writer says:—"Peace will be restored hereafter.—" Our town is most unwholesome, in the way of fevers, and we are going to change the site of it. Although such we really do not know what end, and if colonisation is to be attempted that does not concern us. We have but one business here, and that is to fight. We are preparing for an expedition to under our orders to Pnom-Penh, from which we hope to bring back important intelligence. The climate of Saigon is not suited for Europeans. . . . We are obliged to conduct ourselves here with as much firmness as though it were the plague, and keep ourselves hermetically shut up. Our huts, moreover, are but pleasant residences; regules of all kinds—insects everywhere, snakes in the yards, frogs, lizards, &c.—favourable to work, their company, and at night, in spite of our pale complexion, we are tortured by these fearful insects. When the weather is a little cloudy I take a ride on horseback; this is the only amusement we can propose, but the animals are such beasts that there is not much pleasure in travelling there. Bathing is a thing not to be indulged in, on account of the crocodiles, added to which fever is frequently the result of such excursions. I have written a little sketch of drawing and painting, for with the heat which devours us I fear not the exercise of the intellectual faculties a pencil or a brush."

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Emperor and the Prince Imperial left Paris at seven o'clock on Wednesday evening direct for Biarritz, the Emperor having previously presided at a Council of Ministers.

Monday's *Moniteur* contains a note in reference to Mr. Reuben's recent Sheffield speech, and his assertions respecting the cession of Savoy and Nice. Mr. Roebuck declared that he knew as a fact of a treaty by the provisions of which Savoy was to be annexed to the Government of France and Italy. The *Moniteur* gives in the most explicit terms a formal denial to the assertion. "It is only," says the *Moniteur*, "from such a convenient source as this that the thought of entering into negotiations on the subject with the Cabinet of Turin has never occurred to the Emperor's Government."

The Count de Morny on Tuesday opened the "Conseil General" of the Puy de Dôme, and delivered a speech which is looked upon as full of domestic questions. Alluding to the possibility of a war, he observed that the internal embarrassments of the several Powers, and the language held by the Emperor Louis Napoleon, taken together, removed all apprehensions of any war breaking out in which France could bear a part.

The *Moniteur* of Wednesday contains a report from the Minister of Marine to the Emperor on the inefficiency of the marines of officers in the Imperial navy. The Minister proposes to the Emperor to increase the number of officers within the current year by ten captains of vessels, twenty-four captains of frigates, fifty lieutenants, and twenty-five midshipmen. The Minister adds that this increase will not be sufficient, and declares his conviction that a still greater increase will have to be made next year. The Emperor approves the proposition of the Minister.

PORTUGAL.

The King has gone to visit the exhibition at Oporto.

He has decorated the Marquis de Sella with the Order of Christ.

The Cortes has confirmed the authorisation of the Government for opening the ports for the importation of foreign grain.

The Portuguese and the Infanta Donna Antonia with the Prince of Hohenzollern are fixed for the 12th of September. One of the Royal palaces is being prepared for their reception.

ITALY.

The departure of King Victor Emmanuel for Florence is fixed for the 12th of next month, and it is about that date that the exhibition of manufactures and products of Italy will be opened.

The reactionary band in the mountains of Somma was dispersed on Sunday. The brigands at first made a stout resistance, but by superior force four battalions were all killed or taken prisoners; 400 who endeavoured to cross the frontiers were taken by the French troops. On the 22nd the attempt was made by some contadini to assassinate Signor Benedetto del Tronto; they were, however, repulsed. Several journals announce that the Pope has established himself at Gaeta for the winter. In consequence of a speech pronounced by Francis II. at the Villa Patrizi, in which he boasted of huge promises having been made to him by the Emperor Napoleon, it is thought that he was convinced of the certainty of the early triumph of his cause.

The reactionary party have sent deputies in Australia to Garibaldi with promises to him at Cayrera on the 15th. Garibaldi's Aide-de-Camp has forwarded a despatch to Garibaldy of his last visit to Caprera, the men of suspicious appearance on the island of Caprera. During the night, while they were prowling in the neighbourhood of Garibaldi's dwelling, they were challenged by three gendarmes, who fired and wounded one of them, but they succeeded in effecting their escape.

PRUSSIA.

The more detailed programme for the festivities of the coronation of the King of Prussia bears the following items:—Solemn entrance of their Majesties in Konigberg on the 14th of October; 15th, day of rest and meditation; 16th, Birthday of his late Majesty; 17th, festivities given to and by his Majesty; 18th and 19th; coronation on the 18th, anniversary of the battle of Leipsic; 20th, festivities; 21st, review of the troops; 22nd, banquet in the Hall of Nonsovinks; 19th, representation day; entrance into Danzig and festivities of the town on the 24th; the whole to be concluded by a public entry into Berlin on the 22nd or 23rd of October.

The Crown Prince has arrived at Rheinbardbrunn on a visit to her uncle, Duke Ernest of Saxe-Coburg. Her Royal Highness goes thence to Coblentz.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

On Thursday week Field Marshal Count Haller, the Royal Commissioner, dissolved the Hungarian Diet by reading a short receipt from the Emperor, in both Houses. Mr. Deak, on the receipt, and after what had been heard from the respected President concerning the dreadful calamity which had happened to the dancer of another, ing force), further discussion was out of the question. They could not oppose resistance to military force, and [illegible] to the Emperor's decision, especially as [illegible] both Houses adopted yesterday." Whereupon the whole Chamber rose in a perfect tumult of excitement, and, as it appeared [illegible] and Deak, and [illegible] gave the cry of "Eljen Deak!" "Eljen a haza!" (Hurrah for Deak! Hurrah for our native land!) which was echoed by both Houses, and ended with loud accompaniment of clapping of hands. The minutes of the proceedings were then read and approved, and the House rose for the last time.

On Friday the Emperor made a communication in the Reichsrath at Vienna on the subject of what was taking place. The next day both Houses of the Reichsrath, the Upper as well as the Lower, assembled in loyal and grateful terms, the firmness of the Emperor in maintaining the Constitution of the Crown, declaring their belief in the determination of preserving in the constitutional path upon which he has entered, and for his policy in protecting the interests of the none German provinces. Lastly, they solemnly declared, in the name of the whole kingdom, their understanding with Hungary.

On Saturday the Council of Peath has decided on the determination to cease to collect the taxes, considering that they are illegally imposed by the Government. The functionaries of the Council have consented to continue their duties. The expenses of the Council will be covered by voluntary contributions and by the issuing of bonds.

The Hungarian Commissioners left Pesth on the 23rd. Order was not, however, disturbed.

TURKEY.

His Excellency Sir William Codrington had an audience of the Sultan yesterday week. His reception was particularly gratifying. The Sultan afterwards detained Sir Henry Bulwer for a long private interview.

The Duke of Montebello arrived at Constantinople on Sunday, and was received by the Sultan on Monday. His Excellency has visited Lord Stratford de Redcliffe and Marshal Williams.

The Viceroy of Egypt arrived on Monday, in order to do homage to his Sovereign. The Russian, Italian, and Belgian Ministers on the same day presented new credentials to the Sultan.

Omer Pacha has signed an armistice for ten days with the insurgents of Montenegro.

The town of Persitz, near Gallipoli, has been half destroyed by fire.

INDIA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The intelligence brought by the Calcutta and China mails possesses very little political interest.

The Indian Government was publishing official reports respecting the condition of the several districts of various provinces, and these reports generally represented the want of roads, and the absence of a steady demand as a remunerative price, as the main obstacles to an increase of production. Abundant rains have fallen throughout India, and the next crop is expected to be plentiful.

From China we learn that trade was increasing on the Yang-Tse-Kiang; but that it was impeded by the disorders and devastations caused by the hostilities between the rebels and the Imperialists. The Imperial and rebel successes are alternate. A new insurrection has broken out near Pekin.

The relations of the Europeans with the Japanese are again in an unsatisfactory state. The houses of the foreign merchants have been entered and robbed in open day. The Japanese Government is believed to sanction these proceedings. It is reported that the Governor of Kanagawa had dismissed the Mikado, who contemplated travelling overland from Nagasaki to Yedo, that he could give him no assurance of being molested on his journey.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

By the United States' steamer Fulton we have received New York journals of the 17th inst.

MILITARY OPERATIONS ON SEA AND LAND.

The war which languishes in Virginia continues active in Southern Missouri. On the 10th inst. General Lyon, with about 5,000 Federals, well armed and provided with artillery, advanced into the south-east of Springfield, a force of the enemy greatly superior in numbers, but inferior in weapons and artillery, and consisting of troops from Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, and of Cherokee Indians, drawn from their intrenchments, and set fire to all their tents and baggage-waggons. General Lyon was killed early in the fight, and the command devolved on General Siegel (a German by birth, who has seen service in Europe). General Siegel, fearing for his communications, resumed the next day to Rolla, a station on the south-western branch of the Missouri and Pacific Railroad, in his retreat General Siegel left behind him three guns, which he spiked, and a waggon-train, which he destroyed. The Federals, who at first claimed a victory, now only regard it as a drawn battle. The loss of the Federals is set down at from 800 to half that number. The loss of the Confederates is unknown. Ninety prisoners were taken by the former.

The report of this engagement caused so much excitement among the people of St. Louis, where opinions about equally divided between the two parties, that General Fremont proclaimed that city in a state of siege and "effected a loan" of 200,000 dollars from the banks.

The blockade of the seaboards is hardly considered to apply to the Northerners. The Southern privateers are heard of everywhere on the coast of South America. The Secretary of the Navy is chartering or purchasing vessels and contracting for the building of gun-boats, so as to render the blockade really efficient.

MUTINY AND DESERTIONS.

The idleness of the army of the Potomac has bred a mutinous spirit. The 79th (Highland) Regiment, the 2nd Maine Regiment, and portions of several others, have refused to march, and have been forced by their arms. The ringleaders are under arrest, and will be punished to the fortunes group of islands. Desertions are numerous. The New York Fire Zouaves figure largely in the lists, and have been disbanded. The causes given for this conduct are dissatisfaction with their officers and indisposition to serve their country.

GENERAL M'DOWELL'S REPORT ON BULL RUN.

This officer has at length made a report on the battle of Bull Run which is commendable for its truthful and unbiassable character. After describing the position of the enemy's forces and their strength, and the loss in killed and wounded, he says:—

The action of the enemy during the night, I am sorry to state, the men supposed to be retiring having fallen into other regiments, and gone to Washington—many of the deserters to New York.

The causes of the defeat are stated to be the unavoidable delay in marching forward, arising from the hasty movements of the troops and the inefficient supply of provisions and subsistence waggons. The movement, which should have commenced on the 8th, was postponed until the 16th. The difficulties of the waggon-transport caused the delay of another day. The troops took two days instead of one to march thirteen miles, and the regimental and division officers insisted that the troops could not do better. They gave the men credit for their days' notice of the attack.

In estimating forces the General has forces to go against Manassas I regret not to have to be with the enemy's forces under Johnston, then kept in check by General Patterson. This was not done, and the necessary force was withdrawn from Patterson's command only because of the assurance of his railroad rolling stock and his supply of provisions for a few days. Had the enemy been in force, then, as I believe, [illegible] A large, and the best, part of my forces were three months' men, whose term of service had expired, and who left in spite of every effort I could make to prevent them. Among these was the Second Regiment of Volunteers, and the battery of Volunteer Artillery of the New York 2nd Brigade, whose term of service, limited to thirty days, had expired. I wrote to the regiment, expressing a request for them to remain a short time, and the Hon. Secretary of War wrote to the colonel, but the regiment left before the battery to remain at least five days. But in vain. They insisted upon their discharge that day, and it was granted, and the next morning, when the army moved forward into battle, these troops moved to the rear to the wood of the enemy's forces. In the next day's fight the 2nd Regiment had the loss [illegible] of the best armed, drilled, officered, and disciplined troops in the army. In other words, every day which added to the strength of the enemy made us weaker.

The object of the advance is declared to have been that of getting to the railroad in the rear of the enemy to the Valley of Virginia, and going on it far enough to break up and destroy the communications, and intercept whatever reinforcements might be coming to the Manassas road, could we have fought a day or a few hours sooner, there is everything to lead me to believe that we should have continued successful, and with which we contended.

The report of the Commissary-General avers that three days' provisions were served out to the divisional head-quarters on the day before the fight, but that after the soldiers threw their knapsacks away before going into battle, while the Commissaries of some regiments neglected to send for their rations to the divisional depôts. This accounts for the want of food of which the troops have since so much complained.

THE FEDERAL LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury has succeeded in negotiating 50,000,000 dollars of the national loan with the New York, Boston, and Philadelphia banks. The first-named establishments furnish three-fifths, Boston one-fifth, and Philadelphia one-tenth of the whole. The banks formed to back the loan by a syndicate, and have undertaken to pay 5 per cent Treasury notes. They made rather hard terms with Secretary Chase. He agrees not to issue any more notes bearing interest for 6 and 7 per cent bonds. The interest is to run on the loan from July 15, although the loan is only to be drawn from the banks by degrees and as it is wanted. [illegible] The Treasury notes already issued are to be accepted in part payment of the loan; seclusi, in fact, the banks only advance 50,000,000 dollars. They have undertaken to pay the balance of taking 100,000,000 dollars more on the same terms as the foregoing. On the other hand, Mr. Chase is allowed to accept tenders from the public for the national loan, and to issue Treasury notes payable on demand. This last stipulation was only carried after considerable opposition from some of the banks. Secretary Chase acted as a connecticut of this negotiation, and Mr. Chase has returned to Washington. He declared to the assembled bankers that his expenditure amounted to one million dollars a day.

THE STATUS OF SLAVES.

Secretary Cameron, in reply to the letter of General Butler, says that slaves escaping from the loyal masters in the Seceded States may be detained and set to work. "Upon the return of peace Congress will make provision to provide for and to restore [illegible] has received into the service of the Union, and for a just compensation to loyal masters." But the claims of peaceful citizens are not to be enlisted away, nor a law ordinary return of any fugitive to be hindered, except where inconsistent with the public good.

PRESIDENT.

Mr. Lincoln has issued proclamations for a national fast and humiliation on the last Thursday in September, and for prohibiting all commerce between the loyal States and those in rebellion. This is to be enforced, will put a stop to the intercourse which has been hitherto maintained through the State of Kentucky.

PERSONAL.

Prince Napoleon has visited the Southern army at Manassas, sleeping one night there with General Johnston. Mr. Seward made no objection to this visit, but it was eyed unfavourably by Northern public opinion. He reports that both armies are undisciplined, and that the result of the next battle will depend on an accident. The Prince has returned to New York, and was about to set out on his Western tour.

Major-General Wool, the officer in the United States' service sent to General Scott, has been ordered to Fort Monroe to supersede

General Butler, a Massachusetts lawyer, in command of that post. The appointment gives universal satisfaction.

Postal M'Quillan, the incarcerated British subject, whom the Commander of Fort Lafayette refused to bring into court on a writ of habeas corpus, has been released by the Secretary of War in consequence of the intervention of Lord Lyons.

A Mr. Scrill, passenger to New York on board the Persia, who boasted that he had effected a loan on behalf of the Confederate States in England, was searched on his arrival in port, and £40,000 in Bank of England notes were discovered, concealed in a hollow about his person.

But the most important arrest that has yet been made is that of Mr. Faulkner, of Virginia, the late United States' Minister for France. Mr. Faulkner went to Washington to pay the usual visit of courtesy to the Foreign Secretary, and was thereupon arrested on a charge of treason, for not consulting at all by his purchased vote the interests of the Secession while representing the United States, and endeavouring to procure the recognition of the Southern Confederacy by the Government of France.

FATAL COLLISION ON THE LONDON AND BRIGHTON RAILWAY.

ONE of the most fearful railway collisions that ever happened in this country took place on Sunday morning in the Clayton tunnel, about five miles from Brighton, on the up-main-line train from that town to London. Twenty-three persons were killed and many others mutilated and scalded. The account of the accident is as follows:—

The Portsmouth train which passes through Brighton for London at 8.5 a.m. duly arrived at the Clayton tunnel, where the "All right" signal was displayed, and the train passed through without interruption. Directly afterwards the 8.15, from Brighton, came within sight of the signalman, who, remembering that the Portsmouth and up-country train had only gone by a very short time previously, alleges that he attempted to put on the "Stop" signal, which by Act of Parliament he is bound to put on the moment a red flag, indicating danger, to the driver of the Brighton train, who, however, was close upon the signal-man's box, near the tunnel's mouth, at the moment he exhibited this sign of peril. The engine-driver, thinking from the signal that the train which had preceded him had not got clear, immediately opened the steam full on the impetus with which he had been travelling prevented the train being pulled up before it had proceeded more than a few yards beyond the signal-man, perceiving that in spite of the red flag the second train did not stop, imagined that the driver had not seen it, and immediately telegraphed to the other end of the tunnel to the effect that the train had passed through, and received for an answer that it (meaning the Portsmouth train) had, not twenty minutes at the time that the train of the second train had seen the red signal, had reversed his engine, and that the train was in backward motion towards the south or Brighton end of the tunnel. At the moment that the signal-man was giving the Portsmouth train cause in sight, and the signalman having received the answer above referred to, and thinking that in the event of the second train have the usual signal for the train to proceed, which is did at the ordinary speed, being a very short distance in the mouth of the tunnel a fearful crash ensued, the second train backing having come into violent collision with the other train, which was rushing forward.

Lights having been procured, the fearful scene presented itself to be discovered. The engine of the third train had literally leaped upon the last carriage of the excursion-train, and was actually in part driven shivering the back of the next carriage in advance. The two carriages contained sixty persons, who were all more or less severely scalded, or otherwise injured. Several persons were soon on the spot, having been telegraphed for from Brighton, and some of the first-class passengers, having observed the lights of their carriages, proceeded to assist the sufferers.

Unfortunately in too many cases all medical aid was unavailing. Upon the fragments of the carriages being removed, upwards of twenty persons were found to be dead. The engine had literally sunk upon the second train, and the hinder part of the engine-driver was seen underneath. They had been either crushed or scalded to death. The dead bodies were in a ghastly condition; and one of the passengers, who said in some cases, it is feared, mortally, wounded were conveyed to the Brighton Hospital, and about twenty more to their own homes.

Among the killed is Mr. Parkhouse, who was at the Birmingham Musical Festival, for which he was engaged. Although he escaped with a slight cut on the hand, two fellow-passengers were killed by his side.

A passenger in the front part of the first Brighton train describes his experience in this way:—"The scene that followed I have no power to describe. The yells and shrieks of the people were awful, not only of those who were injured, but rest of the passengers in the other trains, where there, increased by the darkness, was intense. People were distracted with terror. We had many ladies in our carriages, and contusions in our carriage; but people yelled and shrieked and put up prayers, believing that they should never see daylight more. Their fears increased by the actual horror of the scene. I imagined that every moment other trains, either on the up or down line, would run into us, and there was no possible escape. For some time I was quite paralysed, remained in darkness; then lights were hung up against the sides of the tunnel, and the scene that presented itself was terrible in the extreme. I could dimly perceive a heap of carriages more or less in fragments, which seemed to have been piled one upon the other. I was among the mass, and assisted in all directions. Dead bodies, disgrish people lying, stirring, or running to and fro, shrieking and groaning. I never witnessed such a scene in my life."

A passenger furnishes the following interesting account of the accident:—"I left Brighton by the excursion train at 7.30 a.m. on Sunday morning. We did not start till twenty-five minutes past eight, being ten minutes behind time. We went on at the usual speed until we got a few hundred yards into the Clayton tunnel, when the engine and train began to slacken its speed, and all at once stopped. I thought nothing of it, and was quite content to wait till we began to go, but time we stopped again. I then became convinced that something was wrong, and knowing that there was a train to leave Brighton at half-past eight—that is, only five minutes after the time we started—I started.

I jumped out of the carriage on to the rails, and got on to the down line. I got about two carriages from the engine, and stopped to look. It was perfectly dark, so that a man could not see his hand. I struck a light with a lucifer, and ignited a piece of paper. I looked to see if the line was clear, and, finding it so, thought that I imagined to be the place of the sun, but I soon became aware that it was the lamp of another train. I shouted out, 'Here comes the Brighton train!' and I then leaned against the wall of the tunnel on the down line. The way came nearly up the tunnel, and I thought that I heard the usual noise and crash, and by the light of the firebox I could see a carriage on the top of another one, all across the line. The screaming and the groaning was awful. Every one was shrieking and crying out. I then approached a little nearer, and saw the engine with the firebox open. I saw a lady (she is only five miles from the tunnel) sitting on a little child, who was screaming and crying. I then saw several men and women on the rails. Some seemingly wounded. I told them to keep on the up line, and assisted some to get into carriages. This was done by the light of pieces of newspapers which the passengers ignited. By the means a light was kept up for a considerable time. Some persons walked out of the tunnel at the Hassock's-gate end, but the majority remained in the train. No conductors could I perceive, half an hour after the accident, and then two or three men came down with lamps, and were asked many questions by the people, and by whether we should remain where we were. They said they knew nothing about it—they were poor labouring men, and could not advise us to do anything. The passengers in the train kept continually screaming for nearly an hour. The scene all the time was most heartrending. The first part of the train was knocked, and we proceeded towards Hassock's-gate. On emerging from the tunnel there were three or four trains filled with excursionists from London, waiting the prevention of their way. We then went on to Hassock's-gate station, and put down the injured persons, some of whom had fractured limbs, some cuts and scalp wounds, while others had received severe contusions. . . . We remained at Hassock's-gate about half an hour, and then proceeded on to London, stopping at every station on our way, in order that writer might be given to those who required it."

A committee has been formed, consisting of the directors of the Croydon Railway, to obtain contributions for the sufferers by the late fatal accident.

LATEST NEWS FROM ABROAD.

The following telegrams were received at Mr. Reuter's office yesterday (Friday):—

FRANCE—Paris, Aug. 29.—The Paris evening papers state that the English squadron left Naples and returned to Malta on the 26th inst. Lord Clyde is expected at the camp of Chalons, after visiting which he will proceed to Germany. The *Pays* of this evening says the interview between the Emperor and the King of Prussia will not take place until after the latter's coronation.

THE APPEAL OF M. MIRES.—Paris, Aug. 29.—The Imperial court-of-law delivered judgment this morning in the case of M. Mires. The Court exempted from the former judgment the charge of fraud, and also the charge of fraudulently appropriating 21,127 shares of the Union Générale. The Court, however, confirmed the sentence of April. As regards the other charges the Court concurred in the views of the former decision. The effect of the acts on which these charges are based had been frequently repeated by M. Mires, and had caused great scandal and enormous loss to private individuals, affected the existence of commercial houses. M. Mires was, consequently, condemned to the pains of the appeal. As regards the appeal of Count Simeon, the decision of the first Judges was confirmed.

AUSTRIA.—Vienna, Aug. 29.—A very violent debate on the address took place to-day in the Chamber of Deputies. The speakers were Hungarians, Poles, Slavonians, Swiss and Czechs, demanded the modification of the Constitution.

HUNGARY.—Pesth, Aug. 29.—The Stadthalter, in an official manifesto, declares that the Diet has abused the right of the address; against the dissolution of the Diet, had attacked the rights of the King; and even before the immediate discontinuance of the sittings of the Assembly of the Comitat.

Pesth, August 30.—The conscripts have been ordered to assemble on the 8th of September. Any person who shall be found to have given to obey the order will be tried by court martial and severely punished.

ITALY.—TURIN, Aug. 29.—The Warsaw journals of yesterday publish an address to the Poles addressed to General Langiewicz, of which is conciliatory. The Emperor gives orders to General Lambert to proceed to Warsaw, and there to receive the petitions of the Polish citizens, and promises that Poland shall in future enjoy greater independence. His Majesty also declares that he will entirely forget the events of the past.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

The *Times* announces the translation of the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol to the see of Hereford in succession to Dr. Musgrave, deceased on report, Dr. Thomson, the Provost of Queen's College, Oxford.

The parish church of Bradford, Yorkshire, in the dale, restored by Sir Gilbert Scott, was opened by the Bishop of Ripon, assisted by the Bishops of Chester, Richmond, and Selkirk (diocesan architects), was consecrated by the Bishop of Lincoln on Thursday, the 25th inst.

The parish church of Ansford, Castle Cary, was reopened on Thursday week, after being rebuilt, under the superintendence of Mr. Giles, architect, at a cost of £1000.

The foundation-stone of the chapel of the church parish of the Birmingham Cemetery at Witton was laid on Monday se'nnight by the Mayor of Birmingham, in the absence of the Bishop of Worcester.

A great festival of church choirs of the district took place on Tuesday week in St. James's parish church, Morpeth, when upwards of 200 surpliced choristers from the various parishes assembled.

Schools for 150 children were recently opened in the parish of Astrington, Devon, and the event was celebrated by a parish feast, at which upwards of 400 persons were present.

The Bishop of Bath and Wells was sufficiently recovered to take part in the ceremony of the consecration of the new church at Frankley, which has been both restored and enlarged by the addition of a north aisle, on Thursday.

The Bishop of London is on a confirmation tour on the Continent. On Tuesday week his Lordship held confirmations at Calais and Boulogne, and yesterday week at Dieppe. He was to be there next day at Switzerland.

The foundation-stone of a memorial church to Sir Robert and Lady Vaughan was laid at Llanvyr-Beth, near Corwen, on Tuesday, in the presence of the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, the Rev. Henry Vaughan, Rural Dean, Rector of Corwen, and a large body of the local gentry, who attended in their full dress.

The Rev. John Darst, Curate of St. Stephen's, Norwich, has been presented with a silver salver by the poor and visitors of his district, on his leaving it for Wymondham, in Norfolk, where he has been presented to a testimonial from the parishioners.

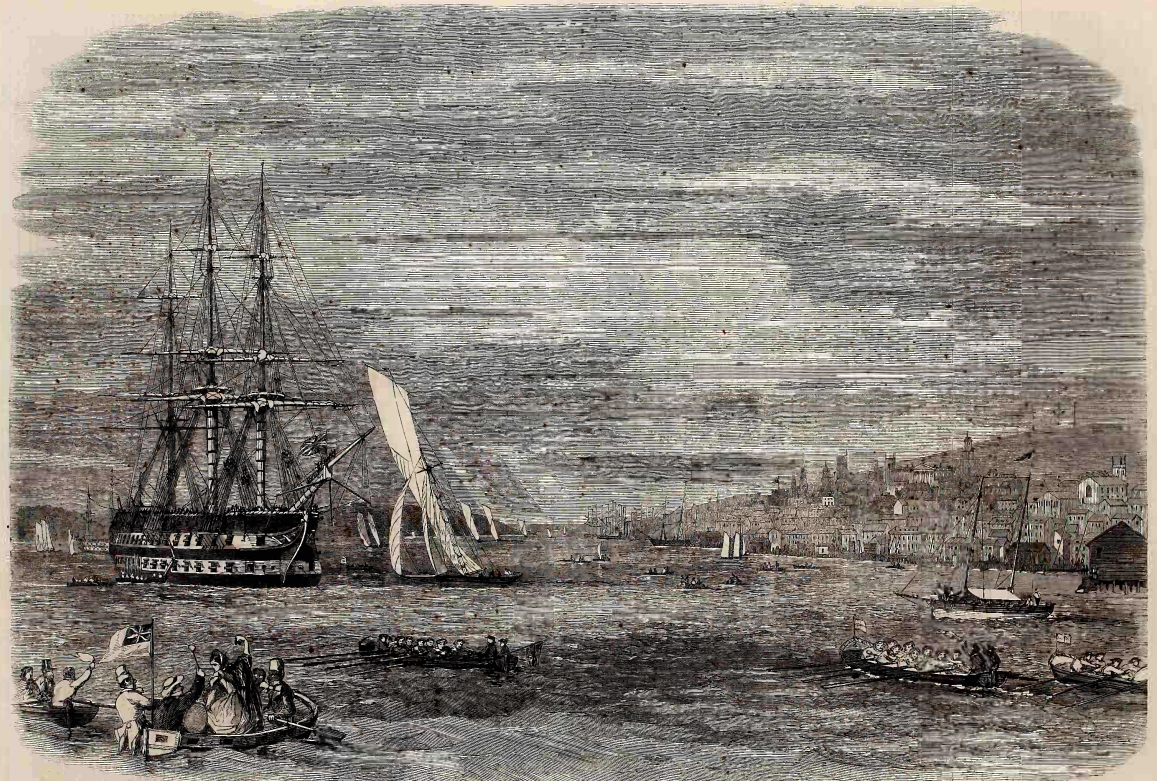
The Bishop of Oxford has appointed the Rev. Richard Corbett, Fellow, M.A., Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, to be Vice-Principal of the Diocesan Theological College, Cuddesdon. The new college is to be under the presidency of the Rev. C. J. Ellicott, the newly-appointed Dean, the Bishop of the diocese having resigned the office on his recent elevation.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has consented to preside at the annual meeting of the Canterbury Diocesan Board of Education which is to be held at Maidstone, on Thursday, the 29th inst., when the Lord Mayor of Rochester, Mr. Catherine Hasty, M.P., Sir Brooke Bridges, Bart., M.P., and the Rev. Dr. Scott will attend.

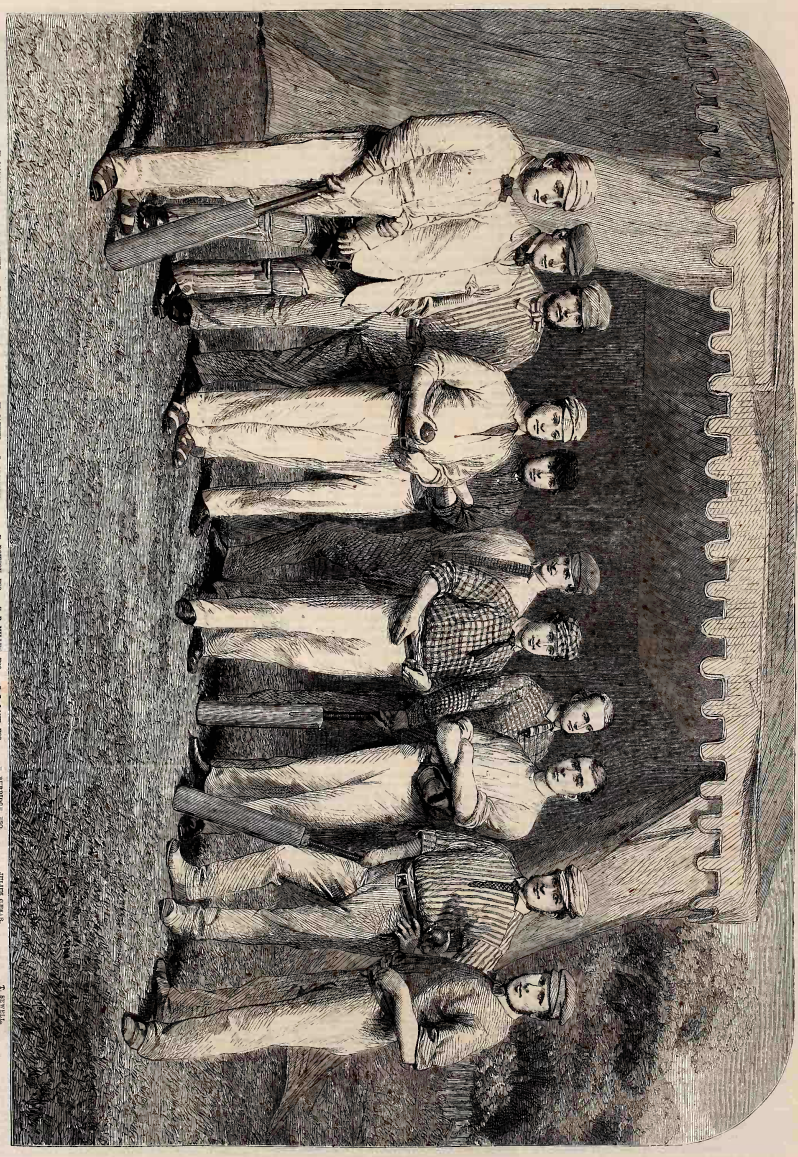
A sum of £300 has been granted by the War Department, and a similar sum by the Admiralty, in addition to the £1000 given by the Queen, which has been commenced on the Gold Coast, in connection with the Church Missionary Society, for the benefit of the Protestant Churches, and the sending of a clergyman to be nearly all free and open.

The church at North Barrow, Somerset, the roof of which fell down a short time since, has been completely restored, and reopened for divine service by the Bishop of Bath and Wells, with the exception of the tower, from the designs of Mr. Edmund Sedding, of Bath. The cost of the restoration, which has been borne by the rector, Mr. Thomas Hanbury, and his family, and the late Rector, the Rev. Richard Hanbury, and his family, and recently Senior Assistant-Master in the Royal School, Armagh, to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

THE CLERGY LIST OF APPOINTMENTS.—*Recorder*: The Hon. and Rev. A. Byron to Kirby Mallory, Leicestershire; Rev. B. D. Lagden to Great Gaddesden; Rev. N. J. Ellis to Sandhurst, Berks; Rev. C. Bell to Maunsell to Twelve Comrings, with the Chapelry of Partridge, Dorset; *Worcester Herald*: Rev. J. Hutchinson to Hanbury; Rev. J. Lewis to Mowsley, Essex; Rev. J. Lewis to Lamber, Cardiganshire; Rev. R. C. Perry to Hanbury; Rev. J. Hutchinson to Hanbury; Rev. C. Bell to Maunsell; Rev. J. Brooke, Suffolk. *Ironmonger*: Rev. F. G. Lee to St. Mary's, Aldermanbury, London; Rev. J. Hutchinson to Hanbury; Rev. J. Lewis to Mowsley, Leicestershire; Rev. J. Lewis to Lamber, Cardiganshire; Rev. R. C. Perry to St. Augustine's Priory, Canterbury. *Reigate Coroner*: Rev. W. Milton to Hanbury; Rev. J. Hutchinson to Hanbury; Rev. J. Lewis to Worcestershire; Rev. G. Sowden to Holden Bridge, York-shire. *Gentleman's Magazine*: Rev. J. Brooke, Essex; Rev. J. Lewis to Mowsley, Leicestershire; Rev. J. Lewis to Lamber, Cardiganshire; Rev. R. C. Perry to Hanbury; Rev. J. Hutchinson to Hanbury; Rev. J. Lewis to Worcestershire; Rev. G. Sowden to Holden Bridge, York-shire. *Guardian*: Rev. J. Brooke, Essex; Rev. J. Lewis to Mowsley, Leicestershire; Rev. J. Lewis to Lamber, Cardiganshire; Rev. R. C. Perry to Hanbury; Rev. J. Hutchinson to Hanbury; Rev. J. Lewis to Worcestershire; Rev. G. Sowden to Holden Bridge, York-shire. *Ecclesiastic



REGATTA IN HALIFAX HARBOUR, NOVA SCOTIA.—SAILING MATCH FOR THE PRINCE OF WALES' CUP: THE WINNING YACHT WAVE CROSSING THE BOWS OF THE ST. GEORGE.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 220.


THE SOUDAN EXPEDITION.—SEE PAGE 212.
W. MORTIMER.
T. BOWYER.
H. M. STEPHENSON.
W. CUTTS, JUNR.
CHARLES GRIFFITH.
F. DODSON, ESQ.
F. A. MARSH, ESQ.
C. E. LEES, ESQ.
C. BUTLER, ESQ.
JULIUS CÆSAR.
T. BENTLY.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, September 1.—Fourteenth Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 2.—Great Fire of London, 1666.
TUESDAY, 3.—British Bank stopped, 1816. [Sun.
WEDNESDAY, 4.—New Style introduced, 1752. New Moon, 10h. 18m.
THURSDAY, 5.—Old St. Bartholomew.
FRIDAY, 6.—Americans entered Rochester, 1814.
SATURDAY, 7.—Ramillies. Battle of Borodino, 1812.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE.
FROM THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 7, 1851.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.
0 15	0 45	1 15	1 45	2 15	2 45	3 15

Will be published at the end of October,

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK for 1852, price 1s., containing Groups of Domestic Animals (printed in Colours), from Drawings by Harrison Weir, and humorously Illustrated Poems on the same subject, by Thomas Hillier; Twelve Fine-Art Engravings; also, Astronomical Diagrams (printed in Colours), &c., &c. remarkable Phenomena, astronomical, history by A. Breen; together with Illustrations of the Seasons, by A. Hunt.

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ILLUSTRATIONS FOR OUR NEXT NUMBER.

SEVERAL highly-finished Engravings, from Sketches by our Special Artists, will appear in the forthcoming Number of this Journal in connexion with the following subjects:—

The Queen's Visit to Ireland.
The Installation of Lord Palmerston as Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports.
The Interior of St. Mary Redcliffe Church, Bristol.
The Civil War in America.

Besides these, our next week's Impression will contain other Engravings of various kinds.

Price of Number and Supplement, Fivepence; Stamped, Sixpence.

Office, 198, Strand.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1851.

THE mournful disaster in the Clayton Tunnel has been naturally absorbing public attention during the whole week. The inquiry, before the Coroner at Brighton is still proceeding, and we are glad to observe that the Government official is proceeding on his part with a vigour and determination which seem eminently calculated to elicit, not merely the causes of this isolated case, but the risks of the railway excursion system in general. At this stage of the evidence there would be an obvious impropriety in commenting on the deplorable event as a whole, but one or two points have been so clearly and unmistakably eliminated that the conclusion of the inquest or of any other proceedings can in no possible way bear upon them, and we may therefore fairly bring them before our readers' notice—the more so as they in no way affect the Brighton line, which we know to be a generally well-managed one. Bradshaw is the only witness needful for our first point. When what have now come to be called the "trunk lines" were first planned there was very little if any forethought for the extraordinary various system of branch lines which has since sprung from each centre. The consequence is that *en conduit*, calculated merely to carry water from one reservoir to another, is now called on to bear in addition the contributions of a dozen and more of tributaries, ever pouring their contents into what was never constructed to receive them. The Brighton line, for instance, was originally, and very judiciously, designed as the high road between London and Brighton. A glance at the witness we have called will show that the same single pair of rails which was laid down for this purpose is now called on to carry the traffic from a whole list of places more or less considerable, and more or less every direction. Next, it appears that the duty of sealing this enormously overgrown traffic safe through a long tunnel is intrusted to a couple of men with salaries of 4*l.* a week each, one of whom is on duty once in every week for five-and-twenty hours on and a self-acting signal, which is often out of order; and a telegraphic code, which is capable of being misunderstood. Under these circumstances can any one be surprised that the signalmen, who very manfully volunteered their statements in spite of the Coroner's warning, evinced an amount of agitation at the time of the accident and an amount of confusion and self-contradiction during their examination which rendered it utterly impossible even for the lawyers engaged to make out any reconcilable story from their evidence? What if the result of this inquiry should lead to two far more important ones—one, are the trunk lines sufficient for their present duty?—the other, are excursion trains a necessary of life?

We in Europe, who are, unfortunately, only too accustomed to war, watch with much interest the progress which our American kinsmen are making in the study of this noble art. A second engagement, on nothing like the scale of the Bull Run affair, but of quite sufficient importance to earn its title of a "battle," has fully justified the Premier in saying, as he did at Dover, that there is no want of pluck among them, only of discipline. We gladly indorse the judgment. We all know what a dozen disciplined policemen accustomed to act in concert can effect against a wild, scrambling mob; and the "rapid movement" at Bull Run is only a new proof of the truth of the old military axiom that of undisciplined men the more you have the greater your danger. The Springfield affair shows what sort of stuff there really is in these kinsmen of ours; and we only grieve to think what a bitter school is that in which they are learning, and how bitter for many a year to come may be the fruits of this system of education to them, to us, and to the world.

Quite apropos of which is the report of the Manchester Cotton Company. Our own Indian empire seems for the present the focus of attraction. Mr. Haywood receives a handsome sum towards his expenses, the Government afford every assistance, and it seems far from improbable that before twelve months are over we may be receiving from our own possessions in the East a supply which, if it do not render us independent of, may at any rate justify us in being indifferent to, the shutting or opening of the Southern ports of the States. The real difficulty lies in about two, or perhaps three, intervals of three months. We have cotton enough in England to keep all hands fully employed for three months; then, assuming no arrivals from the Southern ports, enough to keep all hands half employed for three months more, the next three months would be an utter blank, the next three half employment, and after that we may reasonably hope for a resumption.

The Premier's installation in his newly-acquire office of Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports has proved an event and a refreshing episode in the proverbial dullness of the dog-days. We hail his Lordship an opportunity for making one of those well-adapted speeches for which he is famous—an aphorism about the dignifying influence of ancient traditions was well calculated to strike a responsive chord in the hearts of all Red Reformers, and a significant allusion to the original design of the Cinque Ports as an outwork against foreign invasion will not be lost on the country. We are glad, but not at all surprised, to observe that the Premier's delay in signifying his acceptance of the post arose from serious doubts whether the Wardenship ought not to be conferred among those worn-out relics of antiquity which come in the lapse of ages to be mere empty shams. Having satisfied himself on this head, however, our overgreen Premier announces himself ready to perform the duties of his ancient office with all possible vigour, and we feel that the country should arise; but, in case of the territory guarded by the Cinque Ports being put by a foreign Power to its old use, and made the point for an invasion, we dare swear the Lord Warden will be found in the place of his most predecessors, at the head of a valiant body of local defenders as mustered on the downs on Wednesday, to defend his post "as it hath been accustomed."

Every one admits that we are in the very heart of a revolution In the construction of vessels for naval warfare, but very few seem to have an idea of the principles under which the new ships are to be constructed. We arrived—a long time after the French—at the conclusion that iron sheathing on a very different plan to that employed on the floating batteries built for the Russian War was indispensable. The results are the Warrior, now lying at Greenhithe, and some smaller ships launched in Scotland and elsewhere, and all, we believe, getting ready for a trial of their powers and appliances at official and private disposal will admit of; but the Warrior and the rest of our iron-clad frigates, in common with the much-vaunted Globe, Normandie, and other French ships, are all straight-sided ships, through whose armour Sir William Armstrong undertakes to drive his 200-lb. round shot at six hundred yards as easily as a rifleman's bullet is driven through a deal door at twenty. Meanwhile Mr. Jones has successfully proved at Portsmouth that if the ship's sides be inclined inwards, on the very old-fashioned system, at something like the half of a right angle, the force of the shot will be thus got off altogether. If this idea should be acted on, a new navy, or at least an entire reconstruction of the old one, is inevitable.

The regulations of Mr. Gladstone's Post Office savings banks have appeared. That they seem eminently calculated to invite the confidence and insure the safety of the depositor else we do not deny, the leading feature being the responsibility of the Government through its Postmaster-General; but we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that the regulations entail—on the supposition that this medium of deposit is only moderately used—an enormous increase of correspondence on the part of the Post Office officials. Considering that we are already not without complaints of overwork and underpay in this department, we fear we must prepare ourselves next Session for an application for a Parliamentary grant on the Chancellor of the Exchequer's considerate boon to the working classes. We doubt, however, whether this will be objected to.

INSTALLATION OF LORD PALMERSTON AS LORD WARDEN OF THE CINQUE PORTS.—On Wednesday last, the ceremony of the Installation of Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, the ceremony being performed at Dover, with accompaniment of form and splendour such as have not been witnessed for many years. There was a procession by land and a procession, comprising the Lord Warden, the civic dignitaries and the members of the Cinque Ports Yacht Club, by water, from the pier to the Court of Shepway, by which body the ceremony of installation was performed. In the evening there was a grand banquet at the Townhall. We intend to give a special illustration of the proceedings of the Installation Ceremony in our Number for next week, till when we must reserve the detail.

A letter from Bayreuth, in the *Patrie*, states that the French squadron on the coast of Syria is very active, constantly cruising on the coast to show the flag and to protect the Latins. The Greek Bishops are also busy, being eager to see all and judge of everything that is going on. He recently went to Beyrout, and on to the Sea of Galilee in order to satisfy himself of the state of Palestine, which he found extremely tranquil. During the Abraham's visit to Nazareth, the Bishop of Nazareth, installed in sight of Carmel, was an object of admiration to the population.

A correspondent quoted from a travelling passage-ticket at Ostenburg, in the Grand Duchy of Baden, a few days ago, and he was afterwards seen in the Secker, in the neighbourhood of Ravensburg. In consequence of his presence in the entire the local authorities published the individuals from his dress. Two days back some fishermen succeeded in capturing him by means of very strong nets. His escape was sent for, and when he appeared the constable considered great joy—how is not stated.

A letter from Dresden states that the congress of German lawyers, the number of whom was last year 640, and is now 1168, is about to assemble in that city. Among the new members are the Ministers of Justice of Saxony, Brunswick, Austria, Wirtemberg, and Baden, and several Presidents of Appeal Courts and other minor tribunals. Saxony has contributed 113 to his increase.

THE COURT.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO IRELAND.

HER MAJESTY AT THE VICEREGAL LODGE.

The Royal party reached the Viceregal Lodge as stated in our Journal last week, on Thursday. The Prince of Wales, accompanied by Colonel Bruce, arrived at the Viceregal Lodge at two o'clock on Thursday, and, having partaken of luncheon with her Majesty, the Prince Consort, the Princesses, the Lord Lieutenant, &c., he returned to the camp at the Curragh, accompanied by his brother, Prince Alfred, at half-past five. The Queen drove in the evening along the Lucan road, but in so unostentatious a manner as to render her in almost the strictest incognito. The Prince Consort, accompanied by the Lord Lieutenant, Sir R. Peel, and Major-General Wyndham, visited the Art-Exhibition, Trinity College, and the Albert model farms at Glasnevin; but these visits were not of the most private character, for in the evening there was a grand banquet at the lodge.

On Friday the Queen, accompanied by Lord Mayor of Dublin at eleven o'clock, she presented a loyal and dutiful address to her Majesty from the Corporation of the city. Her Majesty was attended by Earl Granville, K.G., Viscount Sydney (Lord Chamberlain), and the ladies and gentlemen in Waiting. The Prince Consort, attended by Major De Fiat, went to the review on the Curragh at Naas. His Royal Highness lunched with the Prince of Wales, and returned to the Viceregal Lodge at about four o'clock. Princesses Helena and Alice, and Prince Alfred, accompanied by the Hon. Victoria and Mr. Stuart Wortley, visited the castle on during the morning. They next went through the entire suite of apartments of the Royal Hospital of St. Patrick's Hall, and then proceeded to Trinity College, where they visited the Examination Hall, the Library, and the Museum. At Royal Highnesses next proceeded to the National Education Board. The Queen and the Prince Consort, with Princesses Alice and Helena, and accompanied by the Lord Lieutenant, drove out in the afternoon.

HER MAJESTY AT THE CAMP OF THE CURRAGH.

The Queen, accompanied by the Prince Consort, Princess Alice Princess Helena, and Prince Alfred, left the Viceregal Lodge at half-past ten on Saturday for the camp at the Curragh. His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, Colonel Cowell, Captain the Hon. H. Arbuthnot, and Captain Marshall (A.D.C.s in waiting), likewise accompanied her Majesty. Her Majesty and the Royal party were conveyed in the Lord Lieutenant's carriage, followed by a party of the Royal Horse, to the Kingsbridge station of the Great Southern and Western Railway. The officers in waiting, in attendance, and in charge of the Royal saloon carriage, in which her Majesty and the Royal family travelled to the Curragh camp station.

The Royal carriages and horses were there in attendance, and the Queen proceeded to review the troops stationed at the camp. In the carriage with her Majesty were her Royal Highnesses Princesses Alice and Helena, and Lady Churchill, Lady in Waiting, and in a second carriage were the Hon. Victoria Stuart Wortley, Miss Bruce, and Dr. Jenner. His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, Prince Alfred, with his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, Earl Granville, Viscount Sydney, and the gentlemen in attendance, rode on horseback. The division was drawn up in contiguous columns at quarter distance, when her Majesty received the Royal salute. The troops then marched past in columns of grand divisions at quarter distance. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was in the ranks of the 1st battalion Grenadier Guards, to which his Royal Highness is temporarily attached, and marched past the Queen, and went through the evolution of the line in command of a company. The troops were under the command of General Sir George Brown, G.C.B., and at the conclusion of the review her Majesty and the Royal party drove to the hut of the Prince of Wales, where luncheon was prepared. A guard of honour of the Grenadier Guards was drawn up in front of the entrance to the hut. The Prince of Wales was the lieutenant of the Guard.

RETURN OF HER MAJESTY TO DUBLIN.

Her Majesty, with the Prince Consort and the Princesses, and the ladies and gentlemen of the suite, returned to Dublin at about five o'clock. His Royal Highness Prince Alfred, with Major Cowell, remained on a visit to the Prince of Wales.

On Sunday her Majesty, the Prince Consort, Princess Alice, and Princess Helena attended Divine service at the Viceregal Lodge in the morning. In the afternoon the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred arrived from the camp at the Curragh. At five o'clock her Majesty left the lodge, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses Princess Alice and Princess Helena, visited the Royal Hospital, where they were received by General Sir George Brown. His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, with their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred, visited the Mountjoy Prison and the Reformatory in Smithfield.

HER MAJESTY AT KILLARNEY.

Monday being the birthday of the Prince Consort, his Royal Highness received the congratulations of the Royal party at breakfast. At noon a quarter before one o'clock the Queen and the Prince Consort, with the Prince of Wales, Princesses Alice and Helena, and Prince Alfred, left the Viceregal Lodge for the Kingsbridge station. Upon the arrival of the Royal carriage at the Kingsbridge station her Majesty was cordially received by the Royal commissioners, directors and the directors of the Great Southern and Western Railway. The train arrived at the Killarney station at half-past eight o'clock. Her Majesty was received by Viscount Castlerosse, the Right Hon. H. Herbert, Lord Lieutenant of the county, and other gentlemen. Her Majesty, with the Prince Consort and the rest of the Royal party, entered the carriages which were waiting, and proceeded, amidst the cheers of an immense multitude, to Killarney House, the residence of Viscount Castlerosse, where her Majesty passed the night.

At twelve o'clock on Tuesday the Royal party embarked at Ross Castle amidst the cheers of the people, and in the midst of an immense flotilla of boats which followed the Queen's barge during the day. In the boat which contained the Queen, the Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, Princess Helena, Lady Churchill, Lord Granville, and Lord and Lady Castlerosse, the celebrated guide steered. After rowing round Innisfallen, the Royal party landed at one o'clock at Glena. After a short excursion through the romantic valley so dear to the eighteenth debtater at Glena Cottage. The stay at Glena was an hour and a half. The Queen was cordially received by the cheers again rang forth. After re-embarking, the procession of boats, the Royal boat leading, went through the middle of the Lake, and a half. The Queen was cordially received by the "Eagle's Nest" into the Upper Lake, en route for Derrycunihy. This point was reached in four o'clock. The Royal party partook of refreshments at the ties. On the return the boats passed through the Muckross Lake, and under the old weir bridge, through the Lower Lake, to Ross Island, where they landed amidst renewed acclamations.

The Royal party returned to Killarney House, entered the carriages in waiting, and proceeded to visit the ruins of Muckross Abbey, the seat of Mr. Herbert. Here there was an assemblage, and the Queen was loudly cheered.

The Royal party drove on Wednesday morning, attended by Colonel Herbert, round Dinis Island and other portions of Muckross demesne. They visited Ross Castle, and took leave of the sagacious Colonel Herbert to take place. There was a great assemblage of boats, crowded by people, who cheered the Queen as she passed by. She remained on the lake till six, and the Stags barge were repeatedly through the flotilla of boats. The Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred were rowed about in a race gig. A stag was started, but still the efforts of men and hounds (Maurice O'Connell's pack) failed to drive the stag into the lake. The Queen and party reached Muckross House.

ARRIVAL OF THE QUEEN AND CHILDREN IN SCOTLAND.

The younger members of the Royal family—Princesses Louisa and Beatrice, Prince Leopold, and Prince Arthur—arrived at Holyrood Palace, on Thursday evening, en route for Balmoral. There was a large assemblage of people at the station and at the entrance to the palace, and the arrival of the Royal party was the signal for loud cheers from the crowd. On the platform of the station the Lord Provost, Sheriff Gordon, and other gentlemen waited to receive the Royal party, who proceeded immediately in a close carriage to the Palace. The Royal children remained in Edinburgh until Saturday, when they proceeded by special train to Aboyne, and thence to Balmoral, where they arrived at half-past five.

LITERATURE AND ART.

THERE is the season of the year when the theatrical critics of the daily press smilingly betake themselves to the Rhine or the Highlands, Baden or the Trossachs, and confide their important duties to managing deputies who, delighted with the task, and with the privilege of going to the play for nothing, forgo that the eyes of Europe in general, and of the metropolitan managers in particular, are upon them; because as much care in the notice of a twenty minutes' farce as in that of a new five-act comedy by Bulwer, Tom Taylor, and occasionally waste their acumen on a stale, old, translated melodrame, under the impression that it is a perfectly fresh and original production. Life is the season when statesmen writers cram a parcel of books, to be slaughtered, into their travelling bags for the delectation of the public in the long and dusty journey and rests at the same time, and cover their globe-trotting brains and pens with the smoothing oil of the sea-gull among the "common objects of the seashore," or the pumice of the season when writers make up the records of numbers in advance, and defy the printer's *diabolus* "from Sulk's-lock or Purple's-shore;" from the Alps or the Apennines, or the more classic shores of Italy, Greece, or the Levant. In the season writers are not to be seen in the flesh anywhere, and are supposed to be "feeding on their characters" and writing books, and publish it between this date and the end of September. Of course, in London, everybody knows precisely where I am writing and going on. There are two or three millions of people living and dying between the Lea or Dogs and Kensal Green; but all our readers are known to us, and there is "nobody in town"! when the exhibitions are closed, and the theatres are closing, and the season when the unhappy slaves of the gossamer pen who are compelled to remain in town—who have no holiday, all the year round, or have had it months ago—quash their little fits and vent their hair, and behold their wretched lot; and, being forced to write, indite the happy labours they themselves think of spread over other creatures. It would be well for our enemy not to write a book

THE MOTTRAM VIADUCT ON THE MANCHESTER, SHEFFIELD, AND LINCOLNSHIRE RAILWAY.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 224.

QUEEN PHILIPPA INTERCEDING WITH HER HUSBAND EDWARD III. FOR THE BURGESSES OF CALAIS.—SEE DESCRIPTIVE PAGE.—"QUEEN PHILIPPA INTERCEDING WITH HER HUSBAND EDWARD III. FOR THE BURGESSES OF CALAIS." BY JOHN GILBERT.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Monday last was the birthday of his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, and salutes were fired at all the dockyards and naval stations.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve Mr. Westley Richards's breech-loading rifled carbine being adopted in the cavalry.

The head-quarters and staff of the 73rd Regiment, from India, arrived at Sydney Cove on Saturday morning.

A portion of the 57th Regiment, consisting of the 1st, 5th, 8th, and 10th companies, arrived at Chatham last Saturday. The 73rd left England in 1846 for the Cape of Good Hope, and went to India in 1857.

The barracks at Newcastle, Sunderland, and Tynemouth, which have been tenantless for a considerable period, are now occupied by a detachment of the 84th Regiment.

General Francis Moore, the senior General in her Majesty's service, died on Thursday week at Bath, in his ninety-fourth year. He had served seventy-four years.

We are glad to learn from the *Army and Navy Gazette* that Lord Clyde will leave town in a few days for Germany, as then Her Majesty resolved at Balmoral at the ingestion, with the consent of the Prussian army, about to take place between Coblentz and Düsseldorf.

The 42nd, 92nd, and 93rd Highlanders have just been given extended exercise ammunition whilst lying encamped on Aldershot Common. The first are now formally enrolled as the "Royal Highland Black Watch," the 92nd as the "Gordon," and the 93rd the "Sutherland" Highlanders.

His Grace the Duke of Somerset, Admiral Sir F. Grey, Admiral Robertson, Captain Drummond, Lord Frederick Paget, Secretary, Mr. Whitmarsh, all the members of the Board of Admiralty, made the annual official inspection of Chatham Dockyard last week.

By an Act of Parliament the Commander-in-Chief and her Majesty is enabled to record the services of officers of the merchant service as officers of reserve to the Royal Navy. Any one so qualified will be entered on a register kept for the purpose by the Admiralty, and can be re-called, or their widows, to the same pay or pension as officers of equal rank in the Royal Navy.

No. 10 dock at Portsmouth Dockyard, after seven years' continuous labour, has at length been completed. By its immense size it is now the largest dock in the world, and it contains from the bottom to the coping-stone, and of much softer stone and massive depth of water than the original dock, which is the eighth counted from the top.

Some important experiments were made at Portsmouth last week with a variety of testing the strength of iron. The trial was on the ships of war, invented by Mr. Jones, of Liverpool. A target formed of this material, for a considerable time by Mr. Jones, at his own cost, at his Armstrong gun, and the Times informed us that the resistance offered to the shot was "almost unprecedented in the annals of artillery practice."

The following movements of military regiments have been ordered:—The depôt companies of the 4th (King's Own) regt. will be ordered—The depôt companies of the 4th (King's Own) regt. will be ordered to Gosport, and are expected to be the last battalion of the regiment; the 2nd battalion of the 73rd, from Chichester to the Curragh; the 1st battalion of the 86th, from Portsmouth to Ireland; the 2nd battalion of the 88th, from Ireland to the line battalion of the regiment. The depôt companies have just been relieved at Chatham (Fort Pitt Barracks) by the depôt companies of the 57th.

The arrangements for the introduction of the newly-arranged mails departure at into Chatham Dockyard were completed last Saturday. The superintendent of the Royal Dockyard Establishments, Captain Mr. H. W. R. Wellesley, from the office of the Accountant-General of the Navy, who will visit this port on each succeeding Saturday, a staff of clerks will be employed in performing the Pecessary duties being appointed at each of the naval stations. At present the head of the Admiralty Office is represented by Mr. Brierley, R.C.B., the Accountant-General.

On Monday afternoon an explosion took place in one of the sheds attached to the laboratory department of Woolwich Arsenal. Since the last explosion, which occurred in the same department, the sheds have been fitted up with new roofs, with rods of corrugated iron, and means of rapid built perhaps of wood, upon the principle which has been found to be one of great importance against the fire. The roofs were so constructed that the force of the explosion would be directed in a perpendicular manner, and not in a horizontal direction, which is generally the case. The explosion on Monday was caused by the ignition of a quantity of powder which was being dried in a room in one of the sheds. The explosion was heard throughout the whole of the arsenal, and the shock was felt in the houses in the neighbourhood. Fortunately, however, no one of the persons employed in the building was injured, although the roof was blown off, and the walls of the building were considerably damaged. The damage done by the explosion will be repaired by the Royal Engineers, on the requisition of the commanding officer. Where a strictly regimental system of superintendence is carried out, in barrack-rule, there is no necessity for any such supply, but the existing system of separate is to be followed.

The arrangements for the reorganisation of the cavalry are gradually settling, as regards clothing and equipments, will come into operation on April 1, 1862. The twenty-eight regiments are to be clothed and dressed three classes. The 1st Royal Dragoons, and the Scots Greys, the 2nd Regiment of Guards, the 1st Royal Dragoons, and the Scots Greys, form the first class. The second class will comprise the King's Dragoon Guards, the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th Dragoon Guards, the Royal Horse Guards, Enniskilling Dragoons, 5th, 6th, 7th, 10th, and 11th Hussars, the undress uniform of the prescribed by the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th Dragoon Guards, and the cavalry staff will be designated and assigned as instance, and will consist of a scarlet serge jacket, the 5th, 6th, 7th, 10th, and 11th Hussars, for which the standard length will be 26 in., 24 in., 23 in., 22 in., and 21 in. respectively, with a change of training will be in the case of the four light dragoon regiments, and for their service in heavily mounted regiments will be limited to trade and the substitution of a busby for a shako.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

A War Office circular points out to the commanding volunteer corps that it is another method by which effective status he has attended at the annual general inspection of those corps, to which attendance is compulsory. The inspecting officer will be informed of every case will be taken that the general have also power to grant leave of absence to volunteers who are unable to attend on the convenience of the volunteers.

The Colonelcy of the Victoria Regiment of Volunteers for one of the metropolitan districts, rendered vacant by the nomination of Major Nelson to be Lieut.-Colonel of the battalion, will not be filled up. A correspondent of the *Army and Navy Gazette*, "have now arrived at such a state of organisation in and remained in command of the regiment, the supervision and control of the auxiliary reason this reduction of the inspecting staff has taken place."

It appears that the annual inspection of the Victoria Rifles was held at the head-quarters last Saturday, for the purpose of recommending to the Court of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir W. Clay, Bart., M.P., Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Claude Scott, Bart., M.P., and Major Nelson, C.B., the following resolution was unanimously carried:—"That, as Sir William Pinsent Clay, Bart., M.P., has resigned the command of the 1st Middlesex, and Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment, Major Richards, to whom the country is so greatly indebted for his patriotism and constant exertions in the cause of the volunteer movement, and who originated and successfully accomplished the formation of the corps, and devoted so much time and labour to bringing it to a state of efficiency, is eminently entitled to succeed Sir William de Bathe to the command."

The detachment of the Hon. Artillery Company, under the command of Major Holmes, which has for the last week been occupied in the Tilbury Fort, on the Essex, having completed their allotted period of drill, returned to their head-quarters at Finsbury last Saturday. Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Lindsay they have been daily exercised in carriage and artillery practice upon the lands, and have made very excellent shooting with the guns. The men, during their ordinary duties several spirited matches have taken place, the prizes being of the value of £10 for the first, £5 for the second, and £2 for the third.

The North-East London Rifle Brigade has within the last few months received an unusually large accession of strength.

A review of the cadet companies of the several rifle corps in the metropolis and adjacent districts is intended to be held in the course of the month in Hyde Park, on Wednesday, the 15th proximo.

The first prize to the members of the St. George's rifles who have been successful in recent competitions at Wimbledon Scores took place on Thursday week, in quadrangle of Burlington House.

The 1st Kent (Gravesend) Artillery, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Gulliver, has been engaged in the last week at Shornmead, the practice having been and 68 pounder guns, and 13-inch shell. A target was laid out about a mile from the shore, and the first shot struck the flagstaff on the target, and cut it in two. The second shot from the same gun struck the target itself, and smashed it to atoms.

The 9th Kent (Plumstead) Artillery closed their practice with solid shot for the season last week, when five guns were mounted in the Government battery, and fired with a distance of 100 yards. In all rounds from the guns the target was struck, and in the last round the target was completely shot away.

A volunteer fete, numerously attended by the members of various Kentish corps and inhabitants of the district, took place on Thursday week in the park of Sir T. M. Wilson, Old Charlton.

Lieutenant-Colonel Palmer proposes, if the project receives the approbation of his Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief and the Secretary of State for War, to form a volunteer encampment and brigade for one day on Barking Common, Essex, on Monday, Sept. 24.

A competition took place at Windsor during the course of last week for silver cups given by Sir Theodore H. Brinckman, and Mr. William Brinckman, of the 1st Kent Engineers, for the best corps. The competition, compelled twenty-five volunteers, being three picked out of each section of the two companies. Sir Theodore Brinckman's cup, for seven volunteers, was won by Mr. John Hollis. Yesterday week eight of the highest shots out of the twenty-five were selected to fire for the value of £10, which was won by the fortunate number. In the afternoon the members of the corps assembled at the Bromley Arms, Bromley Common, and partook of an invitation of Colonel the Hon. A. K. Hood, in procession to Cumberland Lodge, by the kind permission of the Ranger, Lord Ernest Hamilton.

The annual competition of the Hastings and St. Leonards Butts took place on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday last on Ecclesbourne Glen, Hastings. Among the volunteer corps represented were the Lewes Scottish, London Irish, Dublin Irish, Brighton, Eastbourne, Battle, Rye, and Hastings Artillery, and numerous local and Sussex corps. The first prize open to all volunteers, and not confined to the Sussex corps, consisted of a purse of £60 value, with long or short Enfields, Government pattern. The best shots in the first stage were Sergeant Rose, of the Hastings Rifles, who made a score of seven each. On changing off the prize was won by Sergeant Rose. The second prize, a purse of £30, was won by Sergeant Forsaith, of the Rye corps, out of 20 yards. The first prize was won by Private Nisbet (1st Chapel Corps). The other prizes were well competed, and numerous shots were made.

A review of the whole of the artillery and rifle volunteer corps of the county of Surrey, by Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Edward Mumey Colebrooke, Bart., on Thursday, Sept. 13, in addition to the Lord Lieutenant, the reviewing officer will be Lieutenant-Colonel Richardson, as Captain; and Lieutenant-Colonel Lamel, Inspector of Volunteers.

Several prizes will be given to be competed in connection with the Essex volunteers. A few weeks since a match between eight members of the Colchester rifle corps and eight of the Maldon corps, for a silver cup, was keenly contested. A return match between the same competitors has just taken place on Maldon Common, and consisted of seven shots at 200 yards. The members of the Maldon company presented Captain Hamilton, their commander, with a handsome silver cup, to be competed for by the members of the same piece of plate of the value of £16.

A rifle match of a novel character took place last week between six of the best shots of the two Essex Rifles and six of the Hon. Artillery Company at Wimbledon Common. The match was shot with Enfield rifles, at the five distances, 200, 500, and 600 yards—a challenge which was originally given by the Essex men at Brentwood. The Essex men's challenge was gladly accepted by the Essex six.

Several prizes are to be given in Suffolk. The Woodbridge Corps had a prize shooting match and anniversary dinner in the course of last week. The prizes were competed for on the ground of the Rifle Corps, by members of the Woodbridge and the neighbourhood, which was won by Private Parrick. On the following day the members of the Rifle Corps, with their friends, dined at Woodbridge, to the number of 60, at the Crown Inn. Captain Dorp, who presided, entertained the company in a most liberal manner. The healths of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Henry Bunbury, and the officers of the corps, were proposed and received various manœuvres under the command of Assistant Barrack-master, Mr. Hall, and Sergeant-Instructor Hawkins, of the Rifle Corps.

The Earl of Leicester has made arrangements for receiving the various Norfolk corps at Holkham, on Saturday, Sept. 15, and Monday and Tuesday, Sept. 17. A challenge cup offered to the Yarmouth battalion by the Mayor of Yarmouth, for competition at the Holkham meeting, has been won by the Norwich Rifle Corps. The cup is to be held during one year by the corps which has the highest number of points. A silver cup (with a dozen of champagne), offered by the Norfolk Rifle Corps, for competition with the Norwich Rifle Corps, the Norfolk battalion, Captain Holloway, of the Holkham Corps, won a prize of £25, given by the Earl of Leicester, for competition among the Norfolk Artillery, was given by Mr. Middleton for the greatest number of hits over the same range.

The annual meeting of the Cambridgeshire Rifle Volunteers took place at Barnwell on Thursday week. After going through some evolutions, they were hospitably entertained by Mr. Hall, of the Bull Inn, Barnwell, where a dinner was provided for the officers and privates of the corps took place, nine on each side. The first prize, given by the Lord Lieutenant of the county, was competed for by ten members of the corps and ten of the 2nd Cambridgeshire (Wisbeach), and was won by the latter by a score of 49 points.

Several matches took place in the course of last week among Lincolnshire rifle corps. A match for a silver cup, to be competed for annually between the Boston single members of the Stamford Corps, at ranges of 200 and 500 yards, took place on Thursday week, at Boston, and resulted in the victory of the latter by 5 points to the opponents' 102. On Thursday week the various corps composing the Lincolnshire Rifle Brigade (the Lincoln Rifles, the Gainsborough Rifles, Horncastle Rifles, and the Louth Rifles) assembled at Louth, and marched to the Cornfield, a piece of ground kindly placed at their disposal by Mr. Wilkinson, where the Lincolnshire Rifle Volunteers (5th Worcestershire) took place at Stourport on Thursday week. Mrs. Woldyke, wife of Captain Woldyke, commanding the Stourport Rifles, presented the prizes to Captain Burrow, who stood at the head of his corps. After the proceedings had terminated, the corps marched to the Swan Hotel, where they partook of refreshments.

The Lincolnshire Rifle Association commenced their competitions at the Manor range on Monday. The prizes offered this year represent a sum of £100. The first prize is £30, the second £20, the third £15, and the fourth £10.

The first prize of the Cheshire Rifle Association opened on Wednesday week at Broughton Butts, near Chester, in connection with the annual meeting of the 6,000, exclusive of several rifles. The attendance was somewhat inadequate, the number of the Cheshire Rifle Volunteers (5th Worcestershire) took place at Stourport on Thursday week. Mrs. Woldyke, wife of

COUNTRY NEWS.

It is stated that recently one firm in Sheffield manufactured in the space of three months no less than 250 tons of stainless steel.

The *Bath Advertiser* says that Stowe is about to be restored from its fallen state, as steps are to be taken to refurnish suites of rooms for the Duchess of Buckingham and the present Duke and Duchess, for the Duchess of Cambridge, and the present Duke.

A sergeant of police, named Beard, has been married by the Rev. Mr. Bennett, Kensington, by more unexpectedness, when deputations by Little Dean, near Birmingham, by more unexpectedness, when deputations by embarrassment to prevent.

On Thursday fortnight a portion of the Cloth Hall at Warrington fell down with a great crash. It was a very old building, and was used as a warehouse by Mr. Marshall, grocer, merchant.

As the son of Mr. Bennett, postmaster at Chippenham, was getting through a hedge with one shooting a few days ago, his gun was caught by the hedge, and the contents shot through the body.

Hastings College, in which as many of the civil servants of India were trained under the old regime, is to be sold by auction, and the Secretary of State for India is the purchaser.

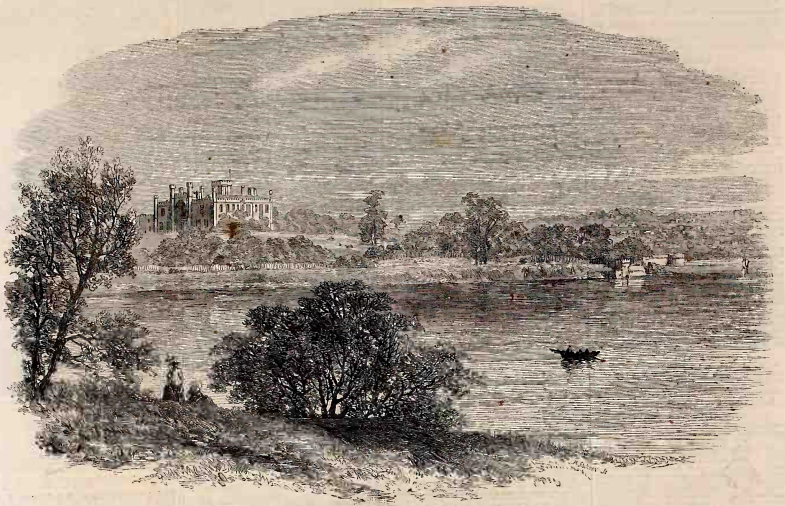
A prosecution has been commenced, by order of the Government, against thirty-eight of the apprentice boys of Derry for a breach of the Party Processions Act, during the occasion of the late celebration of the anniversary of the shutting of the gates.

Mr. Baron Wilde has been compelled to leave Liverpool in consequence of a severe attack of bronchitis, from which the learned gentleman was but slightly relieved on the resumption of the business of the Court yesterday in Chester, but is, fortunately, without complete success, was brought to Tuesday at Chester.

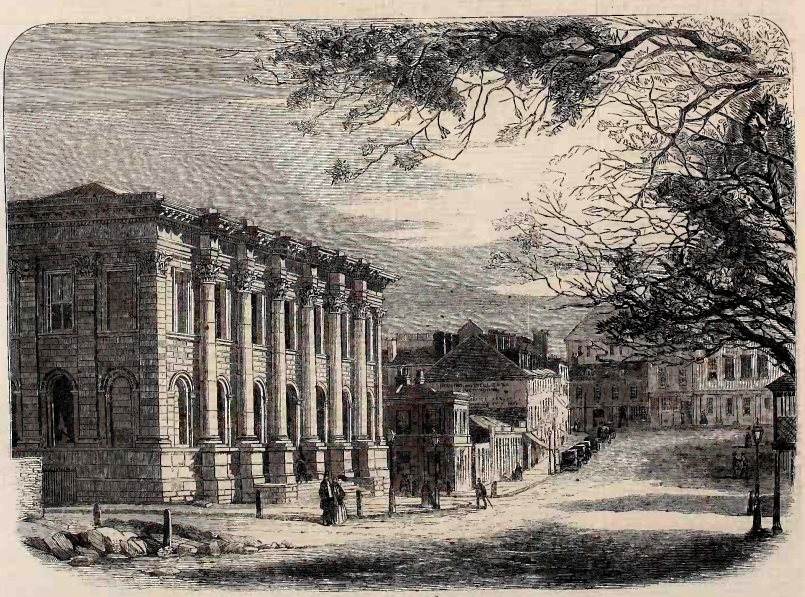
On Monday his Royal Highness the Prince Consort's birthday was celebrated at Windsor with a grand ball and pistol-shooting in the picturesque grounds of Virginia Water, near Windsor, the proceeds of which, yesterday at Windsor, and followed the example of the Lord Mayor, will be appropriated in aid of the funds of the Windsor Hospital

GENERAL VIEW OF SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 224.

SKETCHES FROM SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.



THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE, VIEWED FROM THE EASTERN SIDE OF THE LOWER BOTANIC GARDEN.



THE EXCHANGE.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 221.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each Announcement.*

BIRTHS.

On the 22nd inst., at Harwich, Essex, the wife of Oliver John Williams, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 24th inst., at the Esplanade, Bishopsmeadow, Tenderden, the wife of Edward Hogworth Dunlop, Esq., of a son.

On the 22nd inst., at Newlands, Tooting Common, Mrs. J. Kinnersley Harper, of a son.

On the 24th inst., at The Rory, near Leamington, the Countess of Aylesford, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 15th inst., at Blackrock, near Dublin, by the Rev. J. Lee, Thomas W. Allen, Esq., H.E.I.C.S. Civil Service, to Maria Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Isaac Bellette Pollock, M.D., 13th Regiment, and niece to Richard Bellett, Esq., of Beetive Castle, in the county of Meath.

On the 27th of April, at St. John's Church, Brisbane, Queensland, by the Lord Bishop of Brisbane, Graham Wylie, Esq., 52nd Regiment, youngest son of the late Wylie, Esq., 52nd Regiment, youngest son of the late Thomas Wylie, of Aghintiebo, to Elizabeth Jane, eldest dau. of W. Frederick Wallis, Esq., Beaudesert, Cogan Pier, Penarth.

On the 21st inst., at the parish church of Battersea, Somerset, by the Rev. W. H. Dyer, Rector of Battersea, George Frederick Jackson, Esq., of the Inner Temple, to Margaret Amelia Anne, only daughter of the late Plymouth, to Margaret Amelia, only daughter of the late Captain George James Brodie, H.E.I.C.S., formerly of Brodie House, in the county of Devon. At the conclusion of the marriage ceremony she was presented at the Bridal Party Communion was administered to the bridal party and persons present.

On the 15th inst., at Dorchurch, by the Rev. Edmund Carr, Rector, Wm. Campbell Sykes, eldest son of Wm. Sykes, Esq., of Sledmere, Yorkshire, to Sara, third daughter of Martin Blackmore, Esq., of Dorchurch, Alfred Wright, Esq., of Ashtead, Surrey, to Mary Anne Jane, youngest daughter of Salisbury, the Earl of Cupar, Gladstone, R.N., M.P., Honorable, second daughter of Baroness Dudley.

On the 20th inst., at Hinchham Church, Suffolk, by the Rev. John Weeks, uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. Henry Bennett Rawlins, John Annandale, Esq., of Studley, Durham, to Emma Rose, eldest daughter of Ayton Rose, Esq., of the Cumbers-cement, London, and the Grove, Hinchham.

On the 21st inst., at Stoke Newington parish church, by the Rev. J. Smith, Incumbent of Tranmere, assisted by the Rev. R. Smith, Incumbent of St. George's, Camberwell, the Rev. Wm. Wagstaffe Wagstaffe, Vicar of Stoke, Yorkshire, to Sarah, youngest daughter of John St. Burke, Esq., of Stoke Newington.

DEATH.

On the 27th inst., at Newstead Abbey, Wilford, the infant son of William Frederick Webb, Esq., aged four months.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

This continuance of remarkably fine weather for harvest work, and the favourable accounts at hand from most quarters in regard to the prospects of the yield of corn in the new crops, have imparted considerable firmness to the market for all kindred securities. The purchases of Stock for Transfer have increased to some extent, and the operations for Time have been on an extensive scale. The Consolidated Bank has improved in value, and the dealings in it have been on a more liberal scale than for some days past.

The demand for money at the Bank of England has not been large, and the supply has been ample. The rate of discount by no means native, at the annexed rates, for the best commercial bills:—

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Short Bills	3 to 4	Four Months' Bills	4 to 4
Three Months' Bills	4 to 4	Six Months' Bills	4 to 4

Loans for short periods may be had in the Stock Exchange at from 2½ to 3 per cent on the security of Consols.

On Thursday the directors of the Bank of England announced their intention to raise all advances to five per cent.

There appears to be rather more inquiry for money on the Continent; nevertheless, in some instances, the rates of interest have shown advancing tendency. Subjoined are the several quotations:—

	Bank Rate per cent.	Open Market per cent.
Paris	3	2½
Vienna	4	3½
Berlin	4	3½
Frankfort	4	3½
Hamburg	4	3½
Genoa	5	4½
Brussels	3	2½
Amsterdam	3	2½
Hamburg	4	3½
St. Petersburg	5	4½

The average at New York has advanced to 107½. Another rise of one-half per cent would have the effect of bringing about a large quantity of gold. The last packet for New York took out under £2000 in bullion.

Owing to the continued hostilities of wheat and other produce for France, steady imports of gold are still expected from that Continent. The whole of the time continue to be disposed of to the Bank of England. From other quarters the arrivals have been on a very moderate scale.

The Liverpool cotton market continues somewhat excited, and the total stock of cotton is now known to be 800,000 bags, against 1,129,000 bags at the corresponding period in 1860.

There was considerable firmness in the Consol Market on Monday, and prices advanced 1 per cent.—Consols for Money and for Account, 92¼ ⅛; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 92¼ ⅛; Exchequer Bills, March, 4s. to 6s. pm.; Ditto, June, 2s. to 4s. pm.; Ditto, July, 2s. to 4s. pm.; Bank Stock, 218 to 220; Long Annuities, 18 to 18½; India Stock, 214 to 216; Ditto Bonds, £3 10s. to £4 10s. pm.; Exchequer Bills, 70s. to 72s.; Exchequer Bonds, 99½ to 100; India Bonds, under £1,000, par. On Tuesday the market was rather weak:—Consols for Money realised 92¼ ⅛; for the Account, 92¼ ⅛; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 92¼ ⅛; and Exchequer Bills, 4s. to 6s. pm.; Bank Stock sold at 218; India Stock, 214; Scrip, 10½ to ⅝.

At the half-yearly meeting of the General Steam Navigation Company a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent per annum was declared. The balance-sheet showed a profit of about £18,000.

The Ottoman and India tin takes out £500,013 in bullion, wholly on private account.

The transactions in the Foreign House has been only moderate. Turkish Stock has been rather heavy; nevertheless, changes in the general condition, compared with last week, have not been important.—Brazilian Five per Cents, 99½; Brazilian Small Half per Cents, 98½; Chilian Six per Cents, 102½; Chilian Four and a Half per Cents, 94½; Danish Five per Cents, 103; Equador Deferred, 12½; Mexican Three per Cents, 21½; Peruvian Six per Cents, 1844, 74½; Peruvian Four and a Half per Cents, 74½; Portuguese Three per Cents, 45½; Sardinian Five per Cents, 1859, 94½; Spanish Three per Cents, 45½; Spanish New Deferred, 21½; Turkish Six per Cents, 1858, 78; Ditto, New, 69½; Ditto, Small Bonds, 69½; Turkish Five per Cents, 1855, and 1860 Bonds, 69½; Turkish Five per Cents, 1858, and 1860 Bonds, 69½; Mallner per Cents, 64½.

In Joint-stock Bank Shares little business have not been done in the market, on the whole, has ruled steady. English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered have realised 219 ⅛; Ditto, London Chartered of Australia, 21½; Ditto, China, 10½; Ditto, London and County, 32½; Ditto, Colonial, 94; Ditto, New South Wales, 34; Oriental, 9½; Union of Australia, 46; Union of London, 37.

The leading quotations for shares in new undertakings are as follows:—Ocean Marine Insurance, 2½ to 3 pm.; Thames and Mersey Marine, 1 to 1 pm.; Universal Marine Insurance, 1 to 1 dis.; London Provincial Marine, par; General and General Marine, 1 dis. to par; Mercantile Commercial Union Fire Insurance Companies, 1 to 1 dis.

Colonial Government Securities have been very firm, and prices have had an upward tendency. Canada Sixes have sold at 105; Ditto, Five per Cents, 99; Cape Six per Cents, 1860, 109; Ditto, New South Wales Five per Cents, 1868 and upwards, 99½; and Victoria Six per Cents 1855.

On the whole, the Miscellaneous Market has ruled steady. Large transactions have been done at 84½ Copper Miners of England, Seven and a-Half per Cent Preference, 11; Crystal Palace, 24½; Ditto, Six per Cent Debentures, 1865, 104½; East India Irrigation and Canal, 11; Debentures, 1861, 104; East India Railway Australian Corpse, 3½; Madras Irrigation and Canal, 3½; National Steam Navigation, 3½; Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation, 10½; Ditto, Deferred, 10½; South British Australian, 1½; Peninsular and Oriental, 1½; Ditto, Deferred, 1½; Scinde Railway, 1860, 99½; London, 57; St. Katherine, 62.

The foreign dealings in railway shares has been much restricted. In the early part of the week Brighton Stock was in good demand, and rose to 126.—Eastern Counties, 12; and prices were barely supported. The total sales for September amount to only £469,000. An interim dividend of 1s. per share was declared.

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Eastern Counties, 12; Ditto, Extension, 1½; Great Northern, 112; Ditto, A Stock, 99½; Great Western, 71½; London and Brighton, 126; London and North-Western, 97½; Ditto, Extension, 1½; South-Eastern, 83½; South Wales, 63; Great Midland—Ditto, 1½.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—London, Chatham, and Dover, 1½.

LOAN LEASED AT A FIXED RENTAL. — Wilts and Somerset, 96.

LOAN POSSESSIONS.—Eastern Bengal, 19½; East Indian, 101½.

FOREIGN SHARES.—Southern of France, 25½.

The return of the Bank of England for the week ending August 24 presents the following results, when compared with the previous week:—

A decrease of the circulation of		£20,625
An increase of the public deposits of		658,703
An increase of other deposits of		340,611
A decrease of securities of		340,611
An increase of the rest of		17,911
A decrease of cash of		20,625
An increase of the bullion of		679,016

The total circulation is now £20,224,146. Public deposits amount to £4,045,703; other deposits to £13,751,107; Securities are £27,854,195, and the stock of bullion is £15,104,272.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, *Aug.* 26.—Only limited supplies of British wheat were on offer to-day, but the demand for both red and white qualities ruled inactive, last week's prices rather declining. Foreign wheat was in fair request, and quite as much was purchased, considering the time of the week, as on the previous market day. Barley was in moderate request, and steady, at late rates. Malt was in fair demand, and steady, at late rates. Beans and peas were very little inquired after, and rather lower than on the previous day.

ENGLISH.—There was very little business doing in any kind of wheat to-day, and prices were barely supported. Barley was getting over cleaned hands slowly, at late rates. In the value of malt no change occurred.

English—White, Essex and Kent, 40s. to 44s.; ditto white, 38s. to 42s.; ditto red, 36s. to 40s.; ditto mixed, 36s. to 40s.; grinding barley, 22s. to 24s.; malting ditto, 28s. to 32s.; Chevalier ditto, 30s. to 34s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 52s. to 54s.; Ware, 56s. to 58s.; Kingston and Hertford, 56s. to 58s.; Devon and Suffolk, 54s. to 56s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire ditto, 52s. to 54s.; Oxford, 54s. to 56s.; Scotch, 52s. to 54s.; black, 19s. to 21s.; Irish, 19s. to 20s.; oats, 18s. to 20s.; ditto, Scotch, 20s. to 22s.; Irish, 19s. to 20s.; maple, 30s. to 34s.; white, 30s. to 36s.; boilers, 36s. to 38s. per quarter; tick beans, 30s. to 32s.; ditto, new, 28s. to 30s.; ditto, Harrow, 32s. to 34s.; Lincoln and Essex, 32s. to 34s.; ditto, new, 30s. to 32s.; grey peas, 30s. to 32s.; maple, 32s. to 34s.; white, 32s. to 36s.; boilers, 36s. to 38s. per quarter; red clover seed, 40s. to 54s.; white ditto, 50s. to 60s.; trefoil, 20s. to 24s. per cwt.

FOREIGN.—The supply of wheat heard in the metropolis are from 6th to 9th, of barley and oats, from 3rd to 5th, of flour, from 1st to 2nd, per railway, 32s. 194 sacks, per steamer, 1,000 sacks.

Foreign—Wheat, Dantzic, Konigsberg, and Pomeranian, 52s. to 54s.; Marianopoli, 50s. to 52s.; Rostock, 48s. to 50s.; Danish and Holstein, 48s. to 50s.; Petersburg, Riga, and Archangel, 46s. to 48s.; Polish Odessa, 44s. to 46s.; Taganrog, 42s. to 44s.; Salonica, 40s. to 42s.; Egyptian, 38s. to 40s.; Barley, 22s. to 24s.; Grinding oats, 16s. to 18s.; Potato ditto, 18s. to 20s.; Beans, 30s. to 32s.; Peas, 32s. to 34s.; Flour, per sack, 40s. to 42s.; per barrel, 20s. to 21s.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. HAMILTON, Glasgow, commission merchant.—J. DOUGLAS, Dundee, shoemaker.—J. MACLEAN, Glasgow, grocer.—J. MACLEAN, Glasgow, grocer.—J. WHITE, Glasgow, commission agent.—A. BAILLIE, Dundee, currier.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 27.

BANKRUPTCY.

(At Chancery Chambers, Lord, 2, Clement's-inn.)

To Thomas Gamble Lyon, 2, Clement's-inn, to be Gazetted.

Reginald Sapp, Hull, Yorkshire, Draper, Sept. 6, at 12.

Benjamin Hall, Wednesbury, Staffordshire, Grocer, Sept. 6, at 11.

Thomas Hall, Wednesbury, Staffordshire, Grocer, Sept. 6, at 12.

Stephen Bowden, Gateshead, Durham, Builder, Sept. 6, at 12.

Thomas

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EVANS'S ENGLISH HARMONIUMS, from 4 to 14 guineas, manufactured throughout in England, and of the most substantial character. The best and most durable obtainable. The most fashionable ebonised instruments are fully equal to those of foreign manufacture. Every description of Harmonium kept in stock, or built to order in the manufactory, BOOSEY and SONS, Holles-street, W.

COTTAGE PIANOFORTES, Secondhand, by Broadwood and Collard, Erard, Pleyel, Dodd, Pether, Petzold, Lipsey, &c. A great variety of Pianofortes, by other eminent makers, from 15 guineas.
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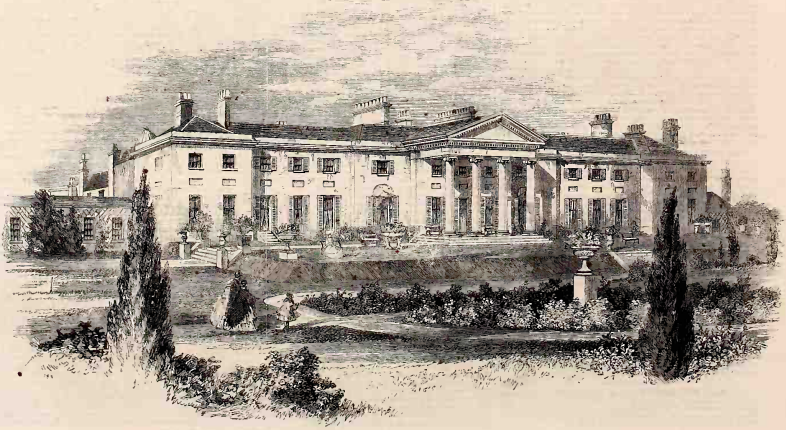
OPERA, RACE, FIELD, and general purpose GLASSES.—A large assortment of Opera Glasses, with Mother-of-Pearl, Ivory, and Tortoiseshell mountings, from 10 shillings each upwards, with other Glasses of every description, for Sporting, Marine, Military, Opera, Theatre, and Race Purposes, at very moderate prices, and of the best quality. They have been tested at the Object of Musketry Practice, and are recommended by the Volunteer Officers as suitable for the purpose of sighting. Also a large assortment of Telescopes, from 5 shillings each upwards, with other Glasses of every description, for Sporting, Marine, Military, Opera, Theatre, and Race Purposes, at very moderate prices, and of the best quality

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO IRELAND.

HER MAJESTY LANDING AT KINGSTOWN.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



THE VICEREGAL LODGE, PHŒNIX PARK, DUBLIN.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO IRELAND.

HER MAJESTY LANDING AT KINGSTOWN.

THE Royal yacht came to anchor in Kingstown harbour at about a quarter to eleven on Wednesday ochaigth. Off the harbour the Edgar, Ariadne, and Hero were anchored, and inside the breakwater the Argus. All these were illuminated in the usual way, with a lamp in the mizzle of every gun, and burnt bootlights, as the yacht approached. Over the still water this had a very beautiful effect.

The morning proved an exception to the general rule, and when it expected as a matter of course on these occasions as "Queen's weather." It was not only not at all fine, but, on the contrary, in the last degree drizzly, dismy, and uncomfortable. Notwithstanding the cheerless weather there was a numerous concourse at Kingstown. Blocks of seats were erected on the Carlisle Pier, and these were thronged mostly with ladies.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant came down from Dublin soon after ten o'clock. He was in plain clothes, as were also Lord Gough and the new Secretary for Ireland, Sir Robert Peel. With his Lordship, also, were Lord Otho Fitzgerald, Sir Richard Griffith, Sir James Powell, Mr. Jurgen, Lord St. Lawrence, &c. There was no band, however, as a matter of course, on a full uniform, among whom the tall figure of Sir George Brown, the Commander-in-Chief, was at once conspicuous, each laden with bands and hearty as when at early dawn he used to turn out the Light Division for drill at Aldeer and Alma. There were also many officers from the fleet; so that, in spite of the absence of ceremonial, there was a good deal of brilliancy in the gold-lace way about the reception on the pier. Soon after ten the Royal yacht hove in sight, and presently passed a series of half turns ahead and astern, preparatory to coming alongside the pier. This, with a head of steam on, took some time to accomplish, and from the moment it commenced till the evolution was concluded and the Queen had landed the fleet remained with yards manned. In this interval the Royal barge was sent for his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, who at once went on board. Just as the Royal yacht was safe alongside the pier Sir Henry Keppel went over the quarter-deck, and the Royal Standard came on the quarter-deck. The Queen looked remarkably well, but was attended in the very deepest mourning, as, indeed, were all the other members of the Royal family. As soon as the gangway was laid Mr. Chambers went on board to present an address from the Corporation of Kingstown. This faint vestige of a formal ceremony scarcely occupied a minute in its dispatch. Mr. Chambers bowed and presented an address, which the Queen graciously accepted, and then was all. Sir George Brown was next sent for, and had a short audience with her Majesty; and after Sir Robert Peel, whom also the Queen spoke for a short while. By this time all the preparations for the landing were completed, and her Majesty, leaning on the Prince Consort's arm, passed down the gangway on to the pier, followed by Princesses Alice and Helena and Prince Alfred. As she did so the guard of honour from the 2nd battalion of the 19th, under Captain Kinsley, presented arms, and the ships in the harbour slowly thundered forth a Royal salute, while that best of all Royal salutes, a tremendous cheer, was given by the people on the pier and on the heights around. Her Majesty seemed much pleased with the warmth of her reception, and was occupied continually in bowing her acknowledgments on all sides. Close to the landing-place the Royal train was drawn up, with an exceedingly handsome State carriage, the same that was used on the occasion of the last Royal visit in 1853. Mr. Hen. Mr. Hancock, chairman to the company, was in attendance with Mr. Hornsby, to receive the Queen. The Royal party at once entered their carriages, and in another minute the train was on its way to Dublin.

THE VICEREGAL LODGE, DUBLIN.

In her recent visit to Dublin her Majesty was received at the residence of the Lord Lieutenant, which is known as the Viceregal Lodge, of which we give an Engraving. This phœnix park is situated in the famous Phœnix Park—a description which does not derive its name from any association with the fabulous bird of the like name, but its designation is simply a corruption of the Irish words Fionn-uisge, pronounced, short, Finniske, which signifies a spring of clear water. The existence of a spring in a glen near to the entrance lodge. The existence of a spring in a glen near to the entrance lodge, The existence of a spring in a glen near to the entrance lodge, and which has been long used as a chalybeate spa, sufficiently accounts for the appellation. The Viceregal Lodge stands on the north-east side of the park, not far from the Botanical Gardens, and is a building of no great pretension, although in every respect fitted to be a commodious and pleasant residence for the representative of the Queen, and quite adapted for the reception of Royalty itself. It stands in well-laid grounds of 40 acres. The house was originally built by the Earl of Leitrim, and was purchased from him by the Government in 1784. Additions have been from time to time made to it from the directors of successive Viceroys; and in 1806 the Duke of Richmond added the north portico, a structure of the Doric order, and also caused the entrance gate to be removed to the north entrance from the Dublin side. The north front consists of an Ionic portico, with four pillars supporting a pediment, and was built by the direction of Lord Whitworth, when Lieutenant.

THE WELLINGTON TESTIMONIAL, PHŒNIX PARK, DUBLIN.

One of the objects which first attract attention on entering Phœnix Park is the Wellington Testimonial, which stands on the highest ground in the park. It is 205 feet high, the lowest step, which forms the base, being 400 feet in circuit. The form is a monumental column or obelisk, and the substance is Wicklow granite. Sunken panels on each side of the pedestal, intended for the reception of relievos, have been filled with bronzes. One of these, seen in our Engraving, represents a change of the late Guards at the Battle of Waterloo. The other relief in the Illustration is a trophy, in English and Latin, in honour of the Duke of Wellington, by his brother, the Marquis Wellesley. The third bronze represents a battle in India. On one side of the fourth is shown Victory giving Wellington a wreath, and on the other the hero receiving the vote of thanks of Parliament. The small space seen on the base contains the following inscription:—

"This testimonial to the services of Arthur Duke of Wellington was erected by the private subscriptions of his countrymen. The inscriptions were written in honour of his brother by Richard Marquis Wellesley. The sculptures were executed by John Smith, and cast from cannon taken in battle. Begun 1817. Earl Whitworth, P.R. Finished in 1861, Earl of Carlisle, K.P., R. Redmond, M.P., Architect." On the four sides of the obelisk are inscribed the battles of the Iron Duke, except the Battle of Waterloo, which finds no place on the obelisk—a curious omission when the fate of that battle is borne in mind. This deficiency has, however, been partially supplied by one of the newly-added bronzes, which, as stated above, represents an incident of the great battle which was the crowning act of Wellington's military career. The cost of the obelisk was more than £20,000.

The Queen has appointed Henry Stanhope Freeman, now British Vice-Consul at Jamina, to be her Majesty's Consul at Corfu, of Her Majesty has approved of Mr. Patrick J. Devine as Consul at Cork, of Mr. Henry W. Lord as Consul at Manchester, and of Mr. John E. Newport at Cyprus as Turk's Island, for the United States of America.

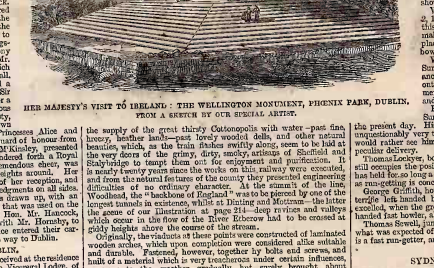
THE DINTING AND MOTTRAM VIADUCTS.

THE Engraving at page 214 illustrates one of the most important engineering works which have been completed during the past year. As many of our readers know, the line of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway winds its way amidst some of the most picturesque scenery in Derbyshire and Yorkshire—past the great artificial lakes which have been constructed in the bosom of the hills for the supply of the great thirsty Cottonopolis with water—past fine, breezy, heather lands—past lovely woods and dells, and other natural beauties which, as the train flashes swiftly along, seem to be laid at the very doors of the grimy, dirty, smoky, artisans of Sheffield and Staleybridge to tempt them out for enjoyment and purification. It is nearly twenty years since the works on this railway were executed, and from the natural features of the country they presented engineering difficulties of no ordinary character. At the summit of the line, Woodhead, the "backbone of England" was to be pierced by one of the longest tunnels in existence, while at Dinting and Mottram—the latter the scene of our illustration at page 214—deep ravines and valleys which cross the line in the fore of the River Etherow had to be crossed at eighty heights above the course of the stream.

Originally, the viaducts at these points were constructed of laminated wooden arches, which upon completion were considered alike suitable and durable. Fastened, however, together by bolts and screws, and built of a material which in very turbulence under certain influences, exposure to the weather gradually but surely brought about symptoms of decay. These were examined again and again with much skill during many years; but at length both the directors of the railway and their able engineer, Mr. Sacré, found that renewal was inevitable; and the only question was how this was to be done. The public safety was to be guarded at all risks, and, at the same time, the traffic over a great arterial line of railway could not be suspended. There was no means, except an enormous cost, of making a deviation in the lines of rails during the renewal of the viaducts; and the problem, therefore, was forced for solution of how to enjoy the plans without injury while the branch on which they grew was seen across below the gulleren. This problem has been solved, by the completion of the imposing and highly durable structure shown in our Engraving, without accident or loss of life. The director called in Mr. Fairbairn, of Manchester, who reported upon the old wooden structures, and, in conjunction with Mr. Sacré, submitted the design which has since been carried into effect. The work had to be accomplished without stopping a single train for a single hour, and the mode of operation was as follows:—

The iron girders, having been entirely put together in the first instance, and the piers and abutments having been taken to places and re-erected immediately over their respective spans, the old wooden arches were being used as platforms. When each girder was firmly riveted together deep cuttings were made in the piers below, and the girder was suspended by powerful screw-jacks. The wooden arch was then cut away, and the girder, which carried the new structure, was now cut away, and in the course of an hour the massive girder weighing eighty tons was gently lowered down upon the piers. This operation was repeated with each girder in succession, until one side of the new bridge was completed in its place. This being done, the roadbeams were next introduced under the rails of the working line of railway—a temporary road was made over the newly-finished girder, and the traffic was diverted whilst the process of finishing and lowering the other side of the main girders was being proceeded with. When all the main girders were fixed, the iron roadbeams were riveted to the piers, substantial permanent way was laid, the hand railings of the bridges were attached, and the job was finished.

The two bridges were completed in less than twelve months, without, as we have said, an accident of any kind. Great numbers of professional and non-professional persons watched the progress of the undertaking, and upon the final completion of the last arch all concerned—directors, engineers, and contractors—were warmly congratulated upon the successful accomplishment of an engineering difficulty.



HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO IRELAND: THE WELLINGTON MONUMENT, PHŒNIX PARK, DUBLIN.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

the present day. His wicket-keeping is splendid; as a hitter he is unquestionably one of the best players in England, and Surrey would rather see him in any other capacity. His pace is fast, with a peculiar delivery.

Thomas Lockyer, born at Old Town, Croydon, Surrey, Nov. 1, 1828, still occupies the position of first wicket-keeper of the day which he has held for some years. As a batsman, too, few excel him, as far as run-getting is concerned.

George Griffith, born at Ripley, Surrey, Dec. 20, 1833, is a most terrific left-handed hitter. In fact, his brilliant hitting cannot be excelled, when the ground is favourable for the purpose. He is a left-handed bowler, with a splendid slip.

Thomas Sewell, born March 19, 1836, has proved himself to be what was expected of him—"a splendid man "all round." He is a fast run-getter, and a most useful bowler.

THE SURREY ELEVEN.

THE game of cricket has long been and still is cultivated with much zeal and pride by all classes of Englishmen, who have carried with them to the ends of the earth the knowledge and love of this national game. Sometimes we hear of cricket being played in regions—as, for instance, in India—where the climate seems little suited to the exercise which it requires. In such cases, probably, cricket is enjoyed less for itself than for the associations which it calls up of the native land, just as our countrymen at the antipodes celebrate Christmas at midsummer by partaking of the Christmas fare of their youth, the roast beef and plum pudding of Old England. With many, indeed, the love of cricket amounts to a passion. Thus, last year a picked eleven crossed the Atlantic, went through Canada and the States, challenging all and sundry to the fray, and finally returned to England with flying colours. On a like errand another picked eleven will start in a month or two for Australia.

Kent, Sussex, and Surrey have always been famous for skill in this game; and we give on page 211 Portraits of the celebrated Surrey Eleven. Our Engraving is from a photograph in the collection of Mr. Prol. Lilywhite, of Kennington Oval; and each of our readers as have attended the matches played at this ground will at once recognise the various players.

The first among the Surrey players is the "all round" and excellent player, Mr. H. H. Miles, of whom "Lillywhite's Guide" says that it would be difficult to find a more thoroughly cricketing in every sense of the word, as he is equally good in every department of the game.

Mr. F. Bennett is well known as a splendid bat, combining strong defence and free hitting powers. He is also first-rate as a field, especially at point.

Mr. Dowson, another gentleman of Surrey who has lately made a very prominent appearance before the public, is characterised as a first-rate bat, having a very pretty cut; and as being also a good forward player and field, in which last capacity he performed during the present season he has much distinguished himself.

Mr. C. G. Lane, one of the Surrey Eleven, and a member of the Cricket Club, is also said to be one of the most finished players, and as one of the best batsmen of the present day. He is also first rate as a field, and a great point and long leg.

The professional players among the Surrey Eleven are this season of as "Lillywhite's Guide"—

Julius Cæsar, born at Godalming, Surrey, March 25, 1830, has done his part in most distinguished manner during the past season, both in batting and fielding. For nerve, and the art of defence, no one can excel him. He can also hit hard, and is bowling should a bowler overtoss.

William Caffyn was born at Reigate, Surrey, Feb. 2, 1828. During the latter part of the past season this player had the misfortune, at Bradford, while standing in the long field, to break his left arm at place. He is also first rate both as batsman and bowler.

William Mortlock was born at Kennington, Surrey, July 18, 1832. Considering his long term across as long stop, he may be regarded as the best out; certainly no one can excel him in that department. He is also a consummate judge of batting, and generally scores.

Heathfield Harman Stephenson, born at Esher, Surrey, May 3, 1833, is one of the best cricketers of the day. His wicket-keeping is splendid; as a hitter he is unquestionably one of the best players in England

SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

SYDNEY, the capital of New South Wales, is situated seven miles from the entrance of the magnificent and commodious harbour of Port Jackson. Its architectural style is generally that of the English towns of the large towns of Great Britain. Sydney is entirely equal many of the large towns of Great Britain. Sydney is entirely English in appearance, even to the architectural character of the buildings. The large Building seen in the Engraving on page 219 is one among them. It has a noble exterior, and its architecture is Grecian. The interior is well arranged, and fitted up in a chaste and elegant style, affording every convenience for the purposes for which it has been constructed. The Exchange is also admirably suited for public balls and other large rooms have been added to the architectural character of the building, by means of which the building is now enabled to which communication is made with Adelaide (South Australia), Melbourne (Victoria), and the Australian Colonies generally. The Exchange is in a good locality, in Bridge-street, one side leading to George-street North, the principal business streets of the town, and other to Government House. It faces Macquarie-place, around which other to Government House. It faces Macquarie-place, around which several fine English oaks are planted, some of which have reached a great height, and present a picture of the value of trees in a warm climate, conducing both to health and comfort. Near this building a fresh-water well has been sunk, and a pump has been constructed: this forms the Tank stream, now nearly covered.

The large Engraving of Sydney on page 218 takes in that portion looking towards the Domain, giving a view of the University in the distance near the globe land, Tooth's extensive brewery (Kent Brewery), the Australian Museum, Government House, &c. On the right is seen Darling Harbour, together with the recently-erected Pyrmont-bridge, connecting the suburban portion of the city erected Pyrmont-bridge, connecting the suburban portion of the city with the main body.

On entering the harbour of Port Jackson two high bluff points of land are seen, known as the North and South Heads, composed of sandstone rocks (of peculiar formation and yellow and ferruginous tint) covered with the usual Australian vegetation and deep-green foliage of stunted growth, which, with other peculiarities in the vegetation of New South Wales, give to the scenery a character of its own. Soon after entering the harbour we give on the first page a View taken from the South Head road. On sailing up the harbour numerous islets are seen laved about, covered by a sunny vegetation. On the main land of this beautiful harbour (a distance of seven miles having to be passed from the entrance) are numerous villas of every style of Sydney residents and neat villas, surrounded by gardens, all in English style, reminding the emigrant of his native home and its kindred associations, satisfying to his English habits and feelings. The View given in our Engraving at page 219 was taken off Farm Cove, and shows the noble castellated building of Government House and a portion of the Lower Botanic Garden; in the distance, on the opposite side of the harbour, the north shore, the combination of scenery forms an interesting landscape—the favourite drive on the South Head road, towards the lighthouse. Several beautiful views of the harbour, almost surrounded by picturesque and wooded hills, are obtained from this spot. During most of the year, but more especially in the spring and summer months, the country about these localities abounds in flowering plants, ornamental shrubs, and majestic forest trees, interspersed with the peculiar dark foliage of the native fig-trees; and the lofty gum-trees are

often seen covered by the kowuhow, or native mistletoe, dropping over the branches, one species adorned with red and another with over the branches, one species adorned with red and another with beautiful orange-coloured blossoms; these, when seen mixed in the beautiful orange-coloured blossoms; these, when seen mixed in the handsome evergreen foliage of the gum-tree, give a gay huge masses of white myrtle-like flowers of the gum-tree, give a gay and peculiarly charming effect to the garden and forest scenery.

New South Wales enjoys an agreeable medium between the tropical heat of the northern districts and the colder region of Tasmania; and we see the bamboo, oleander, olive, banana, pomegranate, date, orange, all the varieties of the citron tribe, and all the choice grapes introduced from various parts of the world flourish luxuriantly in the open air during the warm and winter seasons of the year, and mingled with apple, pear, plum, mulberry, peach, apricot, nectarine, and almond trees bearing a profusion of delicious fruit, surrounded also by myrtles, roses, heaths, fuchsias, and magnolias, forming a wilderness of flowers carnations, lilies, and many of colder climes, adorning the gardens with their beauty and fragrance.

The *Sydney Empire* gives the following table respecting Australian progress:—"A quarter of a century ago, that is in 1841, the population of what is now the three colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, and Queensland, numbered only a little more than 150,000, and now it exceeds 1,200,000. The exact figures were—1841, population, 145,369; exports, £1,023,351. The population of the colonies of Tasmania and South Australia at that time, probably amounted to less than 45,000; and their exports to no more than £50,000 or £70,000 per annum. It is probable that all the colonies, inclusive of Western Australia and New Zealand, could not in 1841 muster much over 200,000 inhabitants, and their exports produced no more than £1,100,000. Now, in 1861, the population of during the last twenty years can be seen at a glance, when it is known that the population has increased so rapidly that the Australian group now numbers nearly 1,500,000, say—New South Wales and Queensland, 730,000; Victoria, 550,000; South Australia, 150,000; Tasmania, 115,000; New Zealand (exclusive of the native race), 85,000; Swan River, 10,000: total, 1,600,000; or, exclusive of New Zealand, 1,515,000. As some of these figures, however, are only approximations, we will assume the population to be but one million and a quarter. The exports, as we have before said, amounted in 1841 to about £1,100,000; they now probably reach more than £20,000,000 per annum. The exports from New South Wales only, for 1859—the last year for which the official returns have been published—amounted in round numbers to £5,000,000, or at the rate of £10 11s. 6d. per head of the population. This estimate of exports, however, is almost one-third of the entire population of the whole of the Australian group; and assuming the same proportion of exports to population for the other colonies, and allowing for a very moderate increase since 1859, we shall certainly be within the mark when we estimate the total of Australian exports of every description at £15,000,000, or £12 per head in seventy-five years. At the same rate of increase, during the next twenty-five years, the population will amount to 2,000,000 in number, at the latter time, to £25,000,000 per annum. This rate of increase during the last twenty years is continued, we shall in that year number 180,000,000. Of course it is absurd to suppose that such a rate as this will continue for so long a period, and we merely give the figures to show that, under all the disadvantages of a position remote from the centres of our progress, there has been certainly rapid. Compared with other British colonies, Canada for instance, the results would be just as surprising as the increase in population is to the amount of our exports as a guide. Thus, while our population has increased about sixfold in twenty years, our exports have increased almost twentyfold, or from £1,100,000 in 1841 to £20,000,000 in 1861."

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1862.

It has been decided by the commissioners that prizes or rewards of merit, in the form of medals, shall be given in sections I., III., III.

These medals will be of one class, for merit, without any distinction of degree.

No exhibitor will receive more than one medal in any class or sub-class.

An international jury will be appointed for each class and sub-class of the exhibition, by whom the medals will be adjudged.

Each foreign commission will be at liberty to nominate one member of the jury for each class and sub-class in which exhibitors of their country and its dependencies are competitors.

The names of the foreign jurors must be sent to her Majesty's commissioners before the 1st of February, 1862.

The British jurors will be chosen in the following manner:—Every exhibitor will name three persons to the jury for each class or sub-class in which he exhibits, and from the persons so named her Majesty's commissioners will select nominations for the jury for each class, group or subdivision.

Her Majesty's commissioners reserve to themselves the power of modifying these arrangements in particular case where it may appear to them that in the strict application of the principles of these decisions would be attended with injustice.

The names of the jurors will be published in March, 1862.

The jurors will be required to submit their awards, with a brief statement of the grounds of each, to her Majesty's commissioners before the last day of May, 1862.

Should the reasons assigned for any award appear insufficient, or should no reason be given, her Majesty's commissioners reserve to themselves the right of confirming or rejecting it.

The awards will be published in the Exhibition Building, at a public ceremony, early in the month of June, 1862.

They will also be made known simultaneously attached to the counters of the successful exhibitors, and the grounds of each award will be very briefly stated.

If no exhibitor accepts the office of juror, no medal can be awarded in the class or sub-class to be appointed either to a medal withheld accordingly or to the term in which he may be a partner.

The medals will be delivered to the exhibitors on the last day of the exhibition.

Mr. Richard Hugh Hughes, of Hatton-garden, London, proposes to supply to the ventilation of galleries, mines, and other places where the air is impure by means of pipes under pressure. Air, he contends, may be supplied in this way by an apparatus very similar to that by which gas is furnished to towns.

THE NEW POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS.—The "official regulations" in accordance with which the new Government Savings Banks are to be opened in connection with the Post Office, are to be conducted, has been issued from the Post Office. Though still the three hundred money-order offices will be at first opened on the 16th of September, yet the banking privileges will be gradually extended to them all. They are to be open every day consecutively increasing. Deposits of not less than 1s., and not more than £30, will be taken at all offices open for the purpose, from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., and may also rise to six, daily; and on Saturday evenings till eight o'clock. Not more than £50 in one year, or £150 in all, will be taken from any depositor. On the 31st of December in each year the interest, at 2½ per cent, which will daily be reckoned, being at the rate of 5l. per annum for every complete pound, will be calculated and added to the principal sum, which will thenceforth bear interest at the same rate. When the interest is added, the depositor's book will sum up at £600, no further interest will be added. It will be therefore necessary for withdraw a portion of it, or to allow the whole to remain without further interest. Deposits are taken in sums of a shilling, but no fractional part of a penny is to be paid. Any one of the sixty odd stations may receive, withdraw, or further deposits, the odd shillings are made up to a complete pound, the pound so completed will also bear interest at 2½ per cent from the first day of the calendar month next ensuing after the pound is so completed.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CLERICUS B. of Dublin.—Received with thanks. We have still a few of your former contributions on hand, with some slight modification might be rendered available. Shall they be returned.

A. W., Mayfair; J. B., City-road; R. S., R. R., Bayswater, W. S. B., and others.—The solution of No. 910 is as follows:—1. Kt to Q 5th (ch), K to Q 3rd, or 1. Kt to Q B 3rd, or 1. Kt to Q 5th, and mate next move. Again, if he play 1. P takes P, the reply is B takes P (ch), and mate next move.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 912.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to Q 3rd	B to Q 6th
2. Mates accordingly.	

(If Black play 1. B to Q 6th, then follow 2. Kt K Kt 2nd (ch), and mate next move. If he play 1. K to K 5th, then White play 2. Kt to B 5th (dis. ch), and mate next move. Again, if he play 1. P takes P, the reply is P to K 6th, and mate next move.)

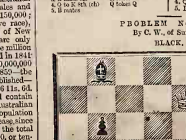
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 913.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to R 2nd	Q to Kt 4th (best)
2. Q to Q R 8th	Kt to Q 4th (dis. ch) or
	(ch) or
(a)	Kt to K 4th (ch)
3. R takes Kt	Q takes Q
4. Q to K 8th (ch)	Q takes Q
5. R mates	

PROBLEM No. 914.

By C. W., of Sunbury.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS IN LONDON.

Match between MESSRS. ANDERSSEN and KOLISCH.

The following was the concluding game in this fascinating struggle.

(Irregular Opening).

WHITE (MR. K.)	BLACK (MR. A.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 3rd
2. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th

(In this position the second player, perhaps, does better to play P to Q B 4th.)

3. Kt to K B 2nd	P to K 3rd
4. P to K B 4th	Kt to K B 3rd
5. B to K 2nd	B to K 2nd
6. Castles	Castles
7. P to Q Kt 3rd	P to Q 2nd
8. P to Q R 3rd	P to Q R 3rd
9. P to K R 3rd	P to K Kt 3rd

(This is a very unusual, apparently, at Mr. Kolisch's subsequent difficulties.)

10. P to Q B 4th	Kt to Q Kt 5th
11. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to K 6th
12. Q to Q 2nd	Kt to K Kt 5th
13. Q to K 2nd	Kt to Q 6th

(Well played if Black now capture the Kt, P, Kt, and Rook will be driven back, to the K Kt Form, and White can then take the Kt with Bishop, and win a Kt in return for the one confused.)

14. P to Q R 4th	P to Q R 3rd
15. Kt to Q R 3rd	B to K 8th

(This Bishop has been a formidable enemy in Black's attack.)

16. R to Q B 2nd	P to Q 4th
17. P to K Kt 3rd	B to K R 4th
18. P to K 5th	P to K 2nd

(The object of this move was to take Q B 4th, but White's next step—a manœuvre ultimately leading to the same result—is much more compact than he had reckoned on.)

19. P to Q Kt 4th	Q to Q B 2nd
20. P to Q B 5th	P to K Kt 4th
21. Kt to K B 2nd	P to K Kt 5th
22. Kt to Q 4th	P takes P
23. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to K Kt 6th
24. Kt to Q 4th	Q to Q 3rd
25. Kt to Q B 3rd	Q to K 3rd
26. Kt to Q 4th	Q to Q 3rd
27. Kt to Q B 3rd	Q to K 3rd
28. Kt to Q 4th	Q to Q 3rd
29. Kt to Q B 3rd	Q to K 3rd
30. Kt to Q 4th	Q to Q 3rd
31. Kt to Q B 3rd	Q to K 3rd
32. Kt to Q 4th	Q to Q 3rd
33. Kt to Q B 3rd	Q to K 3rd
34. Kt to Q 4th	Q to Q 3rd
35. Kt to Q B 3rd	Q to K 3rd
36. Kt to Q 4th	Q to Q 3rd
37. P takes Q P	P takes P
38. P to Q B 5th	P to Q 4th
39. Kt to K 2nd	Q to Q 3rd
40. P to K 6th	P takes P
41. Kt to Q 4th	Q to Q 3rd
42. Kt to K 2nd	Q to Q 3rd
43. Kt to Q 4th	Q to Q 3rd
44. Kt to K 2nd	Q to Q 3rd
45. Kt to Q 4th	Q to Q 3rd
46. Kt to K 2nd	Q to Q 3rd

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA: ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN THE 71ST NEW YORK AND AN ALABAMA REGIMENT AT THE BATTLE OF BULL RUN.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

PROFESSOR QUEKETT, F.R.S.

THE death of this distinguished member of the medical profession, in the very prime of life, took place on Tuesday, the 20th, at Faringbourne, Berkshire, to which place he had been removed a few weeks since, in the hope that the change might be the means of prolonging his invaluable life. The deceased was the fourth son of the late Mr. Quekett, Head Master of the Langport Grammar School, at which institution he received his education. As the early age of sixteen he gave lectures on microscopic science, illustrated by diagrams, and a microscope of his own making, and, truly, if anything were wanting to show the ingenuity of the boy, nothing could exhibit it so much as this instrument, made out of the rudest materials, and hammered into shape by his own hands. With this imperfect microscope his first discoveries were made; but such was his mechanical turn of mind that he set to work to construct an electrical apparatus; and in this department of science was equally a successful discoverer. Having determined upon entering the medical profession, he was sent up to his brother, the late Edwin Quekett, the Lecturer on Botany to the London Hospital, where he soon obtained the favourable notice of the medical officers of the institution. We now find him competing for the newly-established studentship in anatomy, just then established by the Royal College of Surgeons, which he obtained, and held for three years; at the close of which his superior attainments as an anatomist, especially in minute dissections and microscopical investigations, led to his permanent appointment in the Hunterian Museum. He was there principally occupied in extending and arranging the series of microscopical preparations commenced by himself, and which last year numbered, we believe, upwards of fifty thousand specimens: these have been mostly prepared by his own hands.

In consequence of the appointment of Professor Owen to the British Museum, in 1856, the council of the College of Surgeons appointed Professor Quekett Curator of the Hunterian Museum. This appointment gave universal satisfaction to the members of the college, by whom, as well as others interested in the progress of science, Professor Quekett's lectures on histology were thoroughly appreciated. The new building had just been finished, and now on the newly-appointed Curator rested the herculean labour and sole responsibility of an entirely new arrangement of the museum, and most satisfactorily was his task accomplished. But the work on which his great reputation as a histologist is chiefly based is the "Illustrated Catalogue" of the specimens showing the minute structure of tissues in the museum. His other published works—"Lectures on Histology," and "Practical Treatise on the Use of the Microscope," with numerous papers contributed to various journals—have a high and deserved reputation. Professor Quekett was a member of nearly all the learned societies of this besides many foreign countries. He held the office of President of the Microscopical Society of London, of which society he was one of the founders: for years laboriing most zealously as secretary, he had the satisfaction of helping to bring it to its present state of prosperity. His great experience in all matters relating to microscopical science and vast extent of information made his opinion of peculiar value, and in much request on obscure diseases and morbid alterations of structure; and the uniform readiness and urbanity with which he imparted his knowledge to all who visited for that purpose the museum of the College of Surgeons will make the memory of this most worthy and valuable officer gratefully cherished.

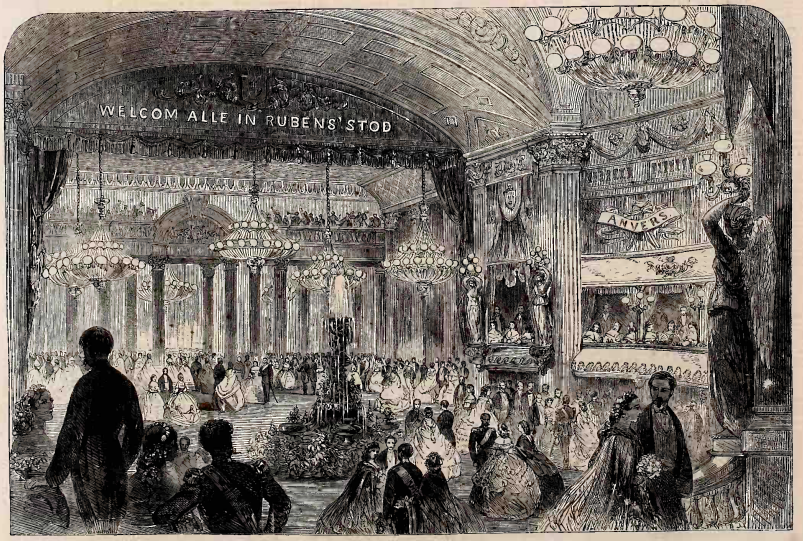
Physiological science and the medical profession have sustained a great loss in this excellent and indefatigable man. In private life John Quekett was equally beloved and respected by all. Many a poor family will miss the friendly hand ever ready to administer to their wants. He was carried off by a cruel disease, at the early age of forty-six, much too soon to enable him to make any provision for his wife and four boys, whom he leaves behind to deplore the irreparable loss of an estimable husband and most indulgent parent.

Our Portrait is taken from a photograph by Maull and Polybiank.

THE LATE PROFESSOR QUEKETT.

THE GRAND BANQUET AND BALL AT THE THEATRE DES VARIETES, ANTWERP.

OUR Artist sends us a Drawing of the interior of the Théâtre des Variétés at Antwerp, as arranged for the festivities held during the recent artistic congress. The first event was the banquet held on the 18th inst., when between 1200 and 1500 persons sat down to a magnificent repast. For this occasion the whole of the audience part of the theatre, the stage, and the ball-room behind the stage, were thrown into one vast saloon, in which six rows of tables were placed—in all,



BALL GIVEN IN THE THEATRE AT ANTWERP ON THE OCCASION OF THE ARTISTIC CONGRESS RECENTLY HELD IN THAT CITY.

some thousand feet in length. The audience portion was magnificently ornamented with flowers, greenery, and flags pendent from the ceiling, and round the entire front of the upper row of boxes was a splendid decoration, in which the armsof all nations were represented, interlaced in the folds of a broad waving band, on which was inscribed "Aux grangers de toutes nations." Below this were panels containing the names of the most celebrated painters of the past. The first circle of boxes was occupied by the principal table, where sat the Burgomaster, who officiated as president, and his more favoured guests. The toasts and speeches were given from one of the stage boxes. The stage portion of the salle was ornamented with trellis-work, plants, and flowers, filled with flowers, and the proscenium was painted in all the purity of its classic architecture, with the addition of a profusion of lights and mirrors. The company was magnificent, and altogether unlike anything of the kind that we have seen before.

On Monday, the tables being removed, this extensive edifice was turned into a ball-room for new decorations, including a fountain surrounded by flowers, being added. The orchestra was placed above, in the first circle of boxes. The ball was opened by the ambassador, in the absence of the presence of ladies, was a most brilliant one; and it is as soon on this occasion that our artist has chosen to represent it.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LADY MUSGRAVE.

Elizabeth, Dowager Lady Musgrave, was the third daughter of George Dalgleish, Esq., of Carse, Kirkcudbrightshire, N.B., Chipambaling, by her wife, Lady Mary, youngest daughter of John, ninth Earl of Westmoreland, and was the eldest child of the late Reverend Pindyer, Baron Musgrave, Bart., by his second marriage, the 21st of October, 1810, to Sir Philip Musgrave, eighth Baronet, of Hartley Castle, Cumberland, who died in July, 1817. By this union her Ladyship had an only daughter, Elizabeth Mary, who died the 31st of December, 1840. Lady Musgrave's remains were interred on the 21st inst.

GENERAL FRANKLYN.

Major General Charles Franklyn, C.B., who died on the 5th inst., in his fifty-fourth year, entered the army as an ensign and lieutenant, after a long course of gallant and arduous service, first through the different grades to that of Lieutenant-colonel, and afterwards to that of Major-general, which he attained March, 1858; and subsequently the 1st division, and was present at the defeat of the Sikhs at Sobraon, 1846, when the position in front of the bridge of high was assailed by the enemy in great force under the Sirdars, and was the first man on the bridge. He commanded the 1st Bengal Fusiliers in 1857. He was made C.B. in 1858, and a Major General on the 23rd of April, 1860.

THE REV. PERENDARY HENDERSON.

The Rev. Thomas Henderson, M.A., Perendary of St. Paul's, Vicar of Mensing, Essex, and Rural Dean, met with an awfully sudden death on Sunday, the 4th inst., by being fatally struck with apoplexy while in the act of addressing the sacrament in Mensing Church. The rev. gentleman was educated at Worcester College, and was admitted a Queen's Scholar, in 1809. In 1810 he was chosen elected student of Christ Church, Oxford, in 1820; graduating B.A. in Hilary, 1813, and M.A. in 1816. He succeeded Vicar of Mensing, Essex, in 1828; and from 1831 to 1846 he held also the rectory of Coine Valeis, near Hinchinbrook. In 1842 he was appointed to the perpetual of Chamberlain wood in St. Paul's Cathedral.

ALEXANDER LAMONT, ESQ., OF KNOCKDOW.

The gentleman was of a different description. He was of an Argyleshire family, died at Knockdow, on the 21st inst., aged seventy seven. He is succeeded in his estates by his son, who was born in 1818, and married in 1844 to a daughter of Sir John Colquhoun, Bart. He is a Deputy-lieutenant and a justice of the peace for the county of Argyle.

THE MARCHIONESS OF BREDALBANE

died at her seat on the 14th inst., after a long illness. Her ladyship was the eldest daughter of the late Sir Charles Imbrie Ross, Bart., of Balnagown Castle, in the county of Ross, by Christian, his wife, eldest daughter of the late Sir Hector Munro, Bart., of Novar, in the same county. She was married to the late Marquis of Breadalbane, who died in 1834, and by whom she had issue a numerous family, of whom the eldest son, the present Marquis, was born in 1796.

LITERATURE.

NARRATIVE OF THE CIRCUMNAVIGATION OF THE GLOBE BY THE AUSTRIAN FRIGATE NOVARA, undertaken by order of the Imperial Government, in the Years 1857-8-9. By Dr. KARL SCHERZER. Saunders and Otley.

We are so much accustomed to look at Austria as a purely military Power that we are apt to ignore the fact that she has a Navy; and, considering the extent of her seaboard, and that she has been such for ages, the possessor of Venice—a city which is so completely associated with maritime triumphs and a large commerce carried on by means of shipping—it is a notable fact that the impulse which has denied believe should not have cultivated her mercantile marine to a greater extent. It is, however, by no means unamiable, and she reckons amongst her population not a few hardy and trained sailors, especially those who come from the island and barony of Dalmatia, which is now the seat of her most advantageous naval power a very respectable maritime appearance in the Mediterranean, and do something by the expansion of her commerce to the abolition of the slave trade, which we hear every day to be inevitable. A false and ruinous policy, nevertheless, has dictated to Austria the construction of all her ships, able resources in men and money on the organisation and keeping up of an immense army, which, magnificent as the means of a military Power, has been of late years in bad repute because of the suppression of revolt in Hungary and the repulse of France in an attack on her Italian possessions. The present Archduke Maximilian, brother of the Emperor, who lately paid a visit to this country, and was congratulated on his appointment to the command of the navy, which is directed towards bringing into play an capacity for commerce and exercise which, it is to be hoped, will not be without a result in the success of Trieste and Vice-Admiral that so remarkable an occurrence has been presented to the world as a voyage of circumnavigation going round the globe, and visiting every part of the habitable globe, as has the work before us is the record. The chronicler—who is the author of a book published in Germany, and which, in the course of all her scientific corps attached to the expedition, and having had placed at his disposal the comprehensive journal of the chief commander Wullerstorf and the other members of the scientific corps; and in the place there is no country and races visited during the cruise in the different regions of the world. In thus dealing with the general information and history of the world, the author makes his work without pretension, but everything that he has set down is characterised by the utmost fulness and exhaustiveness. In the matter of observation, while his devotion to the scientific pursuits in which he was engaged are sufficiently obvious without being unnecessarily obtrusive.

The frigate Novara, which was selected for the expedition, was fitted out at Pola, and left that port on the 30th of April, 1857, and was accompanied by the screw steamer Erzherzog Friedrich, as well as artificial library, as well as with all the charts and maps necessary for the navigation of the Mediterranean. On passing the Straits of Gibraltar Lesbi was enlarged so as to hold a double quantity. It is worthy of record that, as far as the expedition was concerned, the quantity of spirits on board, but by no means seawater was distilled in sufficient quantity for drinking and culinary purposes by the crew, and it is stated that the health of the crew was excellent, and that not a case of scurvy measure attributed. The Novara, a fine vessel of her class, proved an excellent sea boat, and, as the author says, "the confidence which had been gained in speed by the use of a steam-vessel were found to be compensated by the greater space which was afforded by the sailing vessel." The Novara left Europe on the 30th of April, 1857, and was accompanied by the Imperial corvette Carolina as far as the coast of Brazil, when the latter proceeded, it is probable that the pleasant and intelligent and, indeed, skilful manner in which Dr. Scherzer has brought together the information which he has given to the world in this volume will be appreciated. There is something amusing in the naïveté with which the author speaks of the pleasure which he felt in the prospect of returning to his eye on at sight of strangeness, which brings out the admiration and even wonder of the islander, pure and simple, at the sight of the white man's ship, and the amusement which the voyage with the manners of those who go down to the sea in ships afforded him. The author's remarks of the Canary Islands, which are contained in this volume are connected with Madeira, the Brazils, the Cape, the volcanic islands of St. Paul, Amsterdam, and Java, and the Philippines. It is stated that Alexander Von Humboldt took much interest in this expedition, and he addressed a letter to the scientific corps, which is full of suggestions as to the geological and geognostic suggestions, which is prefixed to the work, which also contains a letter from Baron Von Bruck, the Minister of Commerce, to the Archduke Maximilian, which is also full of interesting matter. By him several special points of inquiry were indicated, and he urged the importance of careful observation of the ocean currents, which are not to be in the ordinary track of navigators; and he in a manner gives a classification of volcanic islands, which is worthy of consideration.

Altogether, I calculate the number of active volcanoes on the surface of the earth to be between 150 and 160, of which 70 are found in the Indian Archipelago, and the remainder upon the mother world. The western coast of South America has 30, Mexico 8, the S.W. coast of the United States, 3; Mexico, 4; Central America, 18; South America, about 28, of which 10 are in Chili, 3 in Peru, 3 in Bolivia, and 1 in New Zealand possesses 4, in which volcanoes meet almost, stretching from S.E. to S.W. in the more northern part of the Pacific, between 0 deg. W. and 10 deg. E. of Ferro, between 0 deg. S. and 65 deg. N. In this region the latest elements of the earth's crust are found, and the most violent convulsions of nature connected with the atmosphere.

If we were to select a chapter of this book which we think possesses the most interest for the English readers we should take that which tells of the islands of St. Paul and Amsterdam in the Indian Ocean, lying midway between the northernmost point of Africa and the Australian continent, from each of which they are about 3150 miles distant. Most of the islands in the Pacific, from Australia to New Zealand pass pretty close to these islands, especially during the winter season. Many captains trading in the Indian Ocean have thought St. Paul an advantageous haven for recruiting the strength of their scurvy-stricken crews; while the ships of others, shattered almost to the point of foundering in the throes of a tract of ocean when for thousands of miles there is no other land, can find here their only prospect of preservation. Wells at Cape Town Dr. Scherzer was informed, on authority, in reply to his inquiries, that the Island of St. Paul belonged to England, and was a dependency of the Mauritius; but at the island itself, to his astonishment, he learned from the inhabitants that St. Paul, *at present*, was under the protection of the French Government, and, in fact, was an appendage of the Island of Bourbon, the Governor of which, long previously, had ordered the French flag to be hoisted, with all the usual formalities, by a detachment of French soldiers who had been landed from a French ship of war. In this not a controversy worthy the attention of her Majesty's Secretary for Foreign Affairs? Our author goes on to say that the island seems, in fact, to have been, some twenty years since, the property of a French merchant of St. Denis, named Gaillard, somewhat later entered into a partnership with a person named Adam, a Pole by birth, to whom he successively resigned the entire island. Adam was described to the author as a man of exceedingly fierce and determined character, but he did wonders for the cultivation of the island. He left there a number of Malagasy and Kaffirs, whom he enabled to work through the entire year, and employed in hewing stone from the rocks, with which huts were built, and in preparing a handkerchief on the north side of the basin, and in sowing a number of plots of ground along the lower margin of the crater of the volcano while studies in the island with European vegetables. About eight or ten years since Adam—who afterwards, in the course of a voyage from Bourbon to New Zealand, met a violent death—left, having been, however, reproved for his cruelty by the black crew of a small vessel whom he had driven to desperation—and the island to that remarkable man an indolent, a shipchandler, of St. Denis. The whole account of this group of islands, where, it seems, a tolerably extensive cherry carried on, is not only very interesting, but, in many respects, highly suggestive.

In his chapter which treats of our dependency of Ceylon Dr. Scherzer makes some very salient observations on the policy which England has pursued towards that "gem of the sea," in every sense of the term, and he does not hesitate to say that, considering the important geographical position of Ceylon, her commodious harbours, her productiveness, and her marvellous climate, the disinterested observer wonders at the stepmother's part which the British Government has chosen to inspect to this renowned land of palms and spices—the Malta of the Indian Ocean, and which, in the hands of a nation possessed of the spirit of the earth has, at least until very recently, received the least care and attention. He asserts without scruple that the administration of the affairs of Ceylon, for which the mother country is exclusively responsible, has been hitherto of complete drag upon her development. He admits, however, that the introduction of a better course of proceeding, and see signs of such a development of her agriculture and commerce as to lead to the belief that there are long that Ceylon, the incomparably beautiful island is destined to shine a star of the first magnitude in the azure of the Indian Ocean, one of the most prosperous and happy of the lesser lights of the earth. Notwithstanding this qualification, we in this country ought not to be unmindful of the jar to our memory in respect to this colony which we have received from an indulgent Government.

With one further remark we come to the subject-matter of this work we will conclude our specific remarks upon it. Dealing with the subject of the circular bar of storms, Dr. Scherzer records some observations on a storm which occurred on the 14th of July, as of options that came a cycle of regularly-recurring winds at such times as there is no positive storm in existence, and that the storm is not yet at its height. It only the usual condition of the currents of air intensified and heightened. He says:—

The importance of ascertaining the envrilhearty in the direction of the winds will be especially manifest at the limits within which the regular winds are found, whether they are more or become intermingled with the more irregular currents of the atmosphere. Accordingly, as we neared the limit of the south-east trade, which always commences with a calm, and as we left the southern declination increases, we had to traverse regions where we necessarily encountered the most variable winds, owing to the nature of the locality. There are also found occasional spots at which a more rarefied atmosphere seems to fill the surrounding space, where, with a clear sky and a perfect calm, in the case of hurricanes, first visible perhaps in the higher strata, but afterwards extending to the earth, the wind rises by its weak, then, united with a great regularity, and with them the atmospheric pressure, just as in the case of cyclones, except that neither the one nor the other are attended with the terrible violence of a tempest. The wind, which began to blow from the north-east, increased in force, and veered round to the south, and returned to south-east, by short intervals of calm. Then we could perceive, on referring to the ship's log, that the entire cycle was completed in the space of 24 hours, and that it was possible, by examining the central direction of the daily variation, to determine the point of the horizon at which the storm was raging, and, by taking into consideration the path described by each central direction from day to day, to ascertain that the storm was moving in a westerly direction. From the aspect of the heavens, and the state of the weather, were with the greatest certainty to be foretold more than the hour before the regular south-east wind the sky was bright, but as soon as it began to veer round to the eastward a few white clouds were seen to appear in the western heaven, constituting a well-defined line with the south and eastern one; and, as the wind veered still further round, and neared the line of centre, the weather grew stormy, and the sky became dark and overcast with clouds, which, when the storm was at its height, all the ship had reached, poured point to the storm centre, when the lower strata of clouds—more especially the cirrus—were driven with the greatest velocity in the direction of the vapour—drove before the wind, while the upper ones moved in a contrary direction, generally that of the forthcoming wind. The atmospheric pressure, which at first would be considerably above the mean, fell with the approach of the storm, and rose again very soon after the barometer rose again, and the weather improved, and the wind veered round to the south-east. In the centre of the storm it was not possible with a single ship to see more than a few miles, but the storm was so great that we could ascertain whether the centre of the storm was at the spot where the observation has been made, and it is impossible to determine whether it may be at other points. But it is all events certain that the calms of wind are assumable to the same general laws as hurricanes.

The author has already stated, keeping in view that this work is written for his own contemporaries its value and its interest will be perceptible even to those whom it is not specially addressed. The narrative of which it primarily consists a great deal that will be acceptable to every class of reader. We shall look directly for the publication of the English public in the following words of its writer:—

While preparing the details of our voyage for publication in my own language, the Most benevolently permitted that I should translate the narrative into English might prove not unacceptable to the British people, and, although fully aware that I should be unable to do justice to the genius of which the nation could not possibly be ignorant of the existence of the greatest of maritime nations, and, nevertheless, that it might interest a people in the nation, it seemed, nevertheless, that it might interest a people in the nation which has been pursuit of knowledge as the British, to learn the results of a voyage undertaken upon town frontiers of discussion by the colonies and countries of the British Empire.

The English language, moreover, from its being more or less over the greater part of the earth's surface, acquires, so to speak, a universality, and he will the readers in that tongue is calculated to be found in the most distant parts of the world, and even in the nations of the globe! For it is not alone with the educated classes of all countries that the English language is known, but also with the uneducated classes of all countries, and even with the uncivilised—Hottentots. The political and commercial relations which England has established with all parts of the world have created a universal development which Greek and Latin never attained, and which the German and French languages will never attain. The enormous colonies almost all seafaring nations have, at least of the language of a people whose interest to get a right knowledge of the world, and to be enabled to form a civilising and elevating influence upon foreign nations than with awe, while they are more closely attached by the ties of material advantage.

By order of the Trinity Board the lime light was substituted for the ordinary French oil light at the South Foreland Lighthouse on the 23rd inst.

The large barque the Prince of Wales, of Glasgow, with a general cargo, from the port of Adelaide, South Australia, has arrived in the Clyde. Many of Sir Grands, and all persons on board have perished. The ship had been long on the passage, having left Port Adelaide on February 6.

Dr. Livingstone's Expedition.—The following letter has been received from Dr. Livingstone:—"On board Pioneer, at sea, Feb. 18, 1861. My dear, Sir,—I am desired by Mr. Rae to forward an answer to his communication of the 15th inst. We have got up to the Zambesi and found our colonist brethren in their still in Africa. We found them on Kirsons creek, from West Coast, collected from 1 to 2 and a half miles from the river. A roadside on a healthy climate reminds them of Natal, Pretoria, Shupanga, and Tete, to be out of Europeans; a slight attack, and our remedy, and lately of Victoria Falls, but neither had so severe attacks as the natives possess the energy of Europeans, and must submit to their conditions. The need of most luxuries and impressions, and in this colonial country. The arrival of Bishop Mackenzie and his party of missionaries. They look a fine set of fellows, all of them, and the Bishop himself looks like A 1 of the party. They appear to have good practical views of the work before them, and with all my heart I wish them success. We have a real starving at last, and, with God's blessing, will now to some service. On Shirasmore have turned out for the best, but it is thanks to the spirits also endured us."

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PARIS FASHIONS FOR SEPTEMBER.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR SEPTEMBER.

We have still an entire month to wait for the return of the leaders of the Paris fashions, whose absence at the seaside, at the baths, or in their country retreats, will cease with the first cool breezes of autumn. The Emperor's fête the other day was propitious to the exhibition of toilet; but it was rather cosmopolitan than Parisian, and bore frequent traces of its foreign origin, although still claiming affinity with the French school, which continues to maintain its supremacy on affaires de chiffon all over the world, civilised or uncivilised.

From all we have been able to glean from our friends the modistes, grenadines, organdis, gaze de soie, and Chambery gauzes are to be allowed to triumph till the end of September, when they will have to make way on ordinary occasions for warmer and more solid materials. The thin tissues have no reason to complain, for it is long since we had a season so favourable to the wearing of light stuffs as the present summer, during which the ballrooms and concert-rooms of Wiesbaden, Baden-Baden, Homburg, and Vichy have constantly presented all the beauties of a living feminine parterre.

Serious bonnets have not yet recovered their vogue, nor will they till the end of the summer season. The chapeau de fantaisie, of every possible shape, still monopolises, to a great extent, the heads of the Parisiennes on voyage, from which they will, no doubt, be thrown off on their return to the capital.

In the way of novelty we may mention a charming new petticoat, distinguished by the name of the latter (milliner), and which can be more convenient for town or country neglige in summer or even in the wet-weather season. The petticoat, over crinoline, is sometimes much ornamented with a Zouave casaque, and may be worn in the morning without any other skirt. The jupon haltier is usually red or grey and white, with a wide band (or several narrow rows) of velvet placed above the hem.

The scene of our Fashions for September is laid in the gardens of the Musard Concert, executed every fine summer evening and occasionally during the daytime in the Champs Elysées, close to the building of the Palace of Industry. The choicest of music is played here to the most select audiences, although the price of admission is very moderate, being only 1 franc.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Fig. 1. Walking Dress.—Robe of organdi, having twelve narrow tucks arranged above a rather wide hem at the bottom of the skirt. The dress is high-necked, the corsage descending to a point, and trimmed with graduating frill-pieces. Waistband of white watered silk ribbon, ornamented with wild flowers, of which the tour-de-tête of the white chip bonnet is also composed.

Fig. 2. Dress for a Little Girl.—Pink gaze de Chambery frock, the skirt finished off with a flounce composed of plaits surmounted by a silk ruching. The corsage is décolleté, and at the top of the chemisette is a narrow ruching. Pelerine to match the dress, and also trimmed with ruching. Black chenille net.

Fig. 3. Evening Dress.—This dress is of pale grey grenadine, with seven flounces, each flounce being edged with a roll of corn-coloured silk; the trimming on the sleeves corresponds with that on the skirt. Leghorn bonnet, with yellow roses in the cap, and black strings with yellow stripes. The bavolet is also of the last-named colour.

Fig 4. Toilette de Campagne for a Young Person.—Light blue silk gauze dress, the skirt ornamented at the bottom with a silk ruching surmounted by a Greek ruched trimming, likewise of silk. The corsage is flat, round-waisted, square-necked, and furnished at the top with a ruching. Pagkey sleeves, trimmed with a ruching to match. Organdi chemisette, plaited, and with narrow Parisian collar. Silk waistband, with long ends falling behind. Silk net. Leghorn hat, trimmed with a large flat feather and a bouquet of roses.

MANOR HOUSE, CAMBERWELL.

Besides the old mansions of London which have been swept away by fire, or have crumbled piecemeal under the tooth of Time, others are falling, and many more are doomed to fall, beneath a raw ravager as potent and ruthless as either of these. Urban railways have become the order of the day, and are cutting their way sheer through many parts of the metropolis, in some cases, no doubt, doing good service by letting light and air into "rookeries" swarming with human beings half stifled in these fever-beds; but frequently also demolishing some ancient edifice that we would fain have preserved as one of those relics whose associations pleasantly bind the past with the present. Such a mansion is the Manor House at Camberwell, which is in process of removal, its site being required for the extension line of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway. This fine old building, situated in the Camberwell-road, at a short distance from the Green, is built entirely of brick, with red facings, being the work of Inigo Jones. The Bowyer family, lords of the manor of Camberwell, resided here; and it was also the abode of Sir Christopher Wren. On its walls are some fine carvings and oak and cedar panelling, and the chimneypieces are very elaborate. It contains a spacious picture-gallery.

MANOR HOUSE, CAMBERWELL.

THE FARM.

Scotland and Ireland have had an immense amount of wet, but England has seldom known such delicious harvest weather except quite in the southern counties. In one of them a large farmer writes us "We finished cutting a week ago, and have not secured a sheaf yet (Aug. 27)." The hindmen have thus been enabled to commence their cribbing early; and, thanks to reaping-machines, whose name is now "legion" in the land, the partridge-shooters will find the stubbles pretty well cleared by the 1st. The old couplet,

> Ere St. George's Day has come and gone
> There may be hops or there may be none,

has been verified this August in a way most delightful to Mr. Gladstone, who looks on the *Aphis Vastator* as one of his direst foes; and already speculators are to be found who will back a £150,000 duty.

Lady Pigot has just published another very elegant edition of her catalogue. The herd is divided into two classes—the first containing the Booth Stock, with the Show Cows at the end; and the second, cows used for the dairy or whose calves are for sale, classified entirely according to their milking properties. The Bracelet, The Bonnet, and The Mountain tribes rank first in order among the Booths; and in the second class may be found some "animals for which no price would be taken, such as Lady Sarah, Ladye Jilrith, Rosamu, Cherry Queen, &c." The prize notes to Empress of Hindostan and 2nd Duchess of Gloster steadily increase with their years, and "Duke Humphrey" is the title conferred on the "red and a little white" calf of the latter. Stanley Rose's death also claims a footnote, written in a much more reverent tone than the elegy on her by an Irish agricultural bard:—

> Alas! alas! the fatal news—
> Poor Stanley Rose is dead,
> Woe! woe! betide that fatal wile
> She took the grim Boyhead.
> Those nasty flints they pinched thy toes,
> And shook thy frame, sweet Stanley Rose!

Honor, with her twenty-two quarts a day, and her Highflyer and Royal Buck pedigrees, seems to be at the head of the dairy queens, and defies challenge to the truth of the saying, "Booth for the butcher, Bates for the pail."

The Holker herd is all right again, and its most recent arrivals have been heifers from Nonnuch 2nd, Cleopatra 4th, and Countess of Errington (by Third Grand Duke from Laurel by Grand Turk), all by Barrington (by Third Grand Duke from Laurel by Grand Turk), all by Ninth Duke of Oxford. Dustie has a roan bull calf by the same sire, Ninth Duke of Oxford, and Duchess of Wetherby. A fall of 4 and Oxford 15th a roan heifer by Grand Duke—Duchess of Wetherby. A fall of four heifers out of five is a great change from the recent run of bull calves in this herd.

The trials of reaping-machines at Leeds were not finished, owing to the rain, until past mid-day on Friday. The money awarded for combined machines was withheld, as the work done still not justify any award, in consequence of their reaping power being so very meagre in comparison with their mowing, and only two went for trial through the self-deliverer, and five when the manual deliverer. In the former case, after a very careful trial and a close dynamometrical comparison, £14 out of the £20 was adjudged to Crosskill's tactics, and £6 to £14 out of the £20 was adjudged to Crosskill's tactics, and £6 to Messrs. Burgess and Key. The allotted space for each was 1 acre Messrs. Burgess and Key. The allotted space for each was 1 acre 3 roods 1 perch, and, although the cut of Burgess and Key is only 5 ft. 8 in., and that of Crosskill's tractors 8 ft. 3 in., they both finished their work in the same time, fifty-three minutes, owing to the loss of time which the latter incurred in turning the cumbrous and altering the turn-swathe. So far as the quality of the work goes, Burgess's made a shorter stubble than Crosskill's, but the plot was not left so neatly when the rake had passed over it. The five manual deliverers neatly when the rake had passed over it. The five manual deliverers were principally variations from Hussey's principle; and Picksley and Sims were the winners of the £6, and Cuthbert and Co. of the £4. The winning machine requires two horses, two men, and a boy; and there was nothing like that excessive strain on the horses which was visible in others. Whatever the mighty dons of the trade, who hate all this competition, may say to the contrary, the trials were most careful and ample, and no praise is too great for the stewards and judges, who cheerfully left their own harvest to perform a great public duty.

The sheep sales and lettings for next week comprise forty-nine and one hundred stock ewes principally of the Lord Salisbury and Potentes blood, at Hatfield Hall, on Tuesday; and on the following day Mr. James Walker's thirty Cotswold shearlings, at Northlench. Lincolnshire has three great lettings in succession—Mr. Chaplin's Blankney, at Tuxhwell, near Louth, on Tuesday; Mr. Torr's Leicesters, at Aylesby Manor, near Great Grimsby, on Wednesday; and Mr. Thomas Kirkham's Lincolns, at Rocathorpe, near Louth, on Thursday.

Farming has lost another of its old worthies in Mr. John Parkinson, of Leyfields, Nottinghamshire, who died last week, in his fifty-first year. Agent to the Dukes of Newcastle and St. Albans he effected great improvements, and especially in the way of drainage. He was, says the *Mark Lane Express*, "eminently successful in his deep drainage for springs, and was one of the first to try shallow drainage for surface water; while it was only in his instance that the Committee of Clipston Park was undertaken by the Duke of Portland." Out of Nottinghamshire and Lincolnshire he was widely known as a judge of shorthorns. In partnership with Messrs. Wright and Clark, of Blinthorpe, of shorthorns. In partnership with Messrs. Wright and Clark, of Blinthorpe, he first held office at the Cambridge Royal, in 1840, and was also on the board on five different occasions. He was nominated among the trio for Canterbury; but, if we remember rightly, his son acted for him. He did not exhibit at Oxford in 1842; he won the hand some prize at The Royal with a bull, the joint property of himself and Mr. Booth of Cotham. In 1846 he won the same prize at Northampton with his own Captain Shasto, for whom he gave 525 gs. at the Tunstheres sale. This very clever, pay-looking bull was only second to Mr. Bates's Third Duke of Oxford at the Yorkshire Society's show the same summer, and was then sold for 140 gs. Mr. Richard Milward is well known as an active member of the council of the Royal Agricultural Society, and owner of the pony lot which form such a strong Tattersall's feature at the Epsom Monday; while Mr. Parkinson's other son has more especially inherited his father's shorthorn tastes, and is frequently seen with the judge's blank catalogue and pencil, both in England and Ireland.

ROYAL WESTERN YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

AT PLYMOUTH, on Wednesday week, the Royal Western Yacht Club Regatta was held, according to annual custom, in honour of the birthday of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, in conjunction with the town of Plymouth aquatic amusements. This occasion is looked upon by the people of South Devon and Cornwall as one of the greatest holidays in the year, and each successive train brought hundreds of visitors from the neighbouring districts. As usual, the Hoe, overlooking the Sound, with the far-famed Breakwater in the distance, was the chief place of resort, as from its high position a good view could be obtained of what was going on, while almost innumerable booths and stalls ministered to the wants of the hungry and thirsty multitudes that were assembled. The lovely demesne of Mount Edgcumbe, the Catwater, Drake's Island, and the lofty eminence of Mount Wise all contributed here to fill up a picture of natural beauty which might be sought in vain elsewhere.

The first race of the day was for schooners belonging to any Royal yacht club bearing the Admiralty warrant, for a prize of £60. A time-race, on the scale of a half a minute a ton. The following yachts were entered :—

Yachts.	Tons.	Owners.
Albertine	155 ..	R. Palmer, Esq.
Zenaire	126 ..	Richard Ashley, Esq.
Mistletoe	110 ..	J. Hewitt, Esq.
Undine	126 ..	J. W. Canton, Esq.

The course was from the starting-vessel to the Mew Stone and the Breakwater, three times round. The yachts got away well together, but Albertine soon got the lead, and maintained it throughout. In consequence of the allowance of time which she had to make to the Zenaire for difference of tonnage the latter was declared to be entitled to the prize.

The next race was for the Town Plate, value £80, given by the inhabitants of Plymouth, for cutters above 20 tons, belonging to any Royal yacht club; £60 to the first, and £20 to the second vessel. As only two were entered—the Annie Lorrens (J. H. Johnson, Esq.), and the Phantom, 27 tons (S. Lane, Esq.)—it resolved itself into a match between them. Mr. Johnson became entitled to the lion's share of the prize.

The third prize—a Plate of £25, given by the tradesmen of the Royal Western Yacht Club, open to yachts of from 10 to 20 tons, belonging to the members of any Royal yacht club, for which three yachts entered—was won by Mr. W. Parry's Folly.

A Cup, value ten guineas, was given by Mr. Pearse, the proprietor of the Royal Hotel, which was won by Mr. Hocking's Ida, 10 tons, beating Mr. Pope's Enigma, also of 10 tons, by 28 minutes.

There were a number of boat-races, which were well contested, besides other amusements, and the whole gave general satisfaction.

On Monday week the Hoe was again crowded with company.

The chief race of the day was for her Majesty's Cup, value £100, given to the Royal Western Yacht Club, open to all yachts of twenty tons and upwards belonging to a Royal yacht club, and bearing the Admiralty warrant. A time-race, half a minute a ton up to sixty tons, and a quarter of a minute above sixty tons. Half Ackers's scale between schooners and cutters. The race was, as before, three times round, making an entire distance of about forty-five miles. The following were the entries :—

Yachts.	Tons.	Owners.
Albertine	155	Lord Londesborough.
Diadem	126	J. W. Carew, Esq.
Arrow	102	T. Chamberlayne, Esq.
Andiad	99	P. B. Johnson, Esq.
Thought	30	F. G. Marshall, Esq.
Phantom	27	S. Lane, Esq.
Mistletoe	119	F. P. Hewitt, Esq.
Annie (Lorrenian)	21	R. Triscott, Esq.

The above presented a goodly list entered for her Majesty's prize, but it was destined to be considerably reduced. The Diadem had carried away her foretopsail on the previous day, had not been able to get her defects made good in time, and she was unable to start. With respect to the Phantom, it was alleged that an illegal bargain had been made in a previous race, and therefore she was scratched from starting for the Queen's prize. The Thought was not up to the mark in time. The start took place at half-past twelve, with a gentle breeze from the W.S.W., the Albertine taking the lead, Annie second, the Arrow third, and the Mistletoe and Andiad close together. The Arrow had no sooner got well under way and set her immense mainsail than she took the first place, the Andiad becoming second, the Albertine third, and the others astern. In this order they proceeded to the east mark, which was passed, and then on to the westward. At the conclusion of the first round the following was the time taken :—

Arrow	2h.	24m. 16s.
Andiad	2	24 34
Albertine	2	28 23
Mistletoe	2	39 21

The Annie was not timed. A splendid race in the second round followed between the Arrow and the Andiad. The following was the time of arrival on the second round :—

Arrow's	4h.	12m.	16s.
Andiad	4	16	37
Albertine	4	23	33

The Mistletoe and Annie were not timed, as they gave up in this round. The trio, being left to themselves, now started for the third round, the Arrow still having the lead. She rounded the eastern mark about three minutes before the Andiad, and then stood across for the western mark; but the master of the Andiad, having a confidence in finding a stiff southerly breeze, went to sea and held his way, and off the western mark weathered the Arrow without tacking, passed her, and soon leaving her a long way to the leeward. With this mistake on the part of the Arrow really terminated the race; for, seeing now that all chance of winning was gone, having, even if first, to make an allowance of time to the Andiad, she struck her flag, and took no further part in the race. The time of arrival was as under :—

Andiad	6h.	42m.	12s.
Albertine	7	40	27

The prize thus fell to Mr. Johnson.

There were several boat-races in the course of the afternoon, the Sallash women, as usual, pulling away in real earnest, and eliciting roars of laughter. In the evening Earl Vane presented the prizes to the fortunate competitors, accompanying the presentations with appropriate remarks.

THE QUEEN'S CUP, WON BY MR. JOHNSON'S AUDAX AT THE ROYAL WESTERN YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

THE QUEEN'S CUP.

Her Majesty has presented to the Royal Western Yacht Club a cup, which, as before stated, was raced for on Thursday week, and won by Mr. Johnson's Audax. We give an Engraving of the Cup, which is massive and elegant, of artistic conception, and of perfect finish. It is supported by the tails of three dolphins whose bodies form the stem, while infant sons o Bodus, seated on their shoulders, urge them to race On the sides of the cup are three medallions—the Sea, represented by Amphitrite; the Earth, by Cybele; and science, by Minerva. The cover is surmounted by a young sophyr balanced on tiptoe, and spreading a light sail to the breeze. On one of the compartments of the base is engraved—"Presented by her Majesty Queen Victoria, 1861;" on another, "Royal Western Yacht Club;" and on a third is inscribed the name of the winner. The admirable design of this cup, which are executed in the completest detail, are due to the artistic genius of Monti, whilst the credit won by the goldsmith is the portion of Mr. Hancock.

REGATTA IN HALIFAX HARBOUR, NOVA SCOTIA.

ON the 1st inst. there was a regatta in the harbour of Halifax, Nova Scotia, the chief race of the day being a sailing match by the Royal Halifax Yacht Club for a cup given by the Prince of Wales, an incident of which forms the subject of our Engraving at page 214. The day," says a local journal, "was one of the warmest we have experienced this season, and the extreme heat in the city rendered a visit to our harbour and its surrounding shores, to enjoy the cool atmosphere from the water and escape the dust, very agreeable, while the aquatic sports formed an attraction which was taken advantage of by the citizens generally for a public holiday. The harbour itself presented on the occasion a most animated scene. Boats and vessels of all descriptions, gaily decorated with flags and filled with pleasure-seekers, dotted the water in every direction, while the Observatory Hill on the dockyard, the heights on the Dartmouth shore, and the wharves in the city, were occupied by countless spectators. These, together with the ships of war of British and France at anchor in the stream, formed a picture of great beauty. The volunteer band added to the attractions in the dockyard by their excellent performances during the day. A large party of the élite of the city partook of the hospitalities of the officers of the Club, and the regatta committee had their head-quarters on board the Pyranus. The steamers Mic Mac and Neptune, crowded with passengers, plied on the harbour during the day. Those in command of both vessels, by their endeavours to follow up the various races, and place their boats in positions where the best view of the sports could be obtained, as well as by often extending their routes below George's Island and far up the Basin, enabled many strangers who were on board to obtain views of the beautiful scenery that abounds on our shores."

The race of the Royal Halifax Yacht Club for the Prince of Wales' Cup being the most exciting contest of the day, we give it the preference. Nine yachts entered for this race, and the following is the result of the match, the vessels starting at 12h. 22m. 30s., returning as follows :—

	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
Wave	3	7	25	Foam	3	28	53
Petrel	3	20	0	Falcon	3	28	45
Kestrel	3	21	15	Thistle	3	37	34
Musquito ..	3	26	32	Midge	3	40	59

The winning yacht Wave was two hours and thirty-nine minutes in accomplishing the race, which was round Mars Rock Buoy, and beat her closest competitor by nine minutes and forty-seven seconds, after deducting the allowance of time for tonnage. The following schedule gives the time the Wave beat each yacht, after deducting the regulated allowance :—

	M.	S.		M.	S.
Petrel	5	47	Foam	6	8
Kestrel	9	9	Falcon	7	15
Musquito ..	6	17	Thistle	13	49

The yachts started, with a light wind from the S.W., and very little in way of a contest was in fact anticipated, but before the close of the race a breeze sprang up, which was calculated to give the less powerful of the various boats under full canvas. The Wave, entered by Mr. J. B. Crow, won the race in a style which established her beyond a dispute as the fastest boat in the harbour.

The contest next in interest was the rowing match for the championship of the harbour. Only four boats were entered, and this was easily won by the Tangier, owned by Mr. Andrew Barton, and pulled by Mr. Lovett, who formerly held the champion's belt.

Some other races between men-of-wars' gigs, cutters, and whalers, and between fishing-boats, were stoutly contested.

The arrangements for the regatta, and the complete manner in which they were carried out, reflect the highest credit on the members of the Royal Halifax Yacht Club, to whose exertions (says a local paper) the public are indebted for a day's amusement which has never been surpassed.

HEAD-DRESSES OF FRIESLAND WOMEN.

VISITORS to the Scheldt, especially at Ypres or Bruges, cannot fail being astonished at the very remarkable coiffures of the Friesland women, worn more particularly on festive occasions, and glittering in the sun like jewelled helmets, which they strongly resemble. Plates of gold or silver entirely covering the sides of the head are connected by a narrower piece at the back; over this is the cap, while on the forehead and suspended from the ears are rich jewels set with precious stones—frequently diamonds—the hair being worn entirely back from the face. It is not at all uncommon to find females who have little other wealth wearing headdresses worth from 1000 to 1200 florins, but they are heirlooms; each possessor adds what she can to its value, and no Friesland girl, gentle or simple, would consider herself presentable without one.

HEAD-DRESSES OF FRIESLAND WOMEN.

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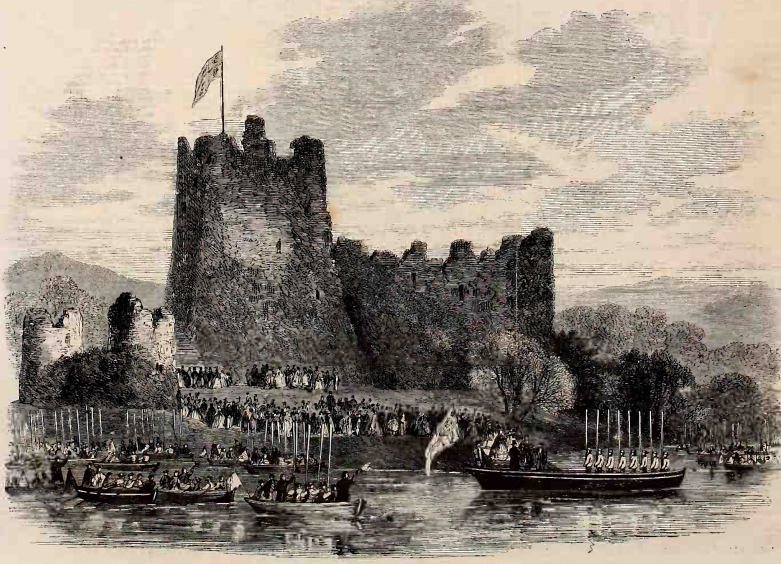
CANADA REINFORCED.

OCCASIONALLY we find a politician of the advanced modern school raising the question how far the secrecy and mystery of diplomacy should be suffered to mingle in the administration of a popular Government. The argument that little good can arise from what may be called the secretiveness of a Ministry in England has been strenuously urged. Indeed, the assertion has often gone the length of assuming that in this country positive evil follows the tortuous and occult twistings of those administrators whose training or whose tastes are diplomatic. There can be little doubt, however, that the system thus denounced is inconsistent with the spirit of publicity and the reference to general opinion which prevails among us, and it is seldom applied to matters which concern our home administration; and, though it nominally clings to the conduct of our foreign relations, it is but sparingly applied there, and generally revelation even in this respect is a question of time more or less short. It would seem, nevertheless, that something of the genius of secret diplomacy is influencing her Majesty's Government just now in reference to their policy in North America. The unhappy condition of affairs in the United States would very naturally create in the minds of those responsible for the government of England and her dependencies an appreciation of the necessity of watchfulness over those fair regions of the great western continent which, in a limited and technical sense, owe allegiance to the Queen, but which, in all the qualities and essentials which make up a brotherhood of race and a community of interests, are linked firmly to the old country. It has become the fashion of late for some of the guides of public opinion to lay down very stringent reasons why all our colonies, and Canada especially, should be made to understand that they are to depend solely on themselves for military defence. This dogma has been carried out to the extent of maintaining that, in the event of any aggression on the Canadas on the part of the United States, no military aid or assistance ought to be expected by those colonies from England. The obvious fallacy in this line of argument is the assumption that American invasion of Canada can be a thing *per se*, and wholly disconnected with an Imperial war. An attempt at the annexation of Canada by the United States as an isolated act, uninvited by the condition and the public feeling of the colony itself, is almost a political impossibility. Such an event implies a predetermination on the part of our Canadian brethren to separate themselves from their mother country; and in such a case it is not likely that England would think it worth her while to enter into a war for the purpose of endeavouring to retain a disaffected and revolted dependency. Any military operations in Canada could only form part of a decided and complete contest between the two great Powers, and then, surely, England would be bound to send her armies in sufficient force into Canadian territory, just as she would send her fleets into those waters which would form the obvious arena of the naval part of the struggle. It is from this point of view, and not on any narrow or mere colonial principle, that the question of the defence of Canada is to be looked at. Hostilities there imply a general and regular war with America. Under these circumstances an army such as that which we sent to the Crimea would be indispensable, and would probably be transported to North America more easily, and certainly with greater speed, than characterised the conveyance of our troops to the Black Sea



THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO IRELAND: HER MAJESTY EMBARKING AT ROSS CASTLE, LAKES OF KILLARNEY.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 249.

when we made an attack on the smallest end of the extremity of the Russian Empire.

It is, therefore, with some misgiving that we look at the course which her Majesty's Government are at this moment pursuing in reference to the movement of troops to Canada. Outside of the Cabinet, the best-informed among us know nothing to justify an expectation of any aggressive movement on our North American colonies by either of the parties that are now rending each other in the so-called United States. Plain people, who judge from facts and observation, imagine that a country engaged in a civil war of the last-named magnitude of which we have probably as yet formed no adequate idea has sufficient employment for its resources in men and money to render any hostile attempt on a neighbouring territory not merely inexpedient but impossible. We have long ere this learned to place at its true value the somewhat blustering assertion of American newspapers that the United States were ready to declare war, not only against England, but against any number of European Powers that dared to interfere in their quarrel even by the expression of an opinion. Unless, then, our Ministry has some secret information which has been wafted hither by the subterranean current of diplomacy, there seems to be no reason why we should again be sending troops to Canada. On a former occasion when a division was sent out, the answer to the inquiries which were made on the subject was that the military force which was then left there to garrison the fortresses which exist in that country, and that the body of troops then dispatched were only adequate for that purpose; and the reasonableness of this statement was to a certain extent acquiesced in. But that argument cannot apply to the future dispatch of those reinforcements of which, it is stated on authority leave this country in a few days. Something has been said about the probability that in the disturbed and disorganised condition of the United States aggression on the Canadian frontier may be attempted by some of those unattached soldiers of fortune who, over the seas, are designated filibusters. Even admitting the likelihood of such predatory incursions—although there is, we imagine, enough of fighting and opportunity for plunder within America itself to satisfy the utmost exigencies of the filibustering part of her population—that is precisely the sort of attack to resist which the colonists ought to rely on themselves. The line of frontier is far too extensive to be defended by any number of Imperial troops that could be sent from this country for such an object; and its defence can only be maintained by local military organisation, for which the Canadians have always shown a sufficient aptitude and an adequate readiness. In fact, ten thousand British troops in Canada would be useless for defence against filibustering; and if the transmission of a few regiments from this country to Canada-West is intended as a warlike measure—that intention it will appear only ridiculous at a moment when in the United States' armies are at least talked of and called out by hundreds of thousands. Perhaps, however, our Transatlantic cousins, who are at this moment not in the most placable or peaceable mood, may find to use the words of the song, that indicrous point of view, and may convert this puny proceeding into a cause of irritation, the tendency of which might be to bring about the very disagreement and ill feeling between England and the United States which Ministerial nervousness seeks to anticipate and to avert by the most premature and least effective of proceedings. Altogether, the line adopted by her Majesty's Government is at once feeble and impolitic, and smacks strongly of that littleness of idea and narrowness of conception which are inevitably generated by a system of secret policy and of personal intrigue.

But the dispatch of a small additional body of troops is not the only indication of some foregone conclusion in the minds of the Government which influences their policy in respect to Canada just now. At the moment when they are making a proposal for a military leader they appoint a new Governor-General of Canada. And who is he? Naturally, at a time when Ministers exhibit something like apprehension with regard to the safety of a great colonial dependency, one expects that, if it is thought necessary to remove a Pro-Consul who has at least had the advantage of a few years' local experience of the country which he is presumed to govern, the very best administrator that could be had would have been selected to succeed him. If the emergency be as serious as our rulers would apparently have us believe, it would not have been enough to say that reasons of family and what the antecedents of the statesman who has been chosen to fulfil eminent functions in a great colony at what we are bound to take on the implied evidence of the Government as acritical and important juncture. The noble Viscount is an Irish Peer, who was member of Parliament for the borough of Portarlington from 1832 to 1837, and a Lord of the Treasury in Lord Palmerston's Government from March, 1855, to March, 1858, since which time he has disappeared from the political world. But in justice it must be said that he was something more than what has been above stated. He was an admirable, a skilful, and an energetic member of the staff of the Parliamentary "whipper-in," and in that capacity was deemed to be a loss to his party when the fortune of a contested election went against him. We believe that he was esteemed as a man of capacity when he was in Parliament, and those it no doubt that he was regular, and displayed no little aptitude for the delicate and somewhat difficult task of "governing men," so far as the duties of "whipping-in" were concerned. Whether he possesses the qualifications for "guiding the State," and whether his previous political occupation was the best embryo out of which was to spring a full-blown Governor-General, remains to be seen. Lord Palmerston seems to be of that opinion, generally speaking; for he also removed the Earl of Mulgrave from the ranks of the Whippers-in to the Government of Nova Scotia.

On the whole we think, however reluctantly, that public opinion will dissent from the policy adopted by the Government in reference to Canada at this moment. If Ministers are in possession of information which leads them to believe that the safety or tranquility of Canada is menaced they are obviously doing too little in transmitting a few thousand men thither, and are pursuing at least a doubtful course in appointing an untried man to the governor-generalship. If they are acting merely on a vague idea they are running the risk of creating the very danger which at present they have only dreamed of.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Emperor and Empress are still at Biarritz. A letter from that place, of the 2nd inst., says:—"Their Majesties, since their arrival here, take daily rides in the country, one unfailing feature of which is making way for them, happy in witnessing the excellent health of the Empress, the Empress, and the Prince Imperial. Every day the Band of the 2nd Regiment of the line executes symphonies before the palace. A charming hall in each day organised, of which the Prince Imperial appears to be the magnet and to which he and the children are at present, the Empress and Empress looking on with evident pleasure. Yesterday the Queen was visited by a host of aristocratic guests to ask a respite from the heat in the sea-breeze. In the evening a display of fireworks was let off at the foot of the Casino, in the presence of upwards of 2000 spectators."

The *Moniteur* announces the following changes in the diplomatic corps:—The Duke de Grammont, Ambassador at Madrid, will be replaced by the Duc de Grammont, who goes to Vienna. The Marquis de Banneville is appointed to replace the Marquis de Moustier at Constantinople.

Yesterday a telegraph appeared a pamphlet entitled "The Emperor, Rome, and Liberty," which is stated from the same office as the former celebrated pamphlet on Rome, and attributed by the *Times* correspondent to the pen of the Emperor. Whatever be its official or semi-official character may be, it has been the subject of conversation on all sides. The substance of the pamphlet is given thus:—It is impossible to see actually at Rome anything else but a "Cobden" directed against the King of Italy, the Emperor of the French, evidently hostile to liberty, country, and liberty. Such an invective could be tolerated under the French flag. France is about to withdraw her troops from Rome, but her independence of action will be maintained. There is not a single garrison, either moral or material, which has not been offered by the Italian Ministry to the Holy Father, preferred by the Sovereign Pontiff. If the Court of Rome obstinately persist in refusing an appeal will be made to the Roman people. The Emperor will not be the first to draw the sword against Italy. If Count Cavour will but agree to the proposal of a Congress which the Emperor Napoleon called upon to reign, on the following day the French troops will be withdrawn from Rome. The Congress will be called to publish the accordance agreed upon between him and the Catholic Powers with a view to the independence of the Holy See. The concordat will be revised. From the Papacy will not necessarily be its own inspiration. But it will have no cause of complaint, for who will see more clearly than the Pope that the Emperor has acted with the most delicate regard for the Church; if not, let destiny be accomplished. But Rome will not be less be the capital of Italy."

The *Constitutionnel* has an article commenting severely upon the recent speech of Lord Palmerston at Dover, on the ground that some of the remarks of the noble Lord were made in reference to the Emperor and France. M. Michel Chevalier follows suit. At the banquet given by the Paris Chamber of Commerce to the Minister of Commerce on the sitting of the Conseil-General, he declared that France is now united and distracted only by the men who are "animated by the purest of motives," and suggested to be complete "to merge on the side of the latter some Ministers of a great nation, renowned for its love of liberty and progress, which has given a whole host of noble advances benevolent to both parties, and which merited a better reference and a more flattering welcome."

The appeal of M. Mires to the Imperial Court, having occupied considerable time in discussion, was disposed of yesterday week by the Court confirming the decree of the Imperial Court of Aix, which judgment the charge of fraud, and also that of fraudulently appropriating the property of the Caisse des Chemins de Fer, because M. Mires restored them in time. As regards the other charges, the Court concurred in the view of the Court of Aix, and the case was on that account quashed. The speech pronounced by the counsel for M. Mirès, and had caused a great scandal and enormous loss to several individuals, affirmed the sentence of imprisonment. M. Mirès was, moreover, condemned in the costs of the appeal. He makes between 30 and 40 appeals in the Court of Cassation.

The produce from the new wheat now being thrashed unfortunately confirms the apprehensions entertained of a deficient harvest in the greater number of the agricultural districts in France. Such a scarcity as increased importation of foreign corn is observable at Marseilles, Bordeaux, Havre, Nantes, Dunkerque, and Strasbourg.

The *Moniteur* of yesterday week contained an Imperial decree permitting the temporary importation, free of duty, of foreign wheat and corn of any kind, imported into all places, for grinding, under the conditions of the law of July, 1836, and the recent modification of the duties on foreign corn, dated June in June last. The *Moniteur* of Saturday has published a decree extending the provisions of that of the 22nd of August, 1861, to certain piece-go ods and goods containing a mixture of cotton, silk, and hair.

FRANCE AND SWITZERLAND.

The Federal Council has received a note from the French Government stating that the scandalous affair which took place lately on the frontier of the canton of Geneva, on the 25th of August, as a violation of French territory. The note of the French Government demands satisfaction on this account, and indemnity to be paid to those wounded and arrested on that occasion.

SPAIN.

The *Correspondencia Autografa* of Monday says:—"The Cortes will open on the 25th of October. The Speech from the Throne will announce constitutional reforms in accordance with the political views of the Liberal union party."

General Narvaez has been sent to Biarritz to compliment the Emperor in the name of Queen Isabella.

President Geffrard, of Hayti, has paid the indemnity demanded by Spain.

The *Epoca* of Wednesday contains a remarkable article, in which it says:—"In view of the present state of Europe, the Spanish Cabinet has to consider its honourable conditions, in order to allow of the concentration of the Spanish forces." The *Correspondencia Autografa*, in alluding to the above article, says that no resolution has yet been taken on the question, but that it is not impossible that the Government entertain those views.

ITALY.

Baron Ricasoli has issued a circular to the Italian Envoys at foreign Courts respecting the state of affairs in Italy. He declares that the Neapolitan disorders are confined to five of the fifteen Neapolitan provinces, and that they are not caused by political discontent, but by a desire for pillage and murder. The brigands, he says, are paid and armed by the ex-King from his safe retreat in Rome, with the open connivance and aid of the Papal Government. Such facts, Baron Ricasoli maintains, furnish an irrefragable demonstration that "the temporal power is not only condemned by the irresistible logic of national unity, but is become incompatible with the civilisation of mankind, which cannot tolerate acts of brigandage to be prepared in the very centre of the Roman Catholic Church with the connivance an f encouragement of the ministers of him who represents God on earth." And therefore this present conduct of the Pope's advisers will aid the Italian Government in fulfilling its task of "rendering to Italy, and at the same time restoring to the Church, liberty and dignity."

The *Official Gazette* of Monday announces the appointment of Signor Minghetti's resignation, and the nomination of Baron Ricasoli as Minister of the Interior, with the charge, ad interim, of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. The nomination of General Della Rovere to the office of Minister of War appears to have been definitively determined on. Signor Borromeo, Secretary-General to the Ministry of the Interior, has resigned.

M. Bersezio, the new French Minister Plenipotentiary, has been formally received in audience by the King.

News has been received at Turin from Naples announcing that the brigands had been beaten and dispersed at several points, and that their numbers were steadily diminishing. There was every reason to hope that brigandage would be shortly repressed. The anniversary of Garibaldi's entry into Naples is to be celebrated by a fête, to which the Municipality of that city has invited the whole of the army of 20,000 deputies. Bread and flour are to be distributed to the poor on the occasion by the Municipality. The *Opinione* says:—"The squadron "The English fleet, consisting of nine vessels, which cast anchor at Castellamare, has taken its departure, leaving only the Monarch, the sailors from which landed on the 29th ult. to procure provisions. These disappear all the fears which the presence of the English fleet in the Bay of Naples occasioned."

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

The Emperor left Vienna on Wednesday evening for Ischl, and is expected to return on Sunday next, in order to receive the Address of the Lower House of the Reichsrath.

Francis Joseph, in his reply to the Address of the Upper House of the Reichsrath, thanks that body for its confidence and approval, and expresses a hope that the Government will feel, that all the wishes of his people will not die wisdom of his policy.

The Council of Ministers at the Emperor was passed on Tuesday in the Lower House of the Reichsrath. The Polish members abstained from voting.

The Vienna Cabinet is following up the Emperor's dissolution of the Hungarian Diet by dissolving the local councils, which are as refractory as the Diet. On the 30th ult. the meeting of eight counties and the Municipal Corporation of Pesth, have already been dissolved; and the remaining elections in the kingdom will, no doubt, take place the same fate. In Croatia, too, work seems likely to be cut of for the Austrian Ministers; for the Croatian Diet is about to discuss, and will probably pass, a resolution regarding and disregarding the pragmatic sanction of the Magyar Legislature. The Municipality of Pesth has resolved that the municipal officers are not to perform their functions if Austrian civil service measures are employed against them.

The Comitat of Arad has passed a resolution concurring in the protest of the Comitat of Pesth against the dissolution of the Hungarian Diet. It is expected that similar resolutions will also be passed by the other Comitats of Hungary.

RUSSIA AND RUSSIAN POLAND.

Caligonani describes the recent movements of the Emperor and Empress of Russia:—The Emperor arrived at Schwoenley early on the morning of the 23rd inst. At eleven o'clock his Majesty received the 6th division of cavalry with its artillery, and on the following day, after witnessing the manœuvres of the troops, left for the camp. Advices from Odessa announce that great preparations were being made there to receive the Empress Dowager. On leaving Odessa, their Majesties will go to Nicolaiev, where they will be present at the launching of two steam corvettes, and will visit the works of construction now in progress on the Bug. From Nicolaiev they will go to Sakski-Seral, Simpheropol, Sebastopol, and will afterwards stay for some time at the Castle of Livadia, on the Black Sea, which stands on the south coast of the Crimea, built by the late Emperor for the Empress Alexandra, the mother of the present Emperor. Their Majesties will also visit Theodosia, a port on the Black Sea, which is the last possessions of the great southern trunk line of the Russian railways, the town of Kertch, and the Sea of Azoff, at the entrance of the Sea of Azoff.

The latest advices regarding the financial position of Russia continue bad. Silver is with difficulty to be obtained, and the present issue is in a depreciated currency of 72 paris fine to the 84 of the old currency. General business is very dull, and the chief subject of conversation is the probable effect of the emancipation of the serfs. The most gloomy spirit is manifested by the Russian merchants themselves, and those who look for much eventual good, speak of great intermediate difficulties. The harvest in Central Russia is poor. The Baltic has remained on the 12th of August, but the steamboat was not to sail and it was anticipated that it would pass off badly. After the 1st of January, 1862, the attention of the Czar has risen on ten. The present duties for of wood are 75 and 40 kopecks per hundred weight. These duties are to be reduced to 25 and 15 kopecks, while the duties for tea are raised by ten to 81. Petersburg are to be 60 and 30 kopecks per Russian lb. Notwithstanding the difference of duty, it is anticipated that tea from England via St. Petersburg will come cheaper than the overland tea, and this fear was the cause of the sale of the whole of the Mincing Lane 12,000,000lb. of tea are said to be sent via Kiachta annually, partly by caravan and partly by boat, and are usually six months on the road. The railway from Moscow to Vladimir, about half the distance, is now open. The remaining 220 verst, or 146 miles, are in course of construction, and if finished as expected, will be opened for the public next year. There is good steam communication on the Volga, as also on the Caspian Sea.

The Russian Government has just given strict orders to the superior administration of railways to finish and open for circulation, in the course of November next, the whole line from St. Petersburg to Warsaw.

Fresh anti-Russian demonstrations are stilly continued at Warsaw, in spite of the threats and persuasions of the Russian authorities. On Tuesday (in August) the mourning was general, the churches and funeral services were held in the churches and synagogues in memory of the persons who were recently slain by the Russian soldiery at Wilna during popular manifestations on the celebration of the anniversary of Poland's union with Lithuania.

TURKEY.

A grand review has been held at Constantinople in honour of General Colofagine. The soldiers of the forced loan has begun in the provinces. Strong reinforcements have been dispatched to the Herzegovina. A revolt has ratified to the Government. It has commenced operations on Sunday against the insurgents, in dealing with whom he promised that the greatest possible leniency would be used.

Accounts from Ostend state that the King of Prussia was enjoying great health, and that his Majesty was to leave on the 8th to join the Queen at Coblentz.

ALPINE CLIMBING.—A letter in the *Times* from Mr. W. Mathews, the successful ascender of Monte Viso, gives the following account of his ascent:—"Mr. F. W. Jacomb and myself, accompanied by Michel Croz, Christian Almer, and two guides engaged at Pierre Meyer, at the junction of the Val de Valloire and Porcellins, and left a little after 2 o'clock on Saturday last, passed the night at one of the intermediate peaks of the mountain. This, unfortunately, turned out to be not away from the top, as we found on the morrow that we could not reach it without a night's rest. We had unfortunately left my tent at Turin, in order to be as little encumbered as possible. To remove all excuse, I could not resist the temptation upon each, and placed one of Cassin's Alpine umbrellas therein. In the more elevated of the two. The upper day was perfectly cloudless, and it is now compelled the Pennine Alps from Monte Rosa to Monte Blanc, the whole of the Graians, the mountains of Dauphiné, and the Maritime Alps nearly as far as Genoa. The eastern portion of the panorama was marred by the unfortunate circumstance—the exceedingly hot weather which has prevailed here for many months has caused such a haze in the atmosphere that the plain of Piedmont was very indistinct, so much so that we could not see Turin. In addition to this, a provoking thunderbank hung over the edge of the Maritime Alps, and shut out the Mediterranean, which, under more favourable circumstances, would have been visible.

SEPT. 7, 1861.]

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

By the arrival of the Nova Scotian at Londonderry, from Quebec, we have intelligence from New York to the 23rd ult.

BELLIGERENT OPERATIONS.

There has been another panic, real or pretended, among the military authorities at Washington, caused by a rumoured intended crossing of the Potomac by the enemy below Washington, and an advance upon the Federal capital. It said that there was a fleet of launches and flat boats near Acquia Creek, which were to be used in transporting Confederate troops across the river. The Governors of ten States were ordered to send immediately whatever troops they had, whether telegraphed to and on transferred, or not, in squads or companies, as they occupied, armed, uniformed, or not, in squads or companies, as they could best be. These messages caused great alarm in the North, and created much confusion in the ordinary business. The apprehended attack speedily stimulated the recruiting business. The apprehended attack was, however, never made, and the transport fleet vanished into thin air.

There have been some more manifestations of an insubordinate spirit among the New York Regiments at Washington. The Irish Regiment among the New York Regiments at Washington. The Irish Regiment made manifestations which were suppressed with General M'Clellan's usual vigour.

In Missouri there have been two skirmishes favourable to the Federalists. The town of Commerce in the south-eastern portion of that State has been taken and retaken, and a Federal steamer plying on the Mississippi fired into and sunk. General M'Culloch was not killed in the engagement of Dug Springs, as had been reported.

In the territory of New Mexico the Confederates have been active; 1500 of these have compelled the surrender of Major Lynd and a regiment of Federal troops garrisoning Fort Fillmore.

The privateer Sumter, though often reported captured, was still at liberty off Lagunaya, Venezuela. The Venezuelan Government had offered her admittance into port, and had sent a vessel to retake two United States' ships which the Sumter had taken.

THE BLOCKADE.

Commander Hickey, of H.B.M. steamer Gladiator, has complained to Commodore Stringham that the blockade is left open at four points on the coast of North Carolina.

THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

The new cotton crop, about the destiny of which there is so much uneasiness in Europe, is now being picked.

A letter from a well-known South Carolinian in Virginia, dated the 12th ult., says of the condition of the army: "The supplies of clothing are not wanted, but the destitution of the soldiery in clothing and food is terrible; many applications are made to us by men in health, who wish to procure blankets, for the want of which, drawers, shoes, or undershirts. It will require every nerve to be strained by you and ourselves here to meet the exigencies of the fall and winter should the war last over so long."

The Governors of several States have issued proclamations, addressed to the female part of the community, begging them to employ their time in knitting socks for the army, and calling for a subsidy of blankets. The *Charleston Courier* says that the appeal is disapproved through the army, and that over 3000 are ill.

Half of the colleges in the South have suspended operations, the students having enlisted for the war.

WESTERN VIRGINIA.

On the 20th ult. the Wheeling Convention passed an ordinance creating the new State of Kanawha, out of 26 counties. The boundary, as fixed, includes thirty-one counties of the Trans-Alleghany region of Virginia. A provisional government was appointed, and the people of those counties to come in, if they desire, by the vote of a majority polling ten counties to provide for the election of delegates to a convention to form a constitution. On the 21th proximo the question "For a new State" or "Against a new State" will be submitted to the people for their votes. Attorney-General Bates highly disapproves of the policy of dismembering the State of Virginia, because in counternances a policy of dismembering the State of Virginia, because in counteracting the ordinance of secession was contrary to the Constitution. The Administration desired that the birth of the new State should be consummated only by the assent of the loyal people of Western Virginia should continue to maintain the position they were the true Government of Virginia, so that the Federal Government might seem to be fighting under the additional sanction of the State Government.

WASHINGTON.

Secretary Seward has issued an order establishing a passport system for foreign travel. No person will henceforth be allowed to go abroad from a port in the United States without a passport, and no one will be allowed to land in the United States without a passport from a Minister or Consul of the United States; or, if a foreigner, from his own Government, countersigned by some Minister or Consul. This regulation is not to take effect in regard to vessels now about to depart until a reasonable time shall have elapsed for it to become known in the country from which they proceed.

Numerous petitions from the Federal prisoners at Richmond have been received by the President praying for a recognition of the Confederate Government as belligerents so far as to allow of the exchange of prisoners. The President is, however, firmly opposed to doing any act which shall have the appearance of recognising the Confederates as either States or nations.

In order not to give ground for any retaliatory proceedings, no trial of privateers, nor any prisoner captured by the Government on a charge of treason, will take place until the conclusion of the contest.

THE NORTHERN STATES.

The Federal Government had arrested at Philadelphia Mr. Piere Butler (the husband of Fanny Kemble), William B. Reed, the late U. S. Postmaster-General in China, and several other prominent citizens, for holding treasonable intercourse with the enemy.

Mr. Russell's description of the flight from Bull Run had been republished in the principal Northern journals. The *New York World* calls it "graphic and truthful," and the organ of the Secretary sent him a letter of good fare, but editorial comments on the character of the affair are looked upon with less favour.

A persecution of the peace-party newspapers has suddenly sprung up. In Portland (Maine), Concord (New Hampshire), and Easton (Pennsylvania), the materiel of peace-party newspapers has been destroyed. The Harrisburg (Penn.) *Patriot* editor has had his office forcibly entered, ridden on a rail, and forced to take an oath that he would write no more articles opposed to the war. In New York the *Day Book* and Brooklyn the five journals in favour of peace have been persecuted by the grand jury of the district as guilty of treason. One of these journals is a Catholic organ, The *Freeman's Journal*, on one of the Presbyterians, has been seized in New York for a virulent article on the war, which means a "virulent" article in favour of peace. The office in Philadelphia of the *New York Daily News* has for similar reasons been suppressed, and the United States' Marshal for Connecticut on the arrival at the mail train from New York, seized every copy of this journal, including all its Southern and Western circulation. Similar proceedings have been taken against the *Hartford Courant*, Connecticut.

The Democratic party in the United States refuses all offers of union with the Republicans, but is hopelessly divided into a war and peace section. They seem generally to condemn the suspension by the President of the writ of habeas corpus.

Prince Napoleon and suite have passed through Cleveland and Detroit on their way to Lake Superior. At the latter city he was to be the guest of General Cass.

The Bank of England notes reported in our last to have been seized on the person of a Mr. Scrill, a passenger to New York by the Persia, and supposed to be an agent of the Confederate Government, turn out to have been Bank post bills, of no value without Mr. Scrill's endorsement.

COMMERCE AND FINANCE.

The export of breadstuffs from New York to France begins to be large.

The Boston banks will only take 10,000,000 dollars instead of 15,000,000 dollars of the new loan, as at first agreed upon by the Boston negotiation at New York. The New York banks immediately assumed the subscription for the extra sum.

In the year ending June 30, 1861, California exported—of wheat, 3,305,114 bushels, and of barley and oats, 694,000 bushels more.

LATEST NEWS FROM ABROAD.

The following telegrams were received at Mr. Reuter's office yesterday (Friday):—

ITALY.—Turin, Sept. 5.—The *Opinions* of to-day says:—"The dispatch of fresh troops to Naples is solely caused by the fatigue which the troops there have to undergo, and not by the augmentation of brigandage, which is almost entirely at an end."

Naples, Sept. 5.—The *Pungolo* of to-day publishes news from the frontiers announcing that a band of 500 brigands had set out from Velletri in the direction of the province of Terra di Lavoro.

AUSTRIA.—Vienna, Sept. 5.—The Lower House of the Reichsrath has resolved that the Government fail for the reform of the administration of justice.

HUNGARY.—Pesth, Sept. 5.—The Royal Commissioner has been summoned by the Hungarian Chancellor to appoint and to dismiss municipal functionaries, to himself assume the administration of the Comitat and of the Royal Free Cities, and to proceed to the election of a Diet at Debreczin. The Hungarian Chancellor declares at the same time, however, that the Emperor has no intention of suspending the Hungarian Constitution.

Temesvar, Sept. 5.—An insurrectionary movement has broken out among the Roumains at Lugos. No details as yet known.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

The Convocation of Canterbury was yesterday week prorogued by the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Travers Twiss, to Wednesday, the 23rd proximo.

On Thursday week, being the twentieth anniversary of its consecration, the parish church of Leeds was reopened, having been thoroughly repaired.

The reopening of Fressenhall Church, Suffolk, after its rebuilding, took place on the 29th ult., the nave and porch, mainly at the cost of Mr. Brooke, of Ribbon Park, took place on the 23rd ult.

The foundation-stone of a new Presbytery church and schools was laid last week in the parish of St. Leonard, Bromley, Middlesex, of which Mr. John Walker, M.R.I.A., is the pastor.

The Archbishop of York has been presented to the Rev. E. T. Sylvester, from the parishioners of Huntingworth, on resigning the curacy, out to the Rev. Robert B. Rolfe, M.A., from the parishioners of Sutton, Yorkshire.

The Bishop of London held a confirmation at Lucerne on Sunday. His Lordship was met at the Mont Cenis. The Bishop's Confirmation tour will last about six more weeks.

On Thursday, Aug. 22, the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells consecrated the new church of St. Mary Magdalene, Bathwick, erected by special services, on the completion of the work of restoration commenced in the autumn of 1859.

The Ordination which had been intended by the late Lord Bishop of Durham to be held on the 22nd of September next, is postponed, in consequence of the lamented prelate having left his first Ordination at Chirstmas.

The Bishop of Lichfield will hold the quadrennial Visitation of his diocese according to the following arrangement:—Monday, Sept. 23, Lichfield Cathedral; Tuesday, Sept. 24, Mary Pillatres, Walsall; Thursday, Sept. 26 the Collegiate Church of Wolverhampton; Wednesday, Oct. 2, Stoke-upon-Trent.

UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—Two scholarships at Durham University, of the annual value of £50, are vacant, and will be open to competition to students in arts. The examination will begin Oct. 15.

The transcribing of the scholars at St. Paul's School is unavoidably postponed till the 10th of September.

The Rev. Dr. Jeune, Master of Pembroke, has been appointed to the Head Mastership of Repton Grammar School, Derbyshire, vacant by the death of the Rev. Dr. Wilson.

The Queen's Scholarship at the University of the Welsh Collegiate Institution at Llandovery.

There was a numerous meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in the Round-room of the Dublin Rotunda on Tuesday, which was attended by the Archbishop of Dublin, the Bishop of Down, Dr. Whateley, M.P., and the Bishop of Oxford, who spoke at great length. In the course of his speech the latter said that Rev. Dr. Jeune, Master of Pembroke, at the meeting were offered to the Archbishop and the Bishop of Oxford for their acceptance, and the valuable request given to the society. The resolution was carried by acclamation.

PREFERENCES AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Rectories*: The Rev. J. Cole to St. Thomas Exeter; Rev. W. A. Cornewall to Macon, Hereford; Rev. W. De Quetteville to Brinkworth; Rev. W. J. Hall to Ashton Keynes; Rev. J. Hall to Ashton Keynes; Rev. J. Tilson to Bedford, Leicestershire; Rev. F. H. Jeune, Pembroke, Oxford, to Repton, Derbyshire; Rev. R. K. Cobbold to Bermer to Gorleston, Norfolk; Rev. H. Gilling to Pickhead, Somersetshire; Rev. R. Hall to Bishop's Cleeve, Gloucestershire; Rev. J. Hall to Christ's Hurst to Holy Trinity, Guildford; Rev. J. Hall to Newton Purcell, Oxfordshire; Rev. J. Hall to Shelton. *Curacies*: Rev. R. A. Cobbold to Long Melford, Suffolk; Rev. J. Dyer to Ashton Keynes; Rev. W. Hall to Bishop's Cleeve; Rev. J. Richardson to Saxmundham, Suffolk.—*Deaneries*, &c.

The Brazil mail announces several mercantile failures at Rio, one of which is said to be for £1,000,000.

THE FIRE IN THE BANK OF ROCKALL BANK.—The *Irish Times* supplies us with the following information respecting "The Fishermen's Friends," described in our last number as "a floating light-ship and watchment":—"The Rockall Bank was until known comparatively few years since both to the Dutch and to the Irish fishermen, who frequented the neighbourhood of the Dogger Bank which were called at Govan; the magazine's shop, near the Rockall Bank, which was called at Govan; the magazine's shop, near the Rockall Bank, which was called at Govan; the magazine's shop, near the Rockall Bank, which was

NEW FLOATING-DOCKS AT BRITANNIA, NEAR NEATH. GLAMORGANSHIRE.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

OPENING OF NEW DOCKS IN GLAMORGANSHIRE.

THE new floating docks at Britonferry, two miles from Neath, and forming a portion of that port, were opened on Thursday afternoon, the 22nd ult. They were commenced eight years ago by the late Mr. Brassel, and have just been completed, at a cost of £160,000, in a most efficient manner, by the contractor, Mr. Ritson. There is a wharfage of twenty-three acres, and a frontage of some seventeen acres. The machinery was erected by the firm of which Sir William Armstrong is the head; and there are three hydraulic machines for the use of the dock, three hydraulic machines for the use of the dock, three hydraulic cranes in docks for supplying coal, and a ballast crane in the tidal basin.

Business was entirely suspended in the borough of Neath on the opening day, and a procession of the Corporation, harbour commissioners, directors of the South Wales and Vale of Neath Railway Company, Freemasons' Order, and trading inhabitants, the members' neighbourhood, formed rank of the town and neighbourhood, formed to Britonferry, at the mouth of Swansea Bay, where the new floating docks are erected. There were accompanied by the 2nd Glamorgan Artillery, the 15th and 17th Glamorgan Rifles, and the celebrated Cyfarthfa band. The first shipment of coal took place at two o'clock, when the artillery fired a Royal salute, and, singular to say, a Yankee built ship, the May Benson, 500 tons, received the first cargo for the Great Eastern, lying at Liverpool. A public breakfast took place at three o'clock, when two hundred sat down, under the presidency of Alexander Cubbleston, Esq., the Mayor of Neath; J. S. Cope, Esq., town clerk, officiating as vice. H. H. Vivian, Esq., M.P.; A. S. Ayrton, Esq., M.P.; Admiral Warde, and other influential local men, supported the chair. Although the weather was unfavourable, the attendance was great. The Annie Vernon, 800 tons, lay in dock, and, with the other vessels, was gaily decorated on the occasion.

THE BISHOP ELECT OF GLOUCESTER AND BRISTOL.

THE Rev. William Thomson, D.D., Provost of Queens' College, Oxford, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, and preacher of Lincoln's Inn, has been appointed to the Bishopric of Gloucester and Bristol, rendered vacant by the translation of Dr. Baring to that of Durham. Dr. Thomson entered at Queens' College, Oxford, as a commoner, in 1826. In 1827 he gained a scholarship, and took his B.A. in 1830. In 1842 he published "An Outline of the Laws of Thought," which has gone through five editions, and has been reprinted in America, and which gave him a very high position among logicians. In 1843 he proceeded to the degree of M.A., and successively became Fellow, Tutor, Dean, and Bursar of the college. In 1849 and 1855 he was appointed select preacher, and in 1853 Bampton lecturer, and the crowded church at each of his sermons proved how much his lectures were appreciated by the University. The course was published in 1851, under the title of "The Atoning Work of Christ." Dr. Thomson, according to "Crockford's Clerical Directory," also published several pamphlets on "An Open Colloes Rest for All," "Scriptural Teaching the Safeguard against Crime," "The Law and the Gospel" (the two last assize sermons), "The Transfiguration." On the resignation of Dr. Baring, now Bishop of Durham, he was appointed Rector of All Souls', Langham-place, and shortly afterwards was elected provost of Queens' College. In 1856 he proceeded to the degree of B.D. and D.D. In 1858 he was elected preacher to the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn, an office of high distinction. He has also been for three years one of the chaplains in ordinary to the Queen, and has recently published a volume of "Lincoln's Inn Sermons." Dr. Thomson is a delegate of the University press and also of the Museum. In 1853 he married Zoë, daughter of Mr. J. H. Skene, British Consul at Aleppo.

Our Portrait of Dr. Thomson is taken from the "Church of England Photographic Portrait Gallery."

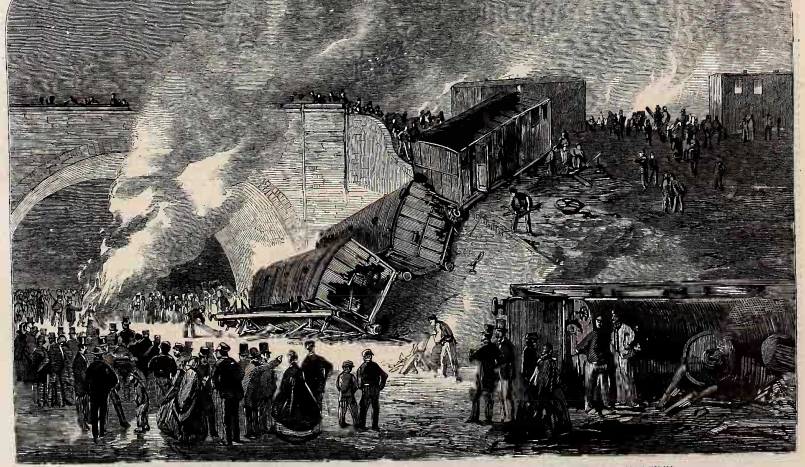
DR. THOMSON, BISHOP DESIGNATE OF GLOUCESTER AND BRISTOL.

ANOTHER FEARFUL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

WHILST a Coroner's jury is inquiring into the causes of the recent fatal accident on the London and Brighton line a collision, nearly as terrible in its consequences, has occurred on the Hampstead Junction Railways—a line which, with the North and South Western branch, connects Kew with the North London Railway running into the City. This line, which has been opened within the last two years, joins the North London at Camden-road station, and passes thence through Camden-town and Kentish-town, by Hampstead, and so on to Kew, where it runs close to the South-Western line, over which passengers wishing to proceed to Richmond are conveyed without a change of carriages. The Hampstead Junction line is much used by goods' traffic from the City to Kew, Richmond, and Twickenham, and on Sundays and Mondays throughout the summer season not only do the ordinary trains ply well, but there are excursions constantly.

On Monday there were two or more special trains to Kew; and it was to one of these the dreadful accident occurred, the details of which we subjoin.

In its course from the Camden-road station of the North London Railway the junction line is curved in several places, and passes close to the rear of the houses till it crosses the Carlton-road, in Kentish-town. It then enters the fields, and for about a quarter of a mile runs at the back of the houses on the east side of Carlton-road, and between them and the main road through Kentish-town, which leads to Highgate rise. A few hundred yards further on in the Hampstead direction is the Kentish-town station, the first on the line after it leaves Camden-road. The Hampstead station is about half a mile beyond the Kentish-town. From Hampstead to the point at which the line crosses Carlton-road it forms an arc of considerable level. The collision took place at some dozen yards nearer to the Kentish-town station than a bridge over what is at present a path from Carlton-road to the Kentish-town road. Down to this bridge from the town and the rails are laid on a road supported by brickwork arches, which are about 35 ft. high. From the bridge to the Kentish-town station there is an embankment of about the same height, and from the Kentish-town



FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT KENTISH-TOWN, ON THE HAMPSTEAD JUNCTION LINE—SCENE OF THE DISASTER ON MONDAY NIGHT.

station to Hampstead a deep cutting. The company is at present erecting an extensive coal depôt adjoining the Kentish-town station, and a train of trucks is engaged daily in bringing up ballast from Bushey for making the siding which is to lead from the main line into the coal-shed. When these trucks deliver their ballast they proceed up the line to the bridge over the pathway before referred to. At this point there is the usual apparatus for shunting them in on the down line, and they return to the Kentish-town station, and so on to Bushey.

On Monday evening, at about twenty minutes past seven o'clock, the men in charge of the ballast-train had delivered their loads, and proceeded on the bridge, on which they were busily engaged, when a passenger-train was seen to be coming up at a rapid pace along the line from which the ballast-train was moving slowly. The driver of the latter had lighted his lamps, and when he saw the other train approaching he waved a red light and shouted. The driver of the former in his turn blew his whistle, but the precaution was in vain. About half the trucks of the ballast-train had crossed to the down line, and about midway it was met by the passenger-train. The screams, as witnessed from the fields below, was terrific. Immediately the engine had struck the trucks, and shivered them into atoms, it leaped from the rails with a sort of half-pull, half-bound, and, with one hound to a distance of fully half a mile, and rolled down the embankment on its own side of the line with a hideous dull sound and one or two frightful screeches. The carriages which followed ran on a few feet, but just at the spring of the bridge the hinder part of the engine right over it was followed by four carriages in which were a number of passengers. The first two carriages jumped clean into the line of rails, they lay on their sides, one over the other. The next came with its end upon the second of the two carriages which had broken off from the train in this manner, and when the train came to a standstill this third carriage remained poised in the position in which it had fallen upon the others. Its coupling-irons not having broken, it dropped the fourth carriage half over the side of the bridge, in which position it remained half suspended, but with its hind wheels still on the rails.

The inhabitants of the neighbourhood instantly ran to the spot. The moans of the dying, the cries of the wounded, and the lamentations of those who missed their relatives, were to be heard on every side. The ends of the first two carriages had been broken by the fall, and several of the passengers were at once pulled out. They were in a state of bleeding to a frightful extent. In some instances it was impossible to recognise a face, feature, and the unfortunate sufferers could not utter a word. There were a great many young children and babies in the train, and the screams of several of them were to unrending in the extreme. "Mother!" "Mother!" "My child!" "My child, my infant!" were cries that assailed the ears from every direction. Many women, on being released from the carriages, fainted away, or fell into a perfectly listless swoon. At the time the passengers who had escaped with a whole limb, or had received only slight bruises, were running frantically down the embankment; and terrified women and men were throwing themselves over the fencing and into the fields, regardless of where they did come to them so that they got out of the line of the fated train. The engine by on its side, still puffing, and with steam rushing from its pipes. Near it was a second-class carriage, the inmates, who had fallen with it. He seemed much injured, and was carried off to an hospital.

By this time it was getting quite dusk, and necessarily there was the additional element of confusion added to those others that contributed to make the scene such as has been rarely witnessed on our railway collisions. The families residing in the neighbourhood sent for doctors and conveyances for the wounded. Many of the latter were taken to the cards of the residences of medical men, but others requested to be allowed to lie in the fields, if only a drop of water could be procured for them. In this dreary manner some of the dead and maimed lay. A strong body of men from the Kentish-town and Camden-town police stations arrived, but the number of cabs and waggons on the ground was but at eight o'clock it was dark and no gas near. Light was all important, and the results of the break which had fallen over were set to be. There was a cry that some of the passengers were missing. Search was immediately instituted. The line was gone on its side, pulling out its steam carriages were hanging in a position that made them appear as if they were just about to fall to the ground; and, most melancholy of all, from under the first carriage that had come over the bridge were seen visible the head of a man and the arms and arms of another. The police and others at once set about attempting to extricate them who remained inside; but a lifeless body was all that was taken out. They had already been half an hour in a carriage that had fallen some 35 or 40 feet, and over which lay another that had come down with the full weight from the same height. The roof and sides of the passenger-train were much scalded and battered. The engine of the ballast-train remained on the line unmoved by the collision, and none of the men in charge of it appear to have been injured.

The train the return journey of which has brought desolation and sorrow to so many homes consisted of nine carriages and a carriage beside the break-van which followed the engine. It is stated that the engine and seven officers and inspectors of the London and Brighton of the North London Company.

There were many thousands of people collected in the fields and up the embankment at each side of the bridge. Two or three of the smashed carriages formed one monster fire that shot up for it rose to an immense height. The wounded lay here and there awaiting assistance. Men were engaged in dragging corpses from under wheels and axles, and from out of carriages, and laying them on the grass embankment. Gentlemen and ladies carried water-cans, bottles, and other vessels, and were seen giving liquid drinks which the wounded eagerly drank and asked for. Many ladies ran about with linen for the doctors to bandage the wounded; and themselves assisted in the kind office. The police men with their batons kept a good look for fear there was anything the injured to the cabs, vans, and carts, which were now drawn up in a line to the bridge, according and to Kentish-town police-station. Here the women, and children were running with lamps and lighted candles to what, without the slightest exaggeration, may be termed a field of carnage.

At the time of our going to press the number of killed on the spot and during conveyance to hospitals was twelve, of whom three are joined injuries in every degree these are reckoned nearly a hundred.

The coroner's inquiry into the fatal accident on the London Chatham was formally opened on Wednesday. The jury, in the first instance, proceeded to the different hospitals to view the bodies of those who had perished, and they were then conducted to the scene of the catastrophe, which they carefully surveyed. Subsequently they received evidence as to the identity of the unfortunate sufferers, and the inquiry was then adjourned till Friday (yesterday).

We give an illustration of the scene of this disastrous event—upon very critical and public grounds. It is not our custom to minister to any morbid taste for the delineation of horrors; but in the instance we believe that no means should be left untried to open the minds of the people of this country the now obvious and absolute necessity of legislative and administrative interference in the conduct of railways. Fully admitting the principle of self-government in the conduct of our affairs, and deprecating, as a rule, an organised system of Government, interwoven in undertakings which are the result of private commercial genius and the natural issues of our national wealth, yet, when it has been clear that the management of railway companies is such that it is inadequate to the due safety of the lives of those who commit themselves to its care, the question arises whether it is high time for legislation to create responsibility somewhere. At present responsibility is as shifting as a quicksand, and it is impossible to fix it on any person or body upon whom pay huge of a heavy penalty for the awful fatal regularity at this period of the year accidents (as they are constantly designated) occur on railways, and more than one case of excursion-trains, accompanied by absolute slaughter of passengers, and we have lists of killed and wounded that read like bulletins of great battles. Coroners' inquests follow, in the course of which practised legal ingenuity is allowed to turn personal or corporate responsibility into a will-o'-the-wisp, which evades the most active pursuit, and in the end perhaps some wretched engine-driver—if one survives—or some miserable pointsman or signalman, has a verdict of manslaughter recorded against him; the money of the shareholders is appropriated to pay a certain amount of compensation—in the case of excursionists, probably computed at a minimum rate—and the matter passes out, the limbs of nine-days' wonders, leaving the system exactly where it stood. It is evident that the only part of the traffic of railways which is exceptional and requires the most accurate and careful supervision—viz., excursion trains—is the least attended to. These trains, with their almost countless passengers, are wedged into the ordinary traffic, and it is left to the discretion and the more or less skill and sensitivity of mechanical officials to guide them in and out of the way of the usual occupants of the lines; so that their safety often, if not always, depends on a single contingency which may be estimated by comparison with a hair's breadth. The matter has really come to this, that if private enterprise cannot provide, and cannot, in the strict sense of the term, be made responsible for the safety of persons for the convenience of whom tory have a practical monopoly, we must give up this branch of the theory of self-government and substitute for it the despotic authority of a Government department.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Sept. 8.—Fifteenth Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY.—Corporation Reform, 1839.
TUESDAY.—Battle of Assaye, Mahratta War, 1803.
WEDNESDAY, 11.—Siege of Delhi, 1857. Moon's first quarter, 1h. 19m., p.m.
THURSDAY, 12.—Fifty-four lost in the Central American steamer.
FRIDAY, 13.—Charles James Fox died, 1806.
SATURDAY, 14.—Duke of Wellington died, 1852.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 14, 1861.

Day of Week	Morning.							Evening.						
	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.
Monday	1	0	1	30	2	0	2	30	1	30	2	0	2	30
Tuesday	2	0	2	30	3	0	3	30	2	30	3	0	3	30
Wednesday	3	0	3	30	4	0	4	30	3	30	4	0	4	30
Thursday	4	0	4	30	5	0	5	30	4	30	5	0	5	30
Friday	5	0	5	30	6	0	6	30	5	30	6	0	6	30
Saturday	6	0	6	30	7	0	7	30	6	30	7	0	7	30

NEW BOOKS RECEIVED.

Speeches, &c. in the Debate on the Management of the Affairs of India, during the Recess. Edited by A. Hendriks. Smith, Elder, & Co.
Sermons. By D. H. Wheeler, D.D. Smith, Elder, & Co.
Handy Book of Parliamentary Library Lists. By Thomas Byerley. Smith, Elder, & Co.
Memory of Angus Reach, with Selections. By Dr. Hogg. Hamilton, Adams, & Co.
Lectures on Education. By H. G. Hodgson, Worksop.
Lectures on Mathematical Subjects. The Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick Pollock, Bart. Macmillan & Co.
Lectures on Physical Subjects. By Professor Tyndall. Longman & Co.
Memoir of the Chevaliers, Knights, and Knighthood. By W. Bullock. Kent & Co.
Memoir of the Chevaliers, Knights, and Knighthood. By W. Bullock. Kent & Co.
Memoirs of an Unknown Lady. Hamilton, Adams, & Co.
Military Memoirs of Wardlaw. By Gordon Rhoss. Two volumes. Smith and Elder.
Old Scottish Regiments. Published by the Scott Knickerbocker Museum. By E. Lockwater. Smith and Elder.
Poems. By Lord Lytton. Two volumes. Routledge and Elder.
Sermons in the Illustration of the Autumnal Months. By Rev. Thomas Dale. Bell & Daldy.
Sermons. By Rev. Charles Kingsley. New Edition. Revised by J. H. Parker. Longmans.
Sermons Preached in Lincoln's Inn. By C. L. Lewis. Saunders, Richardson.
Sermons. By Rev. J. Vaughan. Seeley & Co.
Sermons Preached in the Parish Church of Clayton Wilson." Rest and Co.
Sermons Preached by the late Lady Mary Wortley Montagu. Third Edition. Vol. II. H. Rest and Co.
The Life and Letters of Capt. the Hon. E. Herbert, Scots Fusilier Guards. By Alexander M. Kenneth. Smith and Elder.
The Life of Napoleon III. Smith and Elder.
The Life of Napoleon III. Smith and Elder.
Theories. By Martin F. Tupper. Routledge and Elder.
Travels.
Universal History of the Queen of Heaven. Under Tents. XV. Edited from Rare and Unpublished Manuscripts. By Rev. Charles Kingsley.
Wheeler's Narrative of War and Wonder in Jest. By L. Hendry. Butterworths.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1861.

THE speech of Mr. Fairbairn, the new President of the British Association, if it could hardly lay claim to Cicero's definition of eloquence, "to speak appropriately to the point," is, at any rate, assert its right to be distinguished as a masterly resume of all the recent achievements of science, or of what has come to be technically called "applied science." It is singular that in an age of science and progress the blind superstition of the vulgar should receive such a remarkable check-dation; but so it is. Planetary influences are reckoned among the list of medieval superstitions; but here we are reminded of recent discoveries, in connection with the triple or quadruple atmosphere of the sun, which modern science has discovered to be the cause of the phenomena of this planet. We are told that We are glad that the interior of Africa has received prominent attention. Here—as we have ever held—is an unreaped field ripe for the sickle, and wanting nothing but husbandmen. The new era in naval warfare was not likely to escape such an eye as that which belongs to Mr. Fairbairn, but we have little or nothing more than what all candid scientists men have said these many months past—we are really only "feeling our way." Government took a quarter of a million at the close of the Session in behalf of fire new-breed frigates—of these, three have just been ordered from firms of recognised standing, and some concession has been made to the unquestionable results of the experiments on Mr. Jones's targets by an increased inclination in the sides of the ships in question; but it is remarkable that nothing is being, or even spoken of, as being done in the way of the orders in question, other orders have come out for experiments at Shoeburyness which will go to the very root of the question whether the sides of such vessels as that wonderful structure now lying at Greenhithe are really capable of resisting the impact of the heaviest shot. We shall soon be build our ships first and test their principles afterwards. We are not singular, however. Has the armour of the Glolre or the Normandie ever been subjected to the hammering of an Armstrong at six hundred yards? We venture to answer, very confidently, in the negative.

The proceedings of coroners' inquests, are necessarily slow, and in cases like those under investigation in connection with the frightful disasters at the Clayton Tunnel and on the Hampstead Junction Line unusually tedious, for obvious reasons. So many witnesses have to be summoned from every quarter, so many surveys and views have to be made, so many documents to be ferreted out and produced, so much questioning and cross-questioning is allowed—for a coroner's jury is not supposed to be bound by the same code of rules which controls its cognate body in a nisi prius case—that double or treble the time is required for arriving at a conclusion which would suffice an ordinary—and hungry—jury under any other circumstances, so that we may have yet to wait some time for a verdict even on the first of these two catastrophes. Enough, however, has been eliminated, so far, to hear out fully the remarks we ventured last week. The traffic on the Brighton line has increased from two millions and a half in 1846 to nine millions and a half in 1860, and the same single pair of lines does duty still for a full fourfold traffic!

The register of contagious cases was started. Two monstrous fires, in which commercial produce in the east of London suffered greatly, have been followed by one which for some hours threatened a heavy blow at all literary interests. That exceedingly narrow lane on both sides of which cluster numbers of our leading publishers, whose warehouses are stored with a very inflammable kind of material in the shape of books, bound and unbound, has been the scene of one of those sudden and mysterious outbursts which for the nonce appear to baffle all experience and all official vigilance. Happily, a calm night and unwearied exertions of the fire brigade succeeded in arresting the disaster in time; but the opinion of the most experienced officers of that brigade present is that, had there been a strong wind blowing from the prevailing quarter, no exertions in their power could have saved the Row. Why are the booksellers past up in such a dangerous trap as this?

Fas est et ab hoste doceri is a trite old saying, but the lovers of progress in the newly-constituted kingdom of Italy would do well to discard from their minds all thought of such a principle. Their cause, if it have any reality in it at all, means freedom from ancient trammels, and anticquated entrahments, and the inauguration of an era of light and liberty. The ruffianly hands who profess to promote the reactionary movement, and boast of support from the ancient centre of Christendom, have been held up to universal execration as the perpetrators of deeds at which humanity shudders. That there exist a powerful provocative to retaliation we do not deny; but the Piedmontese will do well to remember that their one is to distinguish the tactics of their movements in behalf of liberty from those of their opponents in favour of despotism. They must submit to the one bond rule of criticism, which judges all alike, and the massacre at Portelandolfo will not serve to advance their cause even with their truest well-wishers. True, the attempts to upset the recognised state of things are, happily, only be one sinking into nothingness; but the cause is the same, and unremitting to require the introduction of tactics worthy only of a desperate and unscrupulous enemy.

Had any one hinted some twelve months back at the possibility of the United States being the next arena for the display of the antiquated resources of martial law, suspension of habeas corpus, and the passport system, he would have been met with a shout of derisive laughter. We have lived, however, to see these things as living, tangible facts. They are excused and apologised for as politically necessary contingents to the exigencies of the occasion. It is amusing, however—rather sadly so—to look up the way—to see the New Country driven to avail itself of the long-despised weapons of the Old World. Meanwhile, every one is anxiously inquiring "What next?"

The great event of the week is becoming a singular aspect. Reports give a good crop to the Southern States; they are elevated with their military successes; and there is an idea abroad that they mean, to keep, instead of trying to find, a market. This view of the matter complicates the state of things explained by our last week's issue in a way which is disquieting to attempt to force the so-called blockade if the Southern men will not sell when they have done so? We venture, however, to think that the full facts are as yet but imperiectly understood in the South. They evidently rely on their superiority in quality. We have reason to think they are reckoning without their host.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of Colonel Benjamin Riley, formerly of Cork, afterwards of Gibraltar, and late of Allahabad, East Indies—at which latter place he died on the 22nd of February last—bequeaths property in that country—was administered to the London Court on the 31st of last month by the surviving executor, the Hon. and Rev. George Denison, Archdeacon of Taunton. This gallant military officer, who was Colonel of the 6th Regiment of Foot, and Companion of the Bath, was married twice. His last wife survives him, and has left leaving some legacies to relatives and other persons—to the three daughters of her husband by his former wife, Mrs. Mary Whelan, Mrs. Riley appropriates residuary legatee of the Colonel's estate.

The will of Hans Caldwell Sloane (Mrs. Bathwell, widow, of Westhorma Park, Middlesex, who died at Sydenham on the 11th ult., was executed on the 8th of the same month. She nominated Captain George John Power and Henry Lee, Esq., executors, to whom probate was granted on the 20th ult., the personal estate being sworn under £140,000, and the real property at £16,000. The popular and brilliant vocalist, whose successful career so prematurely terminated by death, has left the bulk of her property to the following manner:—After making provision for her mother by a life interest in £10,000, she bequeaths £5,000 to her brother, Hans Sloane Caldwell, Mrs. Catherine Daly; and to Miss Agnes Rose, granddaughter of the late bishop of Limerick, £1,000. She has also remembered Captain George John Power and Henry Lee, Esq., executors, to whom probate was granted on the 20th ult., the personal estate being sworn under £140,000, and the real property at £16,000. The popular and brilliant vocalist, whose successful career so prematurely terminated by death, has left the bulk of her property to the following manner:—After making provision for her mother by a life interest in £10,000, she bequeaths £5,000 to her brother, Hans Sloane Caldwell, Mrs. Catherine Daly; and to Miss Agnes Rose, granddaughter of the late bishop of Limerick, £1,000. She has also remembered Captain George John Power and Henry Lee, Esq., executors, to whom probate was granted on the 20th ult., the personal estate being sworn under £140,000, and the real property at £16,000. The popular and brilliant vocalist, whose successful career so prematurely terminated by death, has left the bulk of her property to the following manner:—After making provision for her mother by a life interest in £10,000, she bequeaths £5,000 to her brother, Hans Sloane Caldwell, Mrs. Catherine Daly; and to Miss Agnes Rose, granddaughter of the late bishop of Limerick, £1,000. She has also remembered Captain George John Power and Henry Lee, Esq., executors, to whom probate was granted on the 20th ult., the personal estate being sworn under £140,000, and the real property at £16,000.

The Danish Diet is convoked for the 5th of October next.

An agitation has been recommenced in the West Indies for the abolition of the Danish Sound dues, and one or two vessels have sailed.

Several steam-boats are building at New York, to ply on the Mississippi.

The Vienna journals announce the arrival there of M. Richard Wagner, to direct the rehearsals of his new opera, "Tristan and Isolde."

The Minister of Commerce has ordered the lighthouse at the Landing in the Bois de Boulogne to obtain from Dieppe the quantity of seawater necessary for an experiment in connection with the electric light there.

The House of Assembly at Nassau have appropriated £1500 towards the carrying out of a contemplated steam packet communication between Nassau, Inagua, Turk's Island, Hayti, and Jamaica.

Mr. Paget's sheep Dorset, which has won every prize that could be awarded to it, has been again upheld and crowned at the Devon Cattle Show. The whole of the offices and crew are saved, and the Imperial Cattle Show and other public doings will be continued.

The fourth General Conference of Evangelical Christians was opened at Geneva on Monday. The first of these conferences was held in London twelve years ago, the second in Paris in 1855, and the third in Berlin in 1857. The present conference is numerously attended, and some distinguished Englishmen are present, as well as Christians in different countries.

An ingenious smuggling trick was practised a few days ago near Lille. Some boys were in a cherry orchard on the frontier line into Belgium. There a man attached to the douane stationed at the other side of the boundary line threw his cap quite round, and the boys quickly returned into France without paying duty on their cherry.

DISCOVERY OF GOLD IN THE VALLEY OF SASKATCHEWAN.—Letters from the Red River colony, in the Hudson's Bay territory, announce the discovery of a valuable goldfield, by a party of American miners from California, in the north branch of the Saskatchewan. Two Californian gentlemen have recently arrived at St. Paul's, Minnesota, with a considerable quantity of gold, collected by themselves, along the upper waters of the Saskatchewan, and they describe the yield and quality of the metal as promising to be quite equal to that of British Columbia, which supplies the opposite flank of the Rocky Mountains, and may therefore reasonably be inferred to be of a similar geological character, while it is known to be situated by streams which have a common origin in the same auriferous range with the northern tributaries of the Saskatchewan.

THE COURT.

ARRIVAL OF HER MAJESTY AT BALMORAL.

The Queen and the Prince Consort, accompanied by Princesses Alice and Helena and Prince Alfred, arrived at Balmoral at three o'clock on Saturday afternoon.

Her Majesty and the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, Princess Alice, Princess Helena, and Prince Alfred, left Montrose Abbey at noon on Tuesday for the Killarney Railway station. Mr. and Mrs. Herbert, the Misses Herbert, and Lord Castlerosse attended the Queen to the station, where a large party of the nobility and gentry of the neighbourhood were assembled to take leave of her Majesty. The Royal train left Killarney at a few minutes past one, amidst the cheers of the assembled crowd. At the Kingsbridge station, in Dublin, her Majesty was received by the Lord Lieutenant. The Queen entered one of the State carriages and proceeded through the principal streets of the city, which were densely crowded, to the Westland-row station. In the meantime the Prince Consort with the Prince of Wales, Princess Alice, and the Lord Lieutenant. In the carriages that followed were the Prince of Wales, Princess Helena, Prince Alfred, and the ladies and gentlemen in attendance. Upon her arrival at Kingstown her Majesty was received by Sir Robert and Lady Emily Peel, General Sir George Brown, and the members of the household of the Lord Lieutenant. The Prince of Wales and his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant remained to dine with her Majesty, returning to Dublin at half-past ten o'clock. The Royal yacht got under way at a little after four o'clock, and arrived at Holyhead at half-past eight on Friday morning. Lieutenant-General Sir G. Wetherall, K.C.B., commanding the Northern District, and Rear-Admiral Erskine, paid their respects to her Majesty. The Hon. Owen Stanley went on board the Victoria and Albert to place his carriage and horses at her Majesty's disposal. The Prince Consort and Prince Alfred, with Earl Cowley and Colonel the Hon. Sir C. Phipps, K.C.B., went at eleven o'clock, by special train, to Carnarvon, and visited the ancient castle. Thence their Royal Highnesses went to Bedgelert, returning to the yacht by a quarter past six o'clock. In the afternoon the Queen, with Princesses Alice and Helena, drove to the summit of Holyhead Mountain, and returned thence to the Stack Lighthouse. In the evening, Earl Granville, Viscount Sydney, Lieutenant-General Rochfort, Lieutenant-Colonel Bruce, C.B., the Hon. C. Bingham, Captain the Hon. J. Denman, and Captain Christian, had the honour of joining the Queen's dinner party. At nine o'clock her Majesty and the Prince Consort, Princesses Alice and Helena, and Prince Alfred, attended by Lady Churchill, Mrs. Hodgson, Victoria Stuart Wortley, Miss Hildyard, Lieutenant-General the Hon. C. Grey, Colonel the Hon. Sir C. Phipps, and Dr. Jenner, landed at Holyhead and entered the railway carriages. A guard of honour of the 1st Royals was drawn up upon the pier at Holyhead, the train immediately started en route for Edinburgh, and the Royal party proceeded through the carriages to Balmoral, where, as already stated, her Majesty arrived at three o'clock, after realising the almost incredible feat of accomplishing within the cycle of a single day a visit to each of the four divisions of the United Kingdom, Wales, England, Ireland, and Scotland.

The Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood joined the Royal train at Forfar, and attended her Majesty, as Secretary of State, to Balmoral, in succession to Lord Elcho.

On Sunday the Queen and the Prince Consort, Princess Alice, and Prince Alfred attended Divine service at the parish church of Crathie. The Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting were in attendance. The Rev. A. Anderson officiated.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by Princesses Alice and Helena and Prince Arthur, drove out in the neighbourhood of Balmoral. The Prince Consort, accompanied by Lord Wallscourt and Captain Wood, went out grouse-shooting on the moors of Monaltrie.

On Tuesday the Grand Duchess Highness of Hesse-Darmstadt has hired of the Princess Alice) arrived on a visit to her Majesty. Her Serene Highness the Princess Hohenlohe has also arrived at Balmoral.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, having nearly completed his course of military instruction at the camp at the Curragh, will shortly proceed to the Continent, for the purpose of visiting the Court on the Rhine. After paying a short visit to the Crown Princess of Prussia, the Prince will join his Royal parents for a few days at Balmoral, previously to returning to Cambridge.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince de Joinville, the Comte de Paris, and the Duc de Chartres sailed for New Yorkon Saturday in the Canard steamer Africa.

The Duchess of Hamilton arrived at Hamilton House on Monday from Paris, and has since left town to join the Duke and the Marquis of Douglas in Scotland.

The Earl and Countess of Winchilsea have returned to Eastwell Park, near Ashford, from a short visit.

The marriage of Lady Julia Villiers and Sir George Woolhouse took place at St. Peter's Church on Tuesday morning, at a quarter before ten o'clock. The service was read by the Dean of Worcester.

Dr. Caryl, the Pope's special physician, died at Rome on the 22nd ult., at the age of eighty. He was born in 1792.

A communication from Biarritz states that the Empress and Imperial Princes are still there but are strenuously denying the report. It is impossible to get a bet at any price. Bathing in fancy costumes appears to be the main amusement of the visitors. The only other event of interest mentioned is the mode for the continuation of the bullfighting at Bayonne this year.

FIRES.—On Wednesday week a fire broke out in Turin which was not extinguished until after the destruction of a large amount of property and loss of fifteen lives. The source of the conflagration was a furniture warehouse at the corner of the Via Montebello.—A violent fire broke out, on the night of the 27th ult., at Ingouville, in the Rue Montmorency close to a powder-magazine. Several thousand sacks of corn were destroyed, and it was only owing to activity on the part of the firemen that there was no explosion of the powder-magazines.—Another fire broke out a few days ago at Beverley, destroying the dwelling-house of Mr. Cunningham, in which all the flames were mastered in time. For the last fortnight a vast forest, situated in the mountains of Monte Alto and Alva, has been burning, and the top of the fine existing until the whole forest is consumed.—The brush-wood covering one of the hills over the town of Lezay, in the south of France, had continued burning for sixty hours. It presented the appearance during the night of an ocean of fire. The inhabitants of the neighbouring villages hastened to the spot to prevent the fire from extending to a valuable wood. It was extinguished after very great labour.—A fire broke out on the 24th ult. in the cellars of a house in Bridge-street, Sunderland, which destroyed the property. The inmates had a narrow escape from suffocation.—Another fire broke out on the 25th ult. in the premises of Mr. Hall, ironmonger, Stockton-on-Tees, which destroyed the property. The inmates had a narrow escape from suffocation.—Another fire broke out a few days ago at Beverley, which destroyed the dwelling-house of Mr. Cunningham, in which all the flames were mastered in time. For the last fortnight a vast forest, situated in the mountains of Monte Alto and Alva, has been burning, and the top of the fire existing until the whole forest is consumed.—The brush-wood covering one of the hills over the town of Lezay, in the south of France, had continued burning for sixty hours. It presented the appearance during the night of an ocean of fire. The inhabitants of the neighbouring villages hastened to the spot to prevent the fire from extending to a valuable wood. It was extinguished after very great labour.—A fire broke out on the 24th ult. in the cellars of a house in Bridge-street, Sunderland, which destroyed the property. The inmates had a narrow escape from suffocation.—Another fire broke out on the 25th ult. in the premises of Mr. Hall, ironmonger, Stockton-on-Tees, which destroyed the property. The inmates had a narrow escape from suffocation.

COUNTRY NEWS.

The freedom of Forfar was on Thursday week presented to Lord Airlie and Colonel Kinloch.

A new and spacious building for the Glasgow Mechanics' Institution was formally opened yesterday week.

The Caledonian Railway branch to Granton was formally opened on Tuesday week, and is now ready for mineral traffic.

Two students, named Alexander Milne and Alexander Grant, were drowned while bathing, at Aberdeen, a few days ago.

A boy aged five years, son of a labourer at Hurcliffe named Page, was suffocated last week from a pea stacking in his windpipe.

Lord Hastings has given leave to his tenantry on the Melton Mowbray estate to kill hares and rabbits.

On Tuesday, Mr. Charles Merchant, one of the inspectors of the revenue police on the Midland Railway, was run over and killed, by a train at Melton.

Mr. Hugh Smith is appointed Consul-Agent for the United States of America for the Island of Cuba at Santiago de Cuba, in the room of Mr. Mason, deceased.

The *Hereford Journal* mentions the case of a man named Price, living at Bishopstone, who has attained the age of 107 years, and is still active, hearty, and capable of walking a distance of ten miles.

On Monday night, the steamer Prince Consort ran into the Annann, a well-known yacht, plying off Ryde. The yacht went down some 40 or 50 fathoms, but fortunately all on board succeeded in escaping in the boats.

The London Estates Court, Ireland, has dealt with a 3,200,000 acres of land—one-sixth of the area of Ireland—in which it has given a Parliamentary title; and the purchase-money distributed amounts to £20,000,000.

The strike in the iron trade in the north still continues, and 7000 men are reported to be off work in one concern alone, the Consett and Stanhope Company, in the Consett district, Durham, and in the case of puddlers, 6d. per ton, and in the case of rollers 10 per cent.

An excursion-steamer, the Lady Dufferin, of Tyndarmore, on the South Ferry, was returning on Thursday se'nnight, when, on the very mainsail of Skidmore, it ran off the rails and upset over an embankment. The vessel was completely capsized, but no lives were lost.

Lady Mildmay, whilst visiting the stables at Hackfield, Hoxton, on Tuesday week, with Mr. H. Mildmay, rode one of the horses to be broke her leg and otherwise injured her. Sir Henry and the groom were likewise kicked about the face and severely bruised.

Hallebury College, with its consecrated chapel and its estate of 85 acres, was sold yesterday week for £19,200; and Addiscombe, with its estate of 120 acres, and the mansion and chapel of Sir Robert Peel, for £27,000. The National Freehold Land Association is said to have bought both lots.

During the recent excursion of Mr. Cook's party to Paris, a large number of fresco paintings were discovered on the walls of the new and splendid Church of the Trinity, in the Rue de Clichy, and the talents of the architect, they were all obliterated before copies of them could be taken.

An Exhibition of Industrial and Decorative Art, under the auspices of the Manchester Athenæum, will be opened early in November next. Her Majesty contributes largely, sending shields, vases of Sèvres china (two vases, valued at 1000 guineas each), and a dessert service. Lord Ward and others have agreed to contribute. Mr. Marjoribanks, M.P., who possesses a most valuable collection of pictures, has promised to lend a number to constitute some of his rarest pieces.

During the past season, an immense number of Irish and others have proceeded from the metropolis into the hop-picking districts. In addition to the ordinary traffic, during the harvest and hop season, the Brighton railway on Sunday, the South-Eastern Company running four special trains in a force of the Sabbath, and the London, Chatham, and Dover, by the Sheerness bridge station at five o'clock on Monday morning, completely filled, and many long trains left the metropolis.

The new low-water landing-pier constructed by the South-Eastern Railway Company at Folkestone was cast for the first time on Sunday, in the presence of the directors, officers, and a large number of visitors. Hitherto the South-Eastern Railway Company have run their Boulogne boats to and from the old tidal pier, Folkestone Harbour, which is dry at low water, when the tide did not serve at convenient hours for landing or embarking at the new pier. Now the boats will be able to start and arrive at any hour at altogether from Folkestone.

THE HARVEST PROSPECTS.—The seventh annual harvest festival was held at Bessle, Norfolk, yesterday week. The weather was glorious, and the day was observed as a general holiday throughout the district. The town, as soon, presented by several visitors, attended Divine service, and afterwards adjourned to the pretty meadow in front of the mansion, where a substantial meal had been provided for them. In the course of the afternoon addresses were delivered by Mr. Hudson, the managing agent and principal promoter of the festival, and other gentlemen. After the visitors had been gathered together for tea a meeting of the whole was got up in the open, and during which the party returned to their homes, highly delighted with the day's proceedings.—A special service of thanksgiving for the harvest was held in Bellingham Church, Ocon, on Sunday evening, in addition to the usual morning and afternoon services. The church was crowded by a congregation of 1000 persons, decorated with sheaves of wheat and barley.

VISIT OF LORD PALMERSTON TO SHORNCLIFFE AND HYTHE.—On Tuesday Lord Palmerston paid a visit to Shorncliffe Camp (where he reviewed the troops), and to the practice-ground of the Hythe School of Musketry. His Lordship arrived at Folkestone from Walmer Castle, where he took horse, and, along with the Right Hon. W. Cowper, rode along the high road to Shorncliffe. Here he was met by Major-General Sir Colin Campbell, the General Officer commanding the Shorncliffe Camp, and by his staff. Lord Palmerston and Mr. Cowper, with Sir Colin Campbell, rode to the ground of the Hythe School of Musketry, and there the whole of the military road, seconded to the duties, where Lordship was received by Colonel Hamilton, the commandant of the school. He inspected marched past, and afterwards went through several evolutions. His Lordship expressed himself highly pleased with what he saw, and as soon as the review was over Lord Palmerston rode up to one of the Armstrong guns and, after examining the breech-action, loaded and discharged it at the gun and his shot and shot. After lunch his Lordship proceeded to Hythe, where he also inspected the Musketry Establishment, and the practice was fired and watched, with the same interest he had given to everything during the day, the shooting of pupils at the butts. Lord Palmerston also witnessed experiments with Captain Norton's rifle-balls for exploding sawdusts of gun-powder. His Lordship left Hythe for Folkestone at about half-past three.

THE CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—Thisociety has just completed its fifteenth annual meeting, which was held last week at Haverfordwest, under the presidency of Mr. Owen Stanley, member for the borough. Excursions were made every day to the most remarkable and important remains, and on the last day the members visited Pembroke Castle, which was under the seals in the South of Gower, as the peninsula running west of Swansea is called, and the Great Cross Stone, Parkmill, Penmaen Burrows, castles and churches, and the great Celtic monument known as Arthur's Stone, and the ordinary business meeting was held in the afternoon. Letter by skimming and a large number of other gentlemen and ladies, were received with primary honours. His Excellency the Bishop of St. David's, Lord Dynevor, and other gentlemen had selected the ancient cemetery of North Abbey as the most appropriate place for the interment of the body of Mr. Owen, who, by the bounty of the society, and the number and interest of the various monuments in Archæological science, and the untiring energy with which he worked out the most agreeable meetings ever held by the society. Among those who took part in the ceremony were Lord Dynevor, Mr. Owen Stanley, Sir Thomas Phillipps, Sir John Harding, the Queen's Advocate; Mr. Octavius Morgan, M.P.; Mr. Wynne, of Peniarth; Mr. Bruce, the historian of the Roman Wall; Mr. Freeman, Rothwell, Clark, Franks, Margetts, and Stevens.

THE CHOLERA IN SPAIN.—A correspondent of the *Irish Times* states that, some time ago Captain Sydney Smyth, who had been long in the Spanish service, and was the brother-in-law of Mr. Disraeli, and Robert Smyth, of Ferrihill Castle, Westmeath. The building was totally destroyed, and the whole of the valuable furniture and effects consumed. The correspondent adds:—"Immediately after the destruction of the building, Mr. Smyth and his family left the neighbourhood, and the place, by whose means actually remained since the 21st of July, successfully opposing all the attempts of the insurgents to take it. Captain Smyth is a native of Westmeath, and possesses himself, and furnished with a formidable supply of stones and missiles from the battlements, which they kept up for a long time. Finding that it succeeded for more than a month in defying the power of the civil authorities, they had recourse to stratagem. In their endeavours to take the castle, which it was found impossible to do without a certain loss of life. The only persons he allowed to go out were the servants who brought provisions, by whose means succeeded for more than a month in defying the power of the civil authorities, they had recourse to stratagem. In their endeavours to take the castle, which it was found impossible to do without a certain loss of life. The only persons he allowed to go out were the servants who brought provisions, by whose means food was conveyed to him. It was proposed to render him insensible by mixing opium with his drink, and then securing him; but the attempt was not more successful than several other stratagems which resulted also in failure. At one time he seems to have entertained the intention of escaping, and making his way to his former residence; but the consultatory took such effectual measures as to frustrate his object, withdrawing the boats from the neighbourhood and guarding the roads—in fact, subjecting him to a regular siege. The number of police engaged in watching him on one occasion amounted to thirty, accompanied by the county inspector, a sub-inspector, and sufficient magistrates; but all their efforts proved fruitless until one day last week, when only-inspector Kirkland and his party succeeded in capturing him. He is now in comfortable quarters, and remains in his keeping of further vengeance against his brothers."

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

The appointed business of the thirty-first anniversary of this association commenced on Wednesday morning, when the members were summoned to meet the Mayor's parlour in the Townhall, Manchester—Lord Wrottesley presiding. The two Vice-Presidents are the Earl of Ellesmere, the Bishop of Manchester; Lord Stanley, M.P.; Sir Philip Egerton, Bart., M.P.; Sir Benjamin Heywood, Bart.; Thomas Tayleur, Esq., M.P.; J. A. Turner, Esq., M.P.; John Dugdale, Esq., and Joseph Whitworth, Esq. The local secretaries are—R. D. Darbishire, Esq., Alfred Neild, Esq., Arthur Ransome, Esq., and Professor H. E. Roscoe, of Manchester. John Phillips, Esq., Reader in Geology in the University of Oxford, General Secretary for the meeting.

The general committee held its first meeting in the Townhall, at one o'clock, for the election of retiring officers and the appointment of such as were to preside before that body. Lord Wrottesley presided. The meeting was very numerously attended.

The minutes of the last meeting having been confirmed,

Professor Phillips read a report from the Council, which was ordered to be entered on the minutes.

Professor Phillips also read a letter from Professor Walker resigning the office of secretary. On the motion of General Sabine, seconded by Dr. Robinson, of Armagh, a vote of thanks to Professor Walker was passed for his eminent services which he has rendered to the association. Mr. W. V. Harcourt then moved that the recommendation of the Council be adopted, and that Mr. Hopkins be appointed to the office of secretary. Sir R. Murchison seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Kinnaird, the assistant treasurer, read the financial report, from which it appeared that the balance in the treasurer's hands was the Pitchford, which, referred, to the 3rd of September, 1861 (including a balance of £719 17s. 6d.), amounted to £2000, and the payments to £1280, leaving a balance of £719 17s. 6d. Mr. Kinnaird stated that the stock of the association was worth £3019; the books, valued, according to the estimate of Mr. Clowes, at £50, were also mentioned at £1000; making the total value of the assets of the association £4069 17s. 6d.

Mr. J. P. Gaskell moved the adoption of the report of the New committee, which was ordered to be printed.

The parliamentary report was also adopted.

The report of the Mathematical section, read by Dr. Brewster, Sir J. Paxton and Colonel Sykes were appointed members of the parliamentary committee.

On the motion of Professor Hodgkinson, seconded by Dr. Alexander, a section of physiology was constituted.

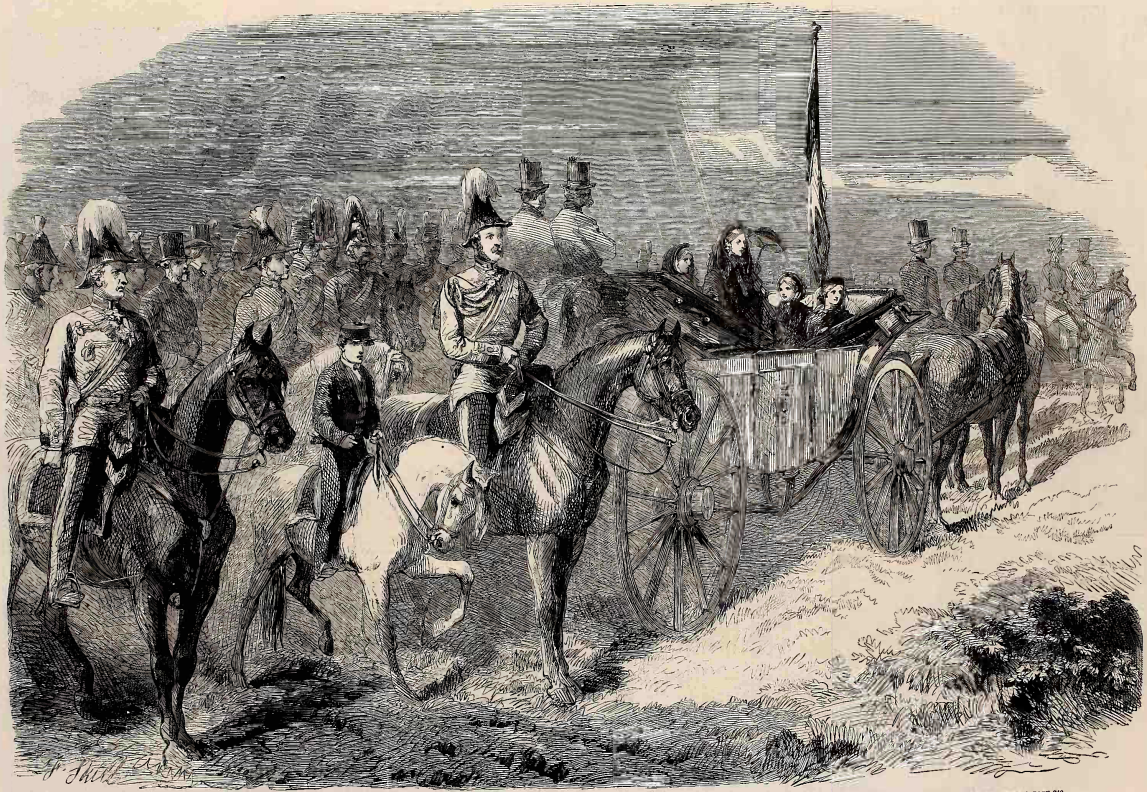
Lord Wrottesley then read the list of sectional officers and the names of the committee of examination, after which the meeting adjourned. Regulations have been issued for the admission of the public to the meetings.

The first general meeting of the association was held at eight o'clock in the evening in the Free-trade Hall, which has been tastefully prepared and decorated for the various meetings and soirées which will take place during the week. The chair was occupied by Lord Wrottesley, President, and Sir Roderick Murchison, F.R.S., who delivered an able address to a very large and enthusiastic assembly. The address was followed by a statement of the arrangements made by the local committee for the soirées, exhibitions, and evening lectures during the meeting of the association in Manchester.

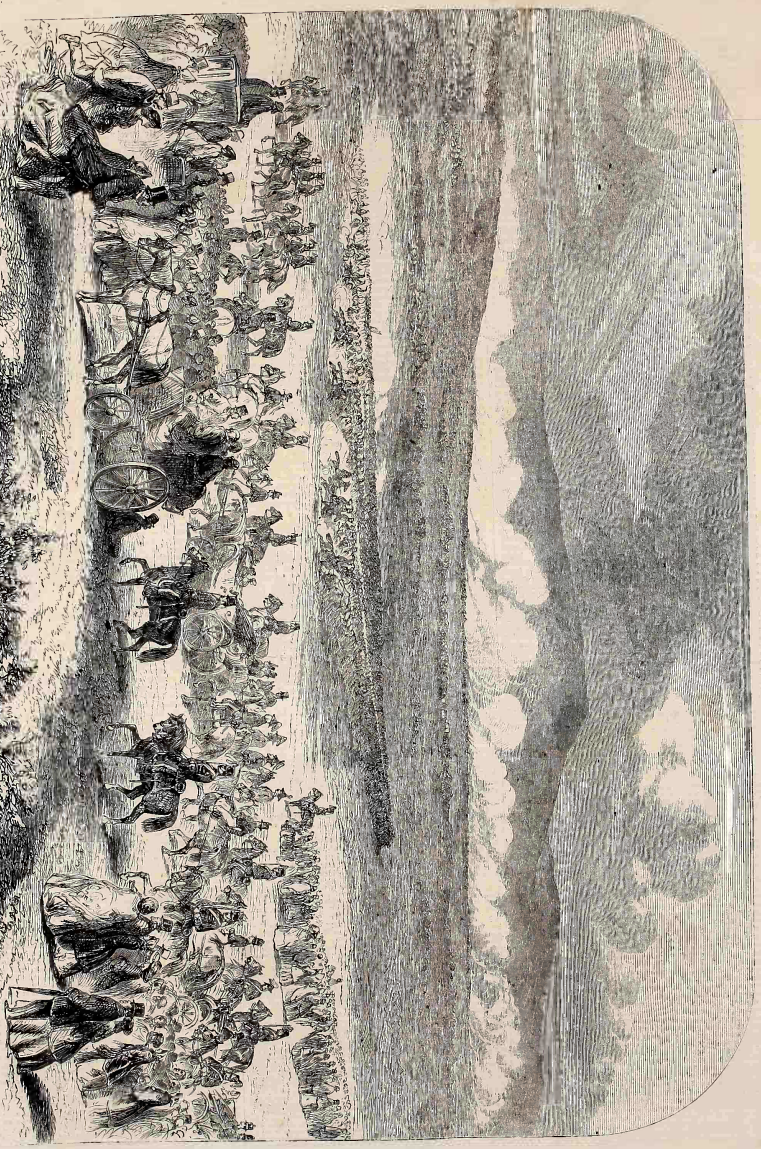
There will be an exhibition in the Royal Manchester Institution, open free-of-charge, of the various specimens of the photographic art, which will be organised by the Manchester Photographic Society.

At Owen's College there will be exhibitions most completely illustrating the history and progress of the cotton manufacture.

A collection of the room in which the chemical section will meet at Owen's College there will be exhibited a collection of the great colour and acid of the chief manufacturers of South Lancashire. It will include blocks of alum chemical manufacturers of South Lancashire. It will include blocks of alum chemical manufacturers of South Lancashire. It will include blocks of alum chemical



THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO IRELAND: HER MAJESTY REVIEWING THE TROOPS ON THE CURRAGH OF KILDARE.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 243.



THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO IRELAND.—REVIEW BY HER MAJESTY ON THE CURRAGH OF KILDARE—CHARGE OF CAVALRY—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE SUPPLEMENT PAGE 245

ART IN GERMANY.

(From our own Correspondent.)

COLOGNE, Sept. 2.

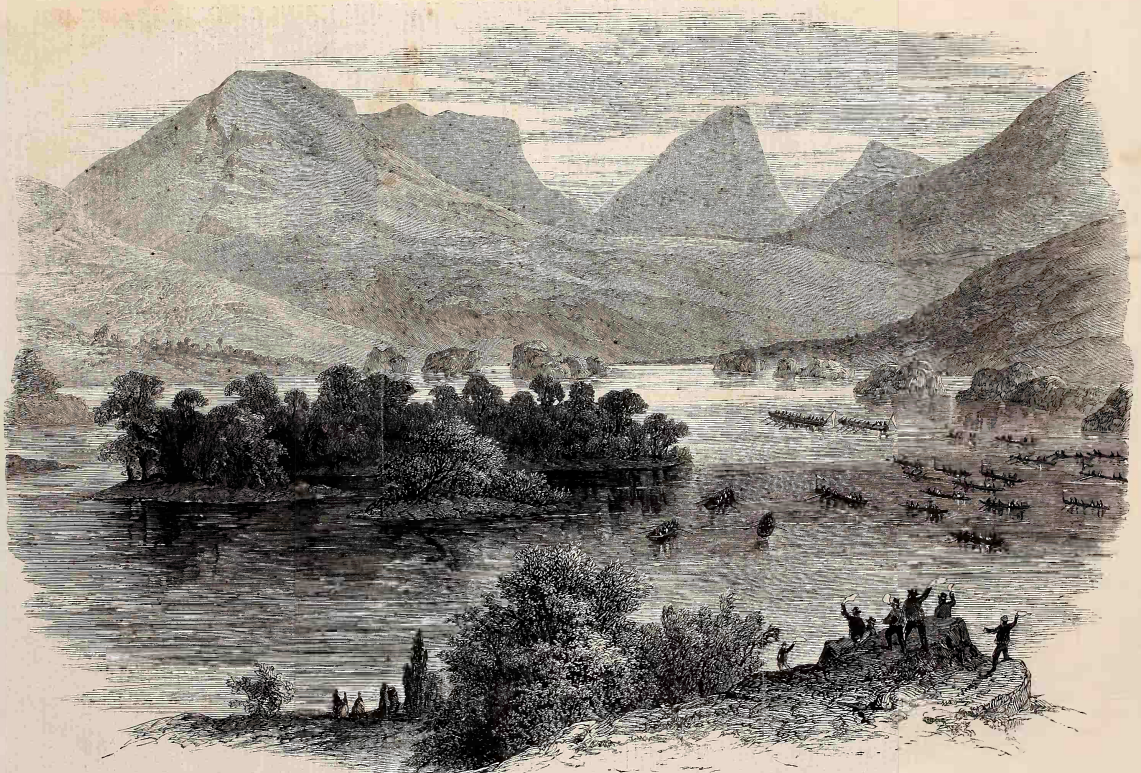
In the tourist is astonished at the scale of art-production in Belgium, as displayed in the exhibition at Antwerp, of which I gave you a brief notice in my last letter, he will find the Germans well to the front in the same branch of intellectual culture. The new Museum, built on the expense (about £50,000) of the late M. Wallraf-Richartz, opened on the 1st of July in the present year, the generous donor was living died a few weeks previously. It is a spacious Gothic building, evening three sides of a square, and containing eighteen or nineteen apartments of various dimensions (according to the nature of the works to be exhibited), on the basement and first floors respectively. A noble corridor, sometimes connecting two, and sometimes all of these chambers, besides intermediate compartments of smaller dimensions, are now filled with the productions of modern German art, of different schools, in sculpture, oil-paintings, water-colour painting, cartoon drawings, engraving, &c.—full upwards of 1500 works—the remaining half dozen rooms being occupied by the noble collection of pictures of the early Cologne and other Rhenish schools, the magnificent gift to the city of the patriotic founder of the building. The result is a mass of art-treasure, which it would take a week's continuous inspection duly to appreciate. For my own part, I may say that, having devoted three entire days to the task, I find myself still at a loss to do justice to its varied constituent materials, though I have seen enough to impress me very strongly with the genius of the people that could produce such a display.

Unquestionably first in attractiveness, as it is in point of character, is the early Cologne school of painting, a school the existence of which until very recently was almost wholly unknown, even in Germany, and of which can form but a very inadequate idea from the few mediocre examples which a few years ago were the utmost efforts of the works which we see in the Cologne Museum, a proof of a revival of genius on the banks of the Rhine almost simultaneous with that accomplished in Italy by Raffaelle and Correggio and Michael Angelo. Examples of the school, which, though not aided by the promptings of classic art, evidenced a wide degree of power in the hallowed traditions of religious art, and a followship of nature as sagacious and truthful as that in Italy itself. In the use of colour, also, the artists of this school—few of whose names have yet come to light—display a knowledge and mastery of those which mark the best schools of Flanders and Italy, their works appearing lighter in tone, softer and luminous in light and shade, and richer in quality, after a lapse of four or five centuries since their production. "The Virgin and Child," seen, by Master Wilhelm, in the cathedral, is a pleasing devotional character in the heads. "The Last Judgment," by Meister Stephan (1190), is a marvellous combination of the wildest conceits—some of them loathsome. An elaborate picture of the freedom of thought and the innate love of satire of these mediæval times, we see the coarse-jokes of the monk and confessor and the cardinals in abject terror, meeting terrible retribution, in company with usurers, robbers, and other wrongdoers, at the hands of the Archangel and his myrmidons. Of a somewhat later date is a picture to be a matter of a female saint, in which we remark a fine character of dignity and reality, and in the face of the saint, and expression not unlike in the figure of the executioner, who is in the act of striking the fatal blow. "The Death of the Virgin," by Stephan, of the same date, and that of Early Dutch school (1400—1362), is a masterly work. The resigned expression of the Virgin, the anxious and admiring regards of the divines who surround her bed, are admirable studies from nature. There are groups of angels and knights kneeling in adoration. In the latter the armour and a cuirpet are treated with the effect of illusion. But we must not be beguiled longer by the pictures of extreme past, and must proceed to those of a more recently-departed age, when Cornelius, Hetsch, Schick, and others (two of whose works are exhibited) prepared the way for the new style of art, which has become modified, in many of its phases, as we shall see, we must look to German painting as it is, in the hands of living artists of different schools.

In the present exhibition the plan has been adopted of classifying the works of artists of various schools in separate compartments—a system which at once facilities reference and admits of the subject of inspection by affording the ready means of contrasting the peculiar characteristics of the native manner of each school. This part of Germany speaking generally, may be considered to be divided into two great schools—that of the Northern, and that of the South. The works of the former are the most numerous, and comprehend those of artists of Berlin and Düsseldorf (parent schools), of Dresden, Hanover, Frankfort, Hamburg, &c. The southern schools are that by Munich, comprise those of Vienna, Weimar, Stuttgardt, &c. The great centre between Munich and Düsseldorf is the champion of the southern and northern schools respectively. Contrasting the two in the most essential, we find the school of Munich aiming chiefly at the higher subjects of history, including sculpture and landscape, under an ideal mode of treatment, genre subjects being the exception. That school, on the other hand, devotes itself chiefly to Nature, under its various modes of presentment: landscape, domestic life, &c., with occasional excursions of historical, religious, mythical, and poetic art. In their mode of execution the artists of Düsseldorf are freer, and more correct than those of Munich, where a more severe and scholarly mode of treatment prevails. The latter is generally upon the other schools, which are of secondary importance, but start at the head of the works of the two great parent schools, giving afterwards some passing remarks upon the other schools.

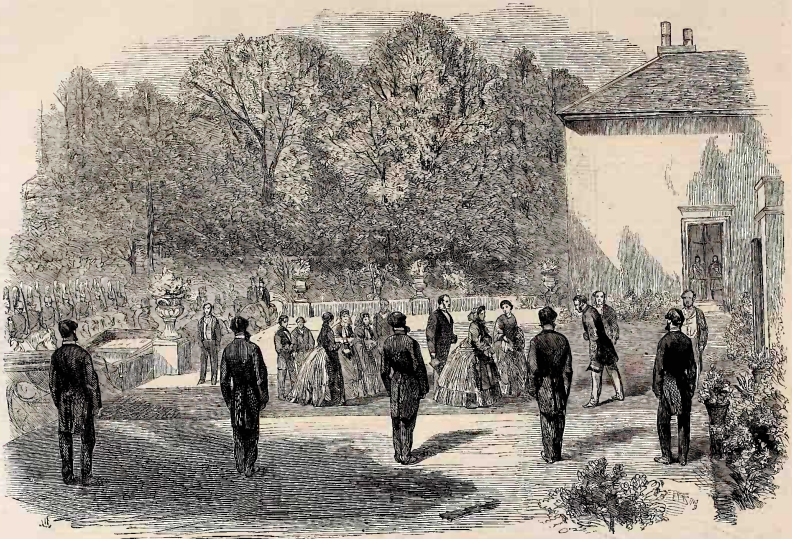
Düsseldorf school comprises the works of a great many of another. The leading sculptural painter of Düsseldorf, if not of Germany is Carl Müller, whose drawing and modelling are of the most refined order, whilst his touch has all the delicacy and purity of the Italian school, when the mind was the vehicle of scriptural illustration. He exhibits a "Holy Family," a subject which he expresses and treats with great skill displayed in the grouping, which is upon the principle of a double inverted pyramid, the upper pyramid consisting of the seated figure of the lower of the Madonna and Child on the one side, and St. Elizabeth and the little St. John on the other. The colouring is most harmonious. In genre Knaus justly takes the leading position, and has a European reputation. "De Spieler" (The Gambler), painted in 1851, has nicely been sung-song, and surprising, for character and truth. It is a

wed tower; sometimes it was a grip of the fingers' ends in a fissure and the lateral shifting of the whole body in a line parallel to the crack. Many times I found myself with my feet higher and my head lower. Always the exercise of the human arm is truly wonderful, and never before this day was I so deeply impressed with the marvellous combination of strength and flexibility in this member of our frame. The glimpses of the summit which we obtained, after three hours' climbing, inspired the whole party with renewed ardour to continue. But when, at the last, and our hopes seemed still towered close and distant in the end of six hours, the summit still towered close and distant in the heaven above us, our feelings became considerably damped. The constant and frequent expenditure of mechanical force began to tell upon us all. Wenger complained of his lungs, and Macdonald and Stapp were lame. Hadow had a bad heel, and I myself had swelled and stupid knees, which I somehow knocking about. I, however, kept close with Macdonald, who, finding that the exertion had produced on myself last the cellular tissue, and I felt along that, in case of should be compelled to call a halt, and I felt along that, in case of should be compelled to call a halt, and I felt along that, in case of sudden emergency, I had a fair notion of getting on myself. Macdonald spoke of Bennon's self-control, and once, on observing that I was suffering from the exertion, he had produced on myself last the cellular tissue

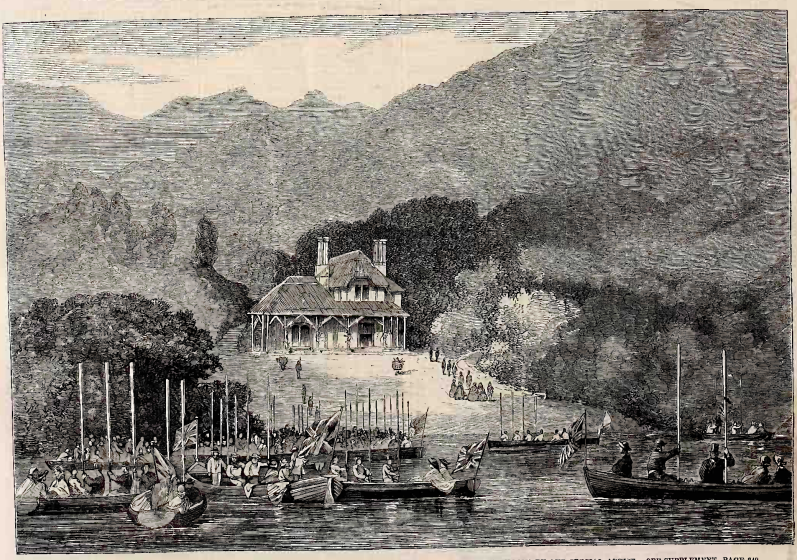


THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO IRELAND.—THE ROYAL BARGE PROCEEDING THROUGH THE UPPER LAKE OF KILLARNEY TO DERRICUNIHY CASCADE, SKETCHED FROM THE KENMARE ROAD, BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 249.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO IRELAND.



RECEPTION OF HER MAJESTY AT KILLARNEY HOUSE BY VISCOUNT CASTLEROSSE.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 245.



THE ROYAL PARTY VISITING LORD CASTLEROSSE'S COTTAGE AT GLENA, ON THE KILLARNEY LAKES.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 240.

** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five shillings for each announcement.*

MARRIAGES.

On Wednesday, the 21st ult., at Little Chart, Kent, by the Rev. John Hay Hamilton, Vic. Hastings Hamilton, the Rev. John Hay Hamilton, Vicar of Aldenham, Herts, to Miss Eliza Upsdale, of Aldenham, Hertfordshire.

On Sept. 3, at the Priory Church, by the Rev. Geo. Pitt, Vicar, Sir Edgar Lloyd, of Great Malvern, to Miss Lavinia Louise Stuart, of the same place.

DEATHS.

On the 7th of July, at Valparaiso, F. W. Schweger, Esq., aged 72 years.

On the 26th of August, at Vyner Cottage, Denbigh, Caption. Ann, widow of the late Alexander Geddes, Esq., in her 79th year.

At Rochester, on Sunday, Sept. 1, James Smith, Esq., in his 84th year, formerly the pensian active magistrate in the city of Rochester, and for nearly the same period in the county of Kent.

Suddenly, at Tunbridge, his wife, in her 75th year.

On Friday, Aug. 23, at 3, Marlborough-place, Brighton, William, infant son of Edward, the infant twin son of William M. F. Taylor, Esq.

On the 31st ult., after a short but painful illness, Mary Ashley, the daughter of the Earl and Countess of Shaftesbury.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

MONEY MARKET.—Until the autumnal drain of money business is transacted in the Stock Exchange, which has been as extensive as in the previous week, the market generally has been unusually quiet. What little, and, in fact, the only business has been of a speculative character. The abundance of money has kept the Bank of England rate of discount at 2 per cent. In Paris, whilst many Indian securities have realised some advance, the demand for the Bank of England stock has been very limited. The Bank of England is at present not required for money, owing to the falling off in our export trade; and good commercial bills are now in our export trade; and good commercial bills are now in readily discounted in the open market as follow:—

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Short Bills.....	2 to 2½	Four months' bills	4 to 4½
Three months' bills	2½ to 3	Six months' bills	4½ to 5

In the Stock Exchange business may be had for short periods at from 1 to 3 per cent. On Government securities. The discount establishments are now giving 3 per cent on deposits at call, and 1½ per cent with seven days' notice. Most of the joint-stock banks offer a uniform rate of 2 per cent.

On the Continent money is in moderate request, as follows:—

	Bank rate, per cent.	Open market, per cent.
Paris	3	2½
Vienna	5	4
Berlin	4	3½
Frankfort	4	3½
Hamburg	3	2½
Trieste	5	4
Brussels	3	2½
Madrid	5	4
St. Petersburg ..	5	4

The closeness of the pecuniary metals have been on a moderate scale; but it is only the whole of them continue to be employed by the Bank of England. Although, at the exchange at New York has advanced to 107½ for bankers' bills, quite a recovery has taken place in the value of the national stock of bullion held by the New York banks is now nearly 40,000,000 dollars. Most European countries are drawing.

The amount of bullion shipped to India by the present packet is £50,000, principally in sovereigns.

The returns of the Board of Trade, embracing the first seven months of the year, exhibit a decrease in our shipments, when compared with 1860, of upwards of £4,000,000.

The dealings in Home Stocks on Monday were by no means extensive, the transactions for the numbers were only 1,000 Consols reached 92½; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 92⅞ ⅞; Long Annuities, 4 3-16ths; India Stock, 220 to 222; Bills, March, 4s. dis. to par.; Ditto, June, 2½ to 2s. dis. The Five per cents, being done at 103½ to 103¾; and Exchequer Bonds, 101½ to 101¾. Monday's dealings generally did not exhibit any material change, and the quotations were nearly the same as on Saturday. Reduced and New Three per Cents, Consols, 92⅞ ⅞; Exchequer Bills, March, 2s. dis.; Ditto, June, 2½ to 2s. dis. par.; Bank Stock was 219 to 221; India Stock, 220 to 222. Securities were unsettled on Tuesday. Three per Cent Consols were 92⅞ ⅞; the Rupee Paper, 71½ to 72; Ditto, Five-and-a-Half per Cents, 102½ to 102⅝. The scrip of the new loan was 104½ pm. On Wednesday the markets were fluctuating. Consols declined at 92⅞ to ⅝; for Oct. 92, 92½ to ⅝; the Reduced and the New Three per Cents, 92⅞ to ⅝; and Exchequer Bills, 4s. dis. to par. India Five per Cents realised 103½ to ¾; and India Bonds, 99 ½. Thursday's price underwent no change, nor was there somewhat restricted. Reduced and New Three per Cents for money and the Present Account, 92⅞ to ⅝; for the Account and the New Three per Cents, 92⅞ to ⅝; and Exchequer Bills, 1s. to 3s. dis. Indian securities were unchanged. Friday's dealings were quiet.

The market for Foreign Bonds has been rather retrive, and prices, almost generally, have been well supported. Italian Five per Cents, which were realised 100½; Ditto, Definitive Bonds, 100½; Ditto, Five per Cents, 1861, 99½; Buenos Ayres Six per Cents, 85½; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 1886, 75½; Chilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 88; Ecuador New Consolidated, 14½ ex div.; Mexican Three per Cents, 21½; Peruvian Deferred Certificates, 21½; Ditto, Four per Cents, 1853, 78½; Ditto Unfunded, 94; Peruvian Three per Cents, 1849, 58½; Portuguese Four per Cents, 45½; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 99½; Spanish Three per Cents, 40½; Ditto, New Deferred, 20½; Ditto, Passive, 14½; Ditto, Certificates, 32; Turkish Six per Cents, 79½; Ditto, New, 78½; Ditto, Four per Cents, 1862, 70½; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cent Dollar Bonds, 87.

A fair percentage business has been transacted in Bank Shares, and the quotations have ruled firm:—Agra and United have been marked 87; Australia, 98; Bank of London, 54½; Chartered of India, Australia, and China, 32½; Colonial, 87½; Commercial of London, 90; Imperial of Australia, New, 103½; London Joint Stock, 22; London and South Western, 61½; London and Westminster, 60½; Oriental, 36½; South Australia, 46; and Union of Australia, 53.

The leading quotations for shares in new undertakings are as follow:—Bahia and San Francisco, 6½ to 7 pm.; Thames and Mersey Marine, 4 to 4 pm.; Provincial of Ireland, 1½ to 1½ dis.; Australian and Provincial Union, par; General and General Mutual, 1½ pm.; Hercules, 1½ to 1½ dis.; Indian and Commercial Union Fire, 1½ to 1½ dis.

Railway debenture securities have been firm in request. Caledonian Five per Cents, 1856, have realised 103½; Ditto, 1858-9, 103½; Ditto, 1860-4, 103½; Ditto, Five per Cents, 1865, 103½; Ditto, 1862, 103½; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 1856, 102; Ditto, 1858, 101½; Ditto, 1859, 101½; Ditto, 1860, 101½; Ditto, 1862, 101½; Ditto, 1863, 101½; Ditto, 1864, 101½; Ditto, 1865, 101½; Ditto, 1866-8, 101½; Ditto, Five per Cents, 1856, 103½; Ditto, 1857, 103½; Ditto, 1858, 103½; Ditto, 1859, 103½; Ditto, 1860, 103½; Ditto, 1862, 103½.

The Miscellaneous Market has ruled inactive:—Australian Agricultural have sold at 30; Crystal Palace, 24½; Electric Telegraph, England, Scotland, and Hall put par; Exchange, 1½; Ibrit India Irrigation and Canal, 1½; Imperial Ottoman Bank, 1½; Imperial Land, Egypt, par; Inverness, 1; London General Omnibus, 1; Madras Irrigation, 5½; Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation, 1; London Waterworks, 120; Kent, 101; London Docks, 61; Victoria, 62.

The Railway Share Market has continued in an unsatisfactory condition. In some instances prices have been a little lower tendency, and the transactions for money have been limited. English for the seven-month ended the 31st ult. are £652,064. The following are Thursday's closing quotations:—

GREAT SHARES AND STOCKS.—Caledonian, 102½; Chester and Crewe, 93 ex div.; Great Northern, 101½ ex div.; A Stock, 102½ ex div.; Ditto B Stock, 120 ex div.; Western, 96½ ex div.; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 120; London and Brighton, 117; London and North-Western, 98 ex div.; London and South-Western, 86 ex div.; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 48½; Midland, 102½ ex div.; Ditto, New, 84 pm., ex div.; Ditto Bonds, 101 ex div.; Norfolk, 57 ex div.; North British, 65; North-Eastern—Berwick, 104½; Ditto York, 104½; Nottingham and Grantham Bonds, 101½; South-Eastern, 92½ ex div.

LINE LEASED AT A FIXED RENTAL.—Preston and Wyre, Half-shares, 22 ex div.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Eastern Counties Five per Cent, No. 2, 104½ ex div.; Great Western Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 99½; London, Chatham, and Dover, 5½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 5½ ex div.; Midland—Birmingham and Derby, 5½; Shrewsbury and Hereford, 5½; Shrewsbury and Birkenhead, 7½ ex div.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 98½; Buffalo and Lake Huron, 41½; Grand Trunk of Canada, 11½; Ditto Certificates, 10½; Ditto Debentures, 98½ ex Cent Preference, 63½; Ditto Debentures, 98½; Great Indian Peninsula, 99½; Great Southern of India, 103½; Great Western of Canada, 49½; Madras Five per Cents, 102½; Scinde, 101½.

FOREIGN.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 13½; Dutch Rhenish, 16 ex div.; Luxembourg, 8½; San Paulo, 2½; South Austrian and Italian, 13½.

The Bank of England for the week ending Sept. 4 shows the following results when compared with the previous week:—

An increase of circulation of	£29,776
An increase of deposits (public)	1,000,000
An increase of deposits (private)	1,000,000
An increase of Government Securities of	2,000,000
An increase of other securities of	1,000,000
An increase of bullion of	29,776
An increase of reserve of	1,000,000
An increase of rest of	29,776

The total circulation is now £21,012,927; public deposits amount to £6,284,483; and private deposits to £12,016,521; securities are £21,149,980; and the stock of bullion is £15,178,101.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, Sept. 2.—The supply of English wheat on offer to-day-to-day moderate, and, generally speaking, has been sold at last week's prices. Foreign wheat, arriving from the continent of Europe, has moved off slowly, at a decline of 1s. per quarter. Floating cargoes remain dull. Barley has sold slowly, at last week's currency. Malt is quiet, and is now 1s. to 2s. lower. Beans and peas are unaltered in value. The supply of wheat was fair; that of barley, oats, beans, and peas, moderate. Flour is dull, and is now 1s. per sack lower.

Sept. 4.—Both wheat and flour have proceeded Sunday's currency. The holidays may be expected to affect the demand for grain during the week.

English—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 38s. to 39s.; ditto white, 39s. to 40s.; Norfolk and Suffolk red, 38s. to 39s.; ditto white, 39s. to 40s.; grinding spring, 32s. to 34s.; Lincolnshire and Yorkshire red, 38s. to 39s.; ditto white, 39s. to 40s.; Scotch and Suffolk malt, 34s. to 72s.; brown, 32s. to 34s.; Chevalier, 36s. to 38s.; Ware, 40s. to 42s.; Hertfordshire, 38s. to 39s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, fine old, 37s. to 39s.; ditto new, 36s. to 38s.; Northumberland, fine old, 37s. to 39s.; ditto new, 36s. to 38s.; Scotch, fine old, 37s. to 39s.; ditto new, 36s. to 38s.; Irish, fine old, 37s. to 39s.; ditto new, 36s. to 38s.; rye, 30s. to 32s.; grinding barley, 24s. to 26s.; distilling, 26s. to 28s.; malting, 30s. to 32s.; fine ditto, 34s. to 36s.; country oats, 16s. to 20s.; Berwick, Aberdeen, 17s. to 18s.; Scotch, Dundee, 17s. to 18s.; Irish, 16s. to 18s.

Foreign—Wheat, Dantzic, Konigsberg, and Pomeranian, 42s. to 44s.; Marianopoli, 42s. to 44s.; Odessa and Taganrog, 38s. to 40s.; Egyptian, 36s. to 38s.; Salonica and Smyrna, 38s. to 40s.; Baltic, 38s. to 40s.; Galatz and Reni, 38s. to 40s.; Danubian, 38s. to 40s.; Polish Odessa, 38s. to 40s.; Taganrog, 38s. to 40s.; Azimo, 38s. to 40s.; Black Sea and Azof, 38s. to 40s.; Marianopoli, 42s. to 44

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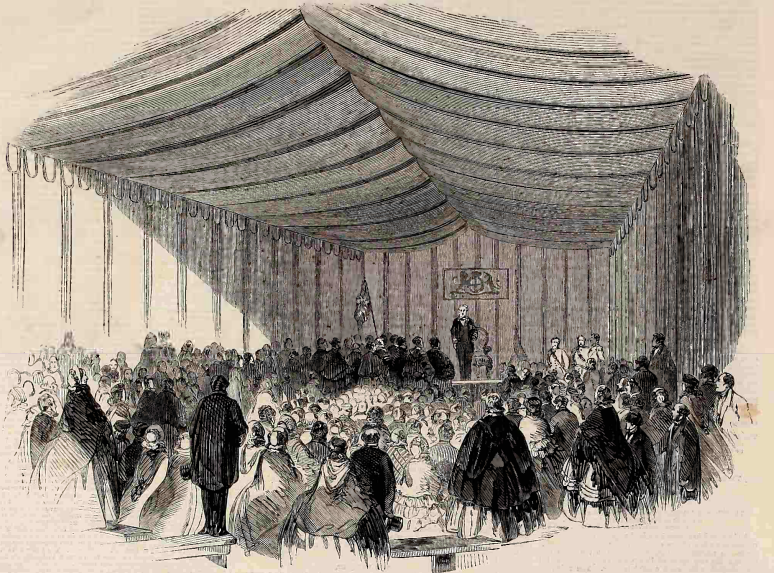
THE INSTALLATION OF LORD PALMERSTON AS LORD WARDEN OF THE CINQUE PORTS.



THE INSTALLATION CEREMONY AT THE COURT OF SHEPWAY, DOVER.

THE ceremony of the installation of the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, which took place at Dover on Wednesday, August 28th, derives much additional interest from the circumstance of the great antiquity of the office. Its origin must be ascribed to the Roman age; for that people felt the same necessity for guarding the seaboard of the island as did the peoples who succeeded them, and accordingly we find that they had twelve ports along the coast, over whom was placed an officer answering to the Warden of after days. Of those ports Dover was one, and we give below a representation of that Roman town, then known by the name of Dubris. The port was the estuary of the River Dour, which washed the town walls; and here it was that the first cohort was stationed, being the principal landing-place and port of communication with Gaul.

The office appears to have been continued by the Saxons, as it is recorded that Bengist appointed his brother Horsa to the command of Dover Castle and constituted him "Warden" of the ports; and it is certain that the office was in existence at the time of Edward the Confessor, when both Earl Godwyne and his son Harold are said to have held it. And the charters of Edward are referred to in those of succeeding Sovereigns, and particularly of Edward I.

The Doomsday Book mentions these ports, "Dover, Sandwich, and Romney," and refers to the privileges and immunities they enjoyed in consideration of the service to be done by them upon the sea. The Conqueror, however, gave a fixed character to the institution; for in the early part of this reign he granted a charter which erected the five ports of Dover, Sandwich, Romney, Hythe, and Hastings, called the Cinque Ports, into a sort of palatinate jurisdiction, and appointed one of his Norman Barons "Constable of Dover Castle, Warden, Chancellor, and Admiral of the Cinque Ports." The jurisdiction was extended in succeeding reigns by the addition of two ancient towns, Rye and Winchelsea, and of members to all the ports and the ancient town of Rye.

In this state the jurisdiction continued for many generations. The ports possessed very extensive privileges, and the service to be rendered by them to the Crown and their country were defined. Each port had to find a certain number of ships and men, making a total of fifty-seven ships and 1167 men for fifteen days in the year. This was the infant Navy of the kingdom. The Barons of the ports were bound to attend the King in his wars. But they did not limit themselves to this service. For they frequently acted independently, and sallied out to meet and chastise the enemy when he dared to appear in the Channel. The installation of their Warden into his office used to be held at a place called Shepway-cross, near Lyanc Church. And here it is recorded that Prince Edward, afterwards Edward I., took the serment or oath of office, seizing the opportunity for meeting of the Barons of the ports an oath of fidelity to his father King Henry III.

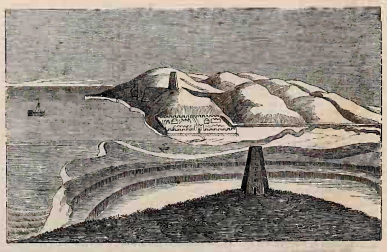
In the time of the Commonwealth the place of installation appears to have been changed to the Bredenstone Hill at Dover, where once stood a Roman pharos, the remains of which have only lately disappeared. Here it was that Lord Viscount Sidney was sworn into office in 1659, and here also Lionel, Duke of Dorset, was installed in 1765.

It does not appear that the ancient custom was followed on the succeeding appointments; and it has been reserved to this day to revive the interesting ceremonial in the person of Lord Viscount Palmerston. That noble Lord, it is said, is the one hundred and eighteenth Warden in succession from Earl Godwyne—a list embracing many Princes of Royal blood and noble Knights and Lords, whose names are famous in their country's history.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE CEREMONY.

The Prime Minister was inaugurated on Wednesday week at Dover as Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports. Much interest was excited, and several of the old ceremonies were maintained, but the great event of the day was, of course, the appearance of Lord Palmerston himself. The installation took place at what is termed a Grand Court of Shepway, which is never held but for this particular ceremony, and was preceded by a review of the Cinque Port Volunteers by Colonel M'Murdo, and succeeded by a grand banquet in the Townhall. Formerly the office of Lord Warden was one of considerable emolument, but it is now shorn of its pecuniary advantages, the office only having

THE TOWNHALL, DOVER, ANCIENTLY THE MAISON DIEU.



THE ROMAN DUBRIS (DOVER), WITH ITS TWO LIGHTHOUSES.—FROM AN OLD PRINT.

attached to it fess to the extent of £300 or £100 a year. The magnificent residence of Wolmer Castle is, however, an appanage, while the office itself is considered one of high honour and dignity, being only given to noblemen after a long career of service to the State, either in the senate or the camp, and its recipients being invariably Knights of the Garter.

The town was decorated throughout. The square in which the old Townhall used to stand presented a very gay appearance, being filled by a vast crowd of people waiting for the appearance of the noble Lord. On the hill were encamped some thousands of spectators, who had a most magnificent view of the procession as it passed from the castle to the Drop Redoubt, upon the opposite hill, and also far away from Shakspeare's cliff, where the Court of Shepway was held. This was probably two miles and a half from the military parade, and from the hilly character of the ground the view of the procession could see the procession almost from the time it left the castle to the time of entering the redoubt. About seven o'clock the shops began to close and the military to line the streets through which the procession passed, and long before that hour appeared the enclosures in the castle were filled by thousands of people awaiting in excited expectation the crash of the cannon which was to announce the entrance of Lord Folmerston into the castle.

THE MUSTER OF THE VOLUNTEERS AND THE REVIEW.

The volunteers present numbered between 500 and 600, no other than Cinque Port Volunteers being allowed to take part in the procession; and they comprised the following corps:—The Hastings, the Ramsgate, the Rye, the Hythe, the Folkestone, the Deal, and the Dover. So few were also present the following artillery corps:—The Dover, Folkestone, Ramsgate, Sandwich, Walmer, Hastings, Hythe, and Margate. The review was under the general command of Colonel J. Marsh. The men, who presented a very fine and soldier-like appearance, were drawn up on the ground lately laid out for the purpose, to receive Lord Palmerston, who was accompanied by Lord Elcho, the Hon. Mr. Waldegrave, and Mr. Cowper, M.P., and who was received by a hearty cheer. He was greeted by loud cheers from the assembled thousands, to which he replied by courteously bowing all around. His Lordship, who appeared to be in excellent health, wore the uniform of Lord Warden. The review was covered by the star, badge, and broad blue ribbon of the Garter. As soon as the cheering had subsided, the volunteers marched past, and at the 10th regiment began to play, and the noble Lord and his Staff proceeded slowly down the front of the line, and back again, after which the whole corps organized and marched past his Lordship and his friends, and afterwards at the double. Some evolutions were then made upon the ground to arrange places for the 10th regiment to take the review one general and hearty cheer was given by the assembled volunteers, and the gentlemen then took their way to the Castle there to form

THE PROCESSION TO THE COURT OF SURVEY.

The Cinque Ports procession was then admired by the firing of a salute of nineteen of the great guns, the effect of which was wonderfully heightened by the echoes from the cliffs which also prevented the dissipation of the sound. After a good deal of marshalling and arranging by the energetic town clerk and his assistants, whose special duty it was to arrange the procession on its march, and especially the ancient mace, the procession emerged from the castle yard in the following order :—

The Cinque Ports Volunteer Artillery Corps.

Governor and Deputy Governor of Dover Castle and castles within the Cinque Ports, two by two.

The Mayor of the Cinque Ports, accompanied by the Recorders, Town-clerks, and Coroners, with their Barons, and returned men in their gowns, two by two, preceded by their respective sergeants-at-mace.

The Attendants of the Corporation of Dover, in livery, rebel.

Registrar of the Ports, rebel.

The Judge of the Chancery and Admiralty Court, in his robes.

The Surrogate of the Cinque Ports Court of Admiralty, in his robes.

The Lord Warden's Secretary.

The Lieutenant of Dover Castle.

Trumpets, &c.

The Lord Warden.

The Officers and Gentlemen attending upon the Lord Warden, riding.

Bearer of the Cinque Ports, two by two.

Cinque Ports Volunteer Rifle Corps.

A clear road had been kept in the middle of the streets for the procession, the whole of the cavalry force being suspended. The procession in passing from the castle gate to the Drop Redoubt went through the whole heart of Dover, and everywhere Lord Palmerston was cheered in the most cordial manner. The noble Lord seemed highly pleased with his warm reception, and constantly bowed his acknowledgments.

THE INSTALLATION.

The ceremony of installing Lord Palmerston took place in the Court of Shepway in a tent improvised for the occasion in the Drop Redoubt upon the Western Heights. Long before the commencement of the ceremony the heights were crowded with spectators, by whom the noble Premier was greeted with deafening cheers as his carriage drove slowly past. Upon arriving at the foot of the redoubt, which is one part of the new fortifications now constructed, Lord Palmerston alighted from the carriage and proceeded on foot, a salute from a battery beneath announcing his arrival at the court.

Upon entering the court his Lordship took his seat upon a dais prepared for the occasion, and the mayors, bailiffs, and jurats of the Cinque Ports, according to their seniority, took up their places around. Mr. George Rae, Esq., Registrar, Mayor Elect (Hythe), and the visitors were provided with seats in a tent to the left of the Lord Warden.

The Court having been formally opened by the crier, the seneschal (Mr. E. Knocker, Town Clerk of Dover) called over the roll of mayors and bailiffs, as the following answered to their names:—The Mayors of Hastings, Dover, Sandwich, Hythe, New Romney, Winchelsea, Tenterden, Rye, Romney, Deal, Faversham, Margate, and Rye; and the Bailiffs of Lydd, Feversham, and Seaford. The Mayor of Rochester was the only absentee. Each in his name was called declared to be a freeholder purchaser and took upon which, in accordance with ancient custom, the names of the delegates were engrossed.

The writ was then read. This was a voluminous document, to which the Great Seal was appended, and it set forth that the office of Constable of the Castle of Dover, the Guardianship of the Ports, and Chancellor of the Cinque Ports, had been granted to "our right trusty and well-beloved cousin and counsellor" Lord Palmerston, and then to him was granted the "issues and fortuns and liberties and all profitables and emoluments of all kinds whatsoever enjoyed by his predecessors, with all the customary accustomed exemptions to the annual payment of £1500 a year.

Lord Palmerston I have great pleasure in accepting the office conferred upon me by the Queen and ratified by this Court, and I shall deem it my duty to perform all the duties that belong to that ancient and honourable office (Loud cheers).

By the command of the seneschal a flag was then waved by the crier, and at this signal a salute was fired from the battery beneath the Drop Redoubt, followed by deafening cheers from the spectators who crowded the heights.

The seneschal then explained that it was the custom, immediately after the Lord Warden had accepted the office, for the mayors, bailiffs, and barons to kiss his hand as a token of fealty.

Upon this information, the whole of the members of the Court rose and bowed to his Lordship, amid great cheering.

Dr. Phillimore, Q.C., as Judge of the Court of Admiralty, then addressed the Lord Warden as follows :—

My Lord Warden, Colonels of Dover, Lord Warden of Dover, Sandwich, Romney, Hastings, and Hythe, of the number towns Winchelsea and Rye, and other tributaries, having a certain jurisdiction over the holder of my office the duty—I should, perhaps, more correctly say invoke him with the privilege of addressing a few remarks to you, the mayors, bailiffs, barons, and other inhabitants of the Cinque Ports, to the Lord Warden, to the Court, and to the inhabitants at the full face of the Court of Shepway. I may, my Lord Warden, that, according to ancient precedent, the speaker on the occasion ought to exercise himself to two topics: he ought to congratulate the Lord Warden upon the high dignity and enchantments of his office, and he ought also, after the fashion of free subjects, addressing a constitutional Sovereign, really to remind the Lord Warden that his subjects have rights which he is bound to protect, privileges which he is bound to maintain. To former speakers, my Lord Warden, topics were somewhat more freely open, unfortunately, may one be allowed to say, many of us especially Englishmen, are extremely much borne with the unbounded encomiums upon a Lord Warden's office, and with the rights and privileges of those over whom he is appointed to rule. Strongly, however, of this latter institution happily remains to preserve the relation between the Lord Warden and the inhabitants of the Cinque Ports, and to justify the present solemnity. Those rights and privileges, the rights of the Cinque Ports, their franchises, and bayne still remain intact, and the Admiralty Court, over which I have the honour to preside, and from which there is but one appeal—to the Crown—still retains its jurisdiction from the shore beacon on the coast of Essex to the red cliffs by Sandgate on the coast of Sussex. Time, indeed, a great destroyer and a great innovator: he lays his withering hand upon the noblest institutions. In the fable of many a good institution, as in the fable of many a good man, there is a fatal moment when the grave of destruction, who is the enemy of all, arrives, it is not extinguished. Let me apply this observation to the present Court of Shepway. On the opposite hill, and not many miles distant, I seven ships at the command of Guilty Sovereign? What church no more—as in the time of the Plantagenets—to anticipate the wishes of the Lord Warden, make war to avenge an insult offered to the national flag? What Court of Admiralty, in the time of Edward the Third, the Cinque Ports could enable the Sovereign to check foul scorn that a foreign force should invade the realm of England? What Court, I say, could those men and their perilous subjects have passed away, and the burden of maintaining the maritime defences of Dover and the Cinque Ports has devolved upon the country. Let me then speak of loyalty to the Throne and of love to the country which once animated the Barons of the Cinque Ports, and which, I trust, still animates the magnificent spectacle of this day—of that gallant force of volunteers which has come up from the Cinque Ports to salute at a distance the Lord Warden and our fellowsubject—of that force whose remarkable characteristic it is that the same valour is there, in enthusiasm, in patriotism, in the ranks which are not inferior to the officer who commands him. After some further remarks, Dr. Phillimore concluded by presenting to the Lord Warden a brief that the privileges of the ports were safe in the hands of his Lordship.

Lord Palmerston, who was received with loud cheers, said:—

Gentlemen,—I need not say that I have heard with the greatest delight, with feelings of gratitude as well as of pride, the eloquent address which we have just heard from the learned Judge; a gratitude which I feel to be fully distinguished by his professional attainments, and, as I well remember, greatly increased by the eloquence which he displayed when at the bar. It is peculiarly gratifying to me that that well-known voice should upon this occasion have addressed me, because I remember when I was a young man how much I admired the honourable office. I quite concur with my learned friend—I am sure he will excuse me for calling him so, for I am a barrister of the Middle Temple—that a long acquaintance with the merits and deserts—I quite concur with him that he ought to say—of ancient institutions is apt to make us look upon them, in a superficial observer, may not be apparent at first sight; but if any man will look into the matter he will find that the volunteers of the Cinque Ports and that the knowledge that the town, or the county, or the corporation, or the institution to which he belongs, has rendered long and valuable and good service to the country, has been loyal to his Sovereign, and has done honour to the country in which he lives, gives an additional spur to his ambition for good conduct in whatever circumstances he may be placed, because, feeling that he belongs to an ancient and honourable body, he feels it wrong, he would feel ashamed of lowering the character of that institution. I am sure that the volunteers of the Cinque Ports and Dover castle have done honour to their country and rendered themselves worthy of the confidence which the Crown has reposed in them. Well, gentlemen, I regret that my occupation of the office of Lord Warden will be but a short one, and that I shall not have the opportunity of doing much for you; but I trust that the office will not be abolished during my time, or at least that the knowledge that the knowledge that the town, or the county, or the corporation, or the institution to which he belongs, has rendered long and valuable and good service to the country, has been loyal to his Sovereign, and has done honour to the country in which he lives, gives an additional spur to his ambition for good conduct in whatever circumstances he may be placed, because, feeling that he belongs to an ancient and honourable body, he feels it wrong, he would feel ashamed of lowering the character of that institution. I quite concur with my learned friend—I am sure he will excuse me for calling him so, for I am a barrister of the Middle Temple—that a long acquaintance with the merits and deserts—I quite concur with him that he ought to say—of ancient institutions is apt to make us look upon them, in a superficial observer, may not be apparent at first sight; but if any man will look into the matter he will find that the volunteers of the Cinque Ports and

1050, cased it with flint, and altered it from a hexagonal to an octagonal form. The phrase is used as a Government synchronism with regard to the ancient nave of Dover, we find it called in the Liturgy of Antonimus, Ad Portum Dubris. Lambard supposes its name to have been derived from the British Dwfyrras, signifying a name to have been derived from the British Dwfyrras, signifying a steep place; and Camden agrees with him in the Domesday Book it becomes called in Brevy and Dofris, which in the Saxon is softened into Dovere. "It is probable," says Brayley, "that the Roman town was on the south side of the river which flows down the valley into Dover Harbour, and that the Via Iter-strata came through the town Canterbury over Barham Downs, entered it where Biggin Gate formerly stood."

BIRMINGHAM MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

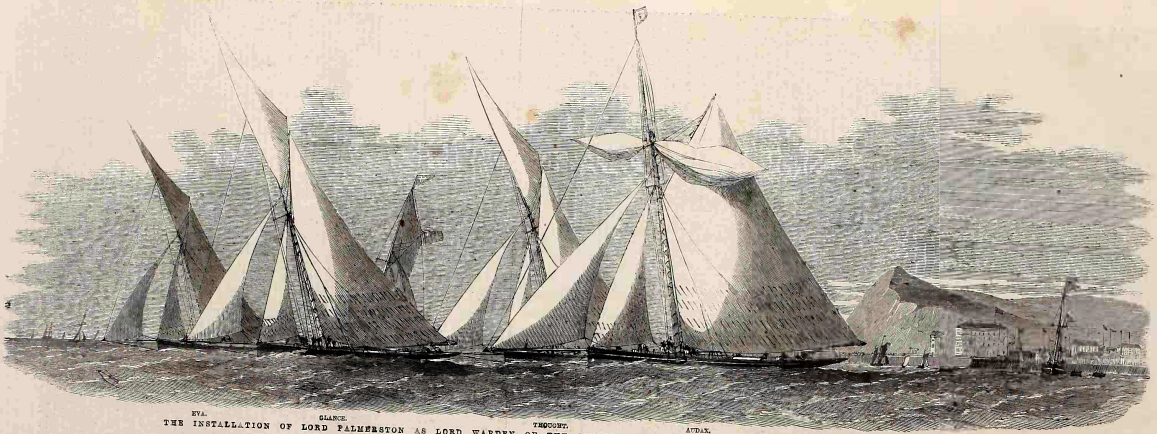
We mentioned last week the commencement of this great music meeting, and have now to give, briefly, a connected notice of the various performances. As we have already mentioned, the festival began on Tuesday, the 27th of August, with the performance of "Elijah," by upwards of 300 of the place for which this great work was composed, and where it was first brought before the public. The principal vocal parts were assigned to a greater number of singers than ever took part in the performance of this oratorio, or indeed any other, annual. The part of "Elijah," being dramatical and individual, was entirely, and most ably, sustained by Mr. Sunley. The soprano music was divided between Mdlle. Tietjens and Madame Sherrington. As the former lady was allotted, among other things, the duet and quartet before Horeb, and "Hear ye, Israel"—perfectly suited to the grandeur of her style; Madme. Sherrington drew a most pathetic effect from the air, "Oh rest in the Lord," and the following, whose son he restores to life. The recitative Prophet and the widow, whose son he restores to life. The recitative part was divided between Mdme. Dolby and Miss Palmer, and the former singer the famous "O rest in the Lord," and the latter the deeply-impressive "Woe unto them." The principal portions of the tenor part were given to Mr. Sims Reeves, who is remarkable in Mr. Mostson Smith, a sterling singer, whose style is peculiarly his own, and who has become a favourite with the Birmingham audience. The bass music was allotted to Mr. Lewis, who is a native of the town and neighbourhood.

The most completely played by Arabella Goddard.

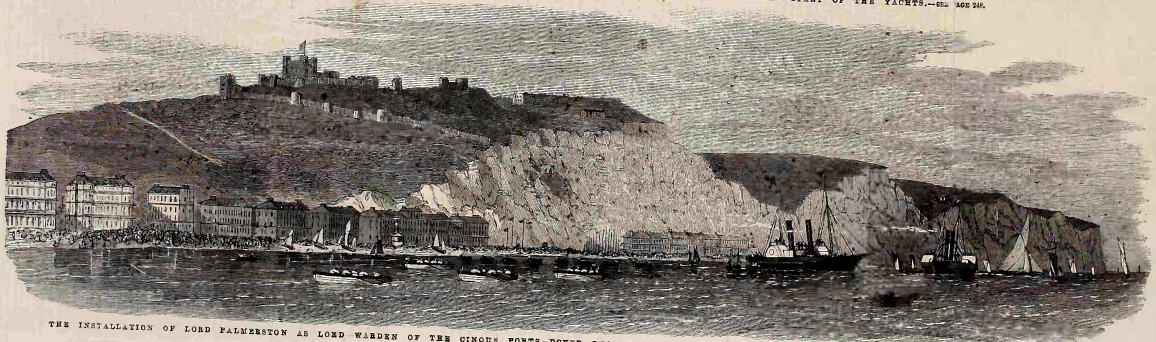
The performance of Wednesday morning was Handel's "Samson," with Costa's additional accompaniments, in the same manner as at the Handel Festival in 1859. These accompaniments, to which Mr. Costa has lately added a new overture to the "Messiah" for his Canon, has taken Mozart's accompaniments to the "Messiah" for his model, are very masterly, and enrich Handel's score without in any degree burdening or perverting it. The performance was in every respect admirable. Mr. Sims Reeves sang "Total eclipse" as no one has sung it since Braham's days. Mdlle. Patti sang in the evening of the Handel Festival in 1857 "Let the bright seraphim," with Harper's brilliant execution of the trumpet accompaniment. Mdme. Rudersdorff sang the grand recitative of the famous music, including the dialogue between Samson and Delilah. The rest of the solos were sung by Mdme. Dolby, Miss Palmer, Mr. Sunley, and Signor Belletti.

In point of miscellaneous concert on Wednesday evening, Haydn's oratorio "The Creation" was given—as was also the case at the Handel Festival—as the second one, for the band was by no means well filled. The performance, however, was excellent. The solo singers were Mdme. Tietjens, Mdme. Rudersdorff, Miss Palmer, Mr. Sunley, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Thomas Aldridge, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Sunley, and Signor Belletti; and the Palmer, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Sunley, and Signor Belletti; and the delightful choruses were sung, we may say almost as well as possible.

The performance of "The Messiah" on Thursday was (as it always was) the great event of the festival. The influx of visitors was enormous, and the hall was crowded to excess by a delighted audience. In the performance there was no novelty saving the divine beauty which Mozart's additions threw into the air of Handel's immortal work. Mdlle. Tietjens threw into the air of Handel's immortal work. Mdlle. Tietjens threw into the air of Handel's immortal work. Mdlle. Tietjens



THE INSTALLATION OF LORD PALMERSTON AS LORD WARDEN OF THE CINQUE PORTS.—DOVER REGATTA: START OF THE YACHTS.—SEE PAGE 249.



THE INSTALLATION OF LORD PALMERSTON AS LORD WARDEN OF THE CINQUE PORTS.—DOVER REGATTA: THE BOAT RACES FOR THE LORD WARDEN'S AND OTHER PRIZES.—SEE PAGE 249.

THE INSTALLATION OF LORD PALMERSTON AS LORD WARDEN OF THE CINQUE PORTS: ARRIVAL OF HIS LORDSHIP AT DOVER CASTLE.—SEE PAGE 256.

LITERATURE AND ART.

Under a heading "Death of an English Traveller in Russia," somewhat calculated to mislead the public, our contemporaries have recorded the death of a very remarkable man. Mr. Thomas Witham Atkinson, the traveller who has just passed to that bourne whence none return, did not die in Russia, but in a quiet English village. Thomas Atkinson was originally an ornamental mason, then an architect; but it is to his researches as a traveller in Oriental and Western Siberia, and in the Amoor, and to the wonderful picturesque in water colours he made of the strange aspects of Nature which had come within his ken, that his fame was chiefly due. For years he wandered, with a wife as devoted to him as Anita was to Garibaldi, in desolate fastnesses and among savage tribes, depending for worldly support on his pencil for the means of subsistence. A child was born to him in his strange pilgrimages—born to him, we believe, in the Altai mountains; part barrington, of his existence, he had daily, perhaps, to be content to see the havoc made by the ruthless cannon and the inexorable manipulator on his beloved "stone-pictures." The case of this moribund art is very analogous to that of the art of wood-cutting. Once the wood-cut mills had attained perfection, just as the speed of the vehicles, the "spanking" of the steam, the drivers and guards of railways, had all but modelled him and the succulence of the coach dinner left nothing to be de-fired, there came, roaring and rallying along, those "stifling iron horses," as Theodore Hook called railway trains, to put an end to all the coaches of the road. So has it been with lithography. Just as lithographic portraiture was assuming a high rank in the world, just as engraving on stone was beginning to rival the finest etchings—just as Mr. D. Hanhart, in working on lithographic stone, was solving the problem of reproducing Indian-ink drawings on stone, came the sweeping discoveries of Daguerre and Fox Talbot—came the marvellous multiplications of Claudet, and Ayrton, and Wharley, and the whole race for lithography? Is it to die and have no sign? Is it to fall into desuetude even as aquatint engraving, mezzotinto, and stipple have done? Is it to have fallen? Is it to succumb to the degradation of being used for bal-bead and nurse-pages? Even as engraving on copper and wood-engraving can no longer hold its ground, and has been vanquished by wood blocks.

The Baron Day, of Gate-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields, seem to be making a gallant stand to resuscitate the failing prestige of lithography, and, in addition to the management of his extensive works in small and colours, to which they owe so much of their reputation, they now announce the illustrated Illuminator's Magazine. There is at present quite a pleasant little mania among the ladies for illuminating; we are sure there could not be a prettier one; and, thanks to Mr. M. Darby Wyatt, and the restoration of ancient missals and books of "hours" has been going on at a grand rate. How the delightful "little Cranes" do vary the "Sleeping Beauty" and "Cinderella" now-a-days! but let us see how many "ladies' cranes" we can remember: silk, purple-cutting, sand and shell picture-painting, bird and flower painting, pressed grass and calico, leather and wax-flowers, painting on velvet, Berlin-wool work, crochet, "application," embroidery (eyelet holes, tambour, slippers, footstool and worsted-work), glass-painting, tatting in thread, in clay, and in wax, and now "illumination" rethigh is one of arts. We have left out ornamental gardening, and limning, engravings; and, then, to think of the old samplers of our grandmammas, and the silk and worsted work imitations of the cartoons of the reverend Miss Linwood!

There is no tangible reason why an ambassador should not be an historian, but the annals of British Embassies present very few instances of a historian being made an ambassador, not omitting but peerages. Our American cousins are not so scrupulous. Many years since a worthy precedent in the reward of literary merit was set by the appointment of the illustrious Washington Irving to the post of United States' Minister at Madrid, as a mode of honour that President Lincoln has had the good taste to give the Viennese Embassy to Mr. John Lothrop Motley, the eminent narrator of the rise of the Dutch Republic and the more recent writer of "An Inquiry into the Causes of the Civil War in America." To be, however, an American diplomatist at the present conjecture is by no means to be a man to envy.

Is there not one Mr. Faulkner, quondam Minister to France, who is incarcerated in one of the United States' fortresses on a suspicion of treason?

Rumour—where does Rumour live when she sat home, and how came she to have a hundred tongues?—talks of yet another new shilling monthly magazine to be started at no very distant period, and which may be relied upon to be a formidable rival to Bentley and Colburn's. Mr. Charles Reade, "The Mill on the Floss," and "Silas Marner," are understood by George Eliot "will not on a shilling magazine." This same incorrigible Rumour likewise whispers that negotiations are pending for a new series of Lives of science and martial interest for *Tonight Sir* from the pen of Charles Lever, the illustrious successor of "Harry Lorrequer;" and, finally, as Rumour, but a matter-of-fact advertisement tells us that in the October Number of *Colburn's* will be commenced a new fiction called "The Shadow of Ashlydyat," by the author of "Red Ignax."

Of novels already commenced in serial form we have Sir Bulwer Lytton's "Strange Story" in *All the Year Round*, which grows stranger every week, and is to be harmoniously followed up by a new "romance" tale by Mr. Wilkie Collins; and in *Fraser* a romance entitled "Barrie Hosmer," by Lawrence, of "Guy Livingstone," and of "Sword and Gown" celebrity. Who shall say that works of imagination are at a discount?

In France the pamphlet form of publication continues to reign supreme. Of theatre brochures, "The Emperor, the Pope, and the King of Italy," we have (it being printed behind the back of M. Dentu, of the Palais Royal, contrives to issue these *opuscules* by the score, and it would seem as though the pen-and-ink mind of France had caught formal fix desired vent. At the *Libraries Nouvelle*, too, Father Prout, in the Galerie, sells us at pamphlet on the affairs of Hayti signed by the black ex-Emperor, Faustin Soulouque, which is the saddest potentiate so summarily dethroned by President Geffrard? Has he found a Thomas in Paris? or is he left comforting himself with the lushes full of sawn rum and "abundant pumpkin" in the congenial isle of Jamaica?

The once-notorious Thomas Francis Meagher "of the sword" has added his pen to his arsenal of weapons. The fiery Thomas Francis volunteered, it will be remembered, to fight the Southerners, and, with his comrades, duly came to grief at the Bull Run "stampede." We find that he has been contributing to the columns of a contemporary an account, in three parts, of "The Last Days of the 69th Regiment in Virginia." The narrative is graphic enough; but the manner in which the ex-Paladin of Young Ireland accounts for his men casting away their provisions and accoutrements is amusingly characteristic. "It is not," writes Mr. Meagher, "in the nature of an Irishman to fight with four or five pounds of boiled pork and biscuit hanging at his hip." Bravo, we suppose, the *sauve qui peut* and the "stampede."

Relics of the Past.

THE VEHME-GERICHTE, OR SECRET TRIBUNALS, OF WESTPHALIA.

THE SEAL OF THE SECRET TRIBUNALS.

THE romantic and mysterious interest with which Sir Walter Scott has contrived to invest the Vehmic Tribunals in "Anne of Geierstein" is not apt to mislead an inquirer into the origin and constitution of these remarkable associations. He has himself admitted, indeed, in a subsequent edition of that captivating novel that his view of the "Holy Volume" was considerably modified when he became acquainted with the laborious and profound researches of Mr., afterwards Sir, Francis Palgrave on the subject. That these courts assumed a formidable and comprehensive jurisdiction, that they retained many of the mystical ceremonials derivable from their Teutonic originators, and that there was much to the invisible head and solemn oath by which the fraternity were united, to inspire awe and apprehension, no one can deny; but that their meetings were held in the recesses of impenetrable forests, that their victims were strangled from the ranks in subterranean vaults, and that everything known of their proceedings was arbitrary, bloody, and terrible, are the more liberal assumptions.

With the assistance of the chief authorities who have written on these dread tribunals* we shall endeavour to prove that, so far from being held at night in woods and dungeons, the court was convoked with ostentatious publicity, in the eye of day, and that the sentences, though speedy and severe, were founded upon a system of long-established jurisprudence.

As an indispensable preliminary to our observations on the Vehmic Courts it is necessary, however, to say something on another tribunal of kindred character, perhaps of earlier date—"The Field Court of Corbey." This singular jurisdiction, which claimed a direct descent from the Pagan policy of the earliest Teutones, was originally under the supremacy of the priests of Eresburgh. It was composed of sixteen persons, who held their offices for life. The senior member presided as the Count of Graff; the junior performed the duties of "Frohner," or summoner; and the remaining fourteen acted as Echevins, who made known the judgments of the tribunal. When any one of these died a successor was elected by the priests from the twenty-two septs or families of the "Gau" or district, who had the right to nominate candidates for election.

The seat of judgment, "Konig-stuhl," or King's-chair, was invariably established in the open sward, and the assemblies were always held by the light of the moon, as indicative, probably, of solar worship, and betraying a remarkable affinity to the British barbaric institutions. The sun was proclaimed "in the open air, in the eye of the light, and in the face of the sun."

When a criminal was to be judged, or a cause to be decided, the Graff and the Echevins assembled round the "Konig-stuhl," and the Frohner, first proclaiming silence, began the proceedings thus :—

> Sir Graff, with permission,
> I beg you to say,
> According to law, and without delay,
> If I, your humble,
> Who judgment crave,
> With your good grace,
> May the Red Court hold this seat may place.

To this address the Graff replied :—

> While the sun shines with even light
> Upon Heaven and earth, I, your lord declare
> The law strength, according to right.
> Place the King's seat true and square,
> Let even measure, for justice stab,
> Be given to the poor and rich,
> That the plaintiff his complaint may make,
> And the defendant answer—if he can.

In conformity to this permission, the summoner placed the seat of judgment in the centre of the plot of ground, and then spoke for the second time:—

> Sir Graff, master brave,
> I render you my honour, here,
> And, moreover, that I am your Knave!
> Tell me, therefore, for law sincere,
> If these men-wards are seen and sure—
> Fit for the Red Court to be given,
> Both to measure land and condition;
> Also, to be adjudged by your petition.

So reciting, he laid the note-wand on the ground. The Graff then tested the measure by placing his right foot against the wand, and was followed by the Echevins according to seniority. This done, the Frohner broke silence for the third time:—

> Sir Graff, I pray you,
> If it, with your meto-wand may mete
> Quite, and without question,
> How long stand judgments set?

To this the Graff answered :—

> I permit right,
> And I deal out wrong,
> Under the pains and penalties
> That to the Red Court have long belong.

The mystic plot was then measured, the note-wand being laid along and noted, and the Frohner solemnly proceeded to declare that the Graff placed himself on the seat of judgment and admonished the assembled Echevins to decide only according to right and justice :—

> On this day which now appears
> And under the clear firmament,
> A free field court is established here
> In the open eye of day!
> Father above, I pray, to me say,
> The judgment seat in its place is right,
> The measuring-wand is found to be right;
> Declare your judgments without delay,
> That I may betray none!
> Whilst yet the sun shines bright in heaven.

When the charge had been given, and evidence heard, the Echevins pronounced judgment according to plurality of voices.

The jurisdiction of this court, it should be mentioned, extended only to crimes committed in the open air, for, though the Echevins might pass sentence of death upon an offender, the execution of the sentence was transferred to the feudal superior.

(To be continued.)

* More particularly of Schottelius, "Freien-in de Secretis Judicis," Rotthon, 1767; Koop, "Uber die Verfassung der Heimlichen Gerichte," Gottingen, 1794; Beck, "Geschichte der Westphalischen Feim Gerichte," Bremen, 1815; Fulgerus, "Rise and Progress of the English Commonwealth," London, 1832.

LITERATURE.

RECOLLECTIONS OF A.N. WELBY PUGIN AND HIS FATHER, AUGUSTUS PUGIN; WITH NOTICES OF THEIR WORKS. By BENJAMIN FERREY, Architect. Stanford.

If eccentricity is to be taken as a mark of genius, the revelations of the character and doings of Welby Pugin which this book contains certainly entitle him to the benefit of that supposition. It is, however, unquestionable that as man of the present time few has distinguished himself more in his own peculiar line, and therefore anything relating to his history and career is likely to prove interesting to those whose attention has been turned to the revival of medieval architecture. There can be little doubt that the originality of idea and the varied acquirements of this heart-and-soul architect; while his publications, by their peculiar but forcible style and their fearlessness of what he believed to be and which look very like stubborn truths, made as deep an impression as books could, and are constantly quoted as affording the best axioms in the branch of art to which he devoted himself. A comparatively early death has thrown an additional interest around the career of Pugin; and those who believe him to have been as an architect the first of his age will gladly accept this record of his life, which, though far from perfect, is the first survey, and the career which he pursued, is set without incident apart from its professional course. The elder Pugin was born in France, in 1792, and, though his birthplace is unknown, he himself, with the usual mystery of distinction, one of his ancestors being a nobleman who raised a hundred soldiers for the service of Prince Charles Edward, and was imprisoned for his valour in having defeated a body of cavalry at Monti, when that city was besieged by the Duke of Burgundy, in 1477. Augustus Pugin witnessed many of the scenes of the first Revolution; and it is said that, after a narrow escape of his life in a skirmish in the Place de la Bastile, he fled to Caen, in Calvados, and fled to Rouen and thence made his way to England. He here became acquainted with Nash, the fashionable architect of the early years of George IV., who obtained for him employment for his talent as an architectural draughtsman, and subsequently became proficient as a drawing-master. It was on the relation of a circumstance that happened to him that the elder Mathews founded his pathetic little dramatic scene of "Married Life." It was the custom of the master to obtain the letters he expected at the post-office because the English postmen could not read them. Mr. Mathews, Mr. Pugin's reputed inquiries for letters he constantly received the answer that there were no letters for Mr. Pugin, but plenty for Mr. Pugeen. He married Miss Catherine Welby, the daughter of a eminent banker of the time of Sir William Welby, Bart., of Denton, Lincolnshire, a lady of remarkable personal beauty and talent, and the author of the "Poetry of the "Isle of Islington." Of this marriage was born Augustus Welby Northmore Pugin, the subject of this memoir, on the 1st of March, 1812, in the pseudo locality of Store-street, Bedford-square. He received his early education at the Blomont School, and, having exhibited an almost intuitive talent for drawing he was placed in his father's office. The bent of himself was towards fun, and his pencilled heads coloured with a broad humour soon became the delight of persons which never forsook him—namely, an entire disregard of the conventionalities of dress. "If," said the teacher of him, "he understood how to dress himself I should consider him a perfect character." But in life he was in the habit of wearing a sailor's jacket, pilot trousers, jackboots, and a wide-awake hat, which, in connection with his mission from the Calais boat, he entered a first-class carriage, and was accepted only by the guard because he knew, from experience, your carriage." To which he replied, "I think you are right; I thought I was the company of gentlemen."

Referring to the early days of Welby Pugin we find that, having gone through a series of architectural tours in England and France, and exhibitions, which, however, were not so much in demand as to lead to the construction of ecclesiastical buildings, were first brought into play in the revival of taste in this country to decorate burial-grounds from churches. In 1837 the elder Pugin was one of the chief projectors of that which afterwards became the Kensal-green Cemetery, and, with the assistance of his son, he prepared the first preliminary drawings and plans, which were, we are told, much more extensive than those which the Association somehow thus the curious collection of monuments now crowded together in the cemetery. The earliest employment, however independently of his father, was given him by the celebrated Mr. Rundell and Mr. Bridge, in 1837. Out of this firm, while engaged in the Print Room of the British Museum in an examination of the plates of silversmith's work for the purpose of revival, Pugin employed in copying some prints of Albert Durer and Israel Silvester, from which the firm of Rundell and Bridge selected an accepted him, and soon found that he possessed just the faculties which the firm required. His accurate knowledge of medieval art fitted him admirably for designing plate in that style. His services were immediately secured, and much beautiful plate was executed by Rundell and Bridge from his designs. His introduction soon led to the Royal commissions of a still more important character, so far as the notability of the work was concerned. He was engaged to design furniture in the medieval style for Windsor Castle on the occasion of the queen's coronation, and he produced designs which were remarkable for great variety of form and detail. A commission of a similar nature next led to employment in designing scenery for the then King's Theatre, his "pupnics band being tried on the stage, and appearing to us open called "Kenilworth," and which therefore afforded scope for the mechanical taste and skill, and for a time he entered with great enthusiasm into the theatrical representations. These pupnics which were apparently as strong as they were various, next led him to the stage. There, in the latter life he also made one or two voyages in boats and a schooner, and having been once wrecked on the Scotch coast, he returned to his first love, and established an art-manufactory, the object of which was not only to undertake working drawings, but the superintendence of the execution of the works, for which purpose he proposed to send out his own skilled workmen. This speculation involved him in difficulties, from which he was extricated by the kindness of his uncle Scott. Soon after, while a minor, he married his first wife, who died within a year in giving birth to a daughter. And here it may be as well to mention that he was married three times; to his second wife, Miss Gothic, only capable to have been, or might have been, the husband of a fourth lady, to whom he was married, and who survives him. This lady, indeed, broke off the match somewhat suddenly; and Pugin took the course what eccentricity, by publishing a pamphlet in vindication of his own conduct in the matter. After this unfortunate affair he resided for some time at Salisbury, and from that period may be dated his entrance into the career of an ecclesiastical architect, during what his education was not of a description to give him a bias towards the Roman Catholic religion, he nevertheless became a convert to that faith. Many persons both in and out of the pale of the Roman Catholic Church did not scruple to attribute his conversion solely to the love he had for the ornate ceremonies of the middle ages. However that may have been—and it is probable that his faith in the Catholic Church was a more palpable proof—his conversion could be more sweeping than his strictures on the architecture, the mode of combining the ecclesiastical, and the style of decoration of modern Catholicism. Of all that related to the belongings of that Church in these respects in Rome itself he always spoke in terms of unmitigated condemnation. He considered the circumstance, as the fact that the Roman Catholic priesthood disregarded the principles of Christian art in their churches, and of constructing their edifices with the earnestness of many of the clergy and laity of the Anglican Church, who readily adopted the Gothic principles of true principles." There can be no doubt that he was influenced by the idea which has been often mooted in reference to the old masters in painting, who are said to have delineated saints and martyrs with earnestness and fervour of design, and expression mainly because they believed in them, as adventures which a so-called cold modern Protestant cannot be supposed to be possessed of when he is engaged on a religious subject, and who has received as an ecclesiastical architect that he was as he believe, admitted, Mr. Ruskin's criticisms on him notwithstanding) because he was in earnest, and fully imbued with that elegant materialism which so much pervades the practice of the Roman Catholic faith. The same spirit which influenced him in his architectural conceptions was carried into the several works which he published; and his enthusiasm is as marked in the argument and the language of his "True Principles of Gothic Architecture" and his "Glossary of Ecclesiastical Ornament

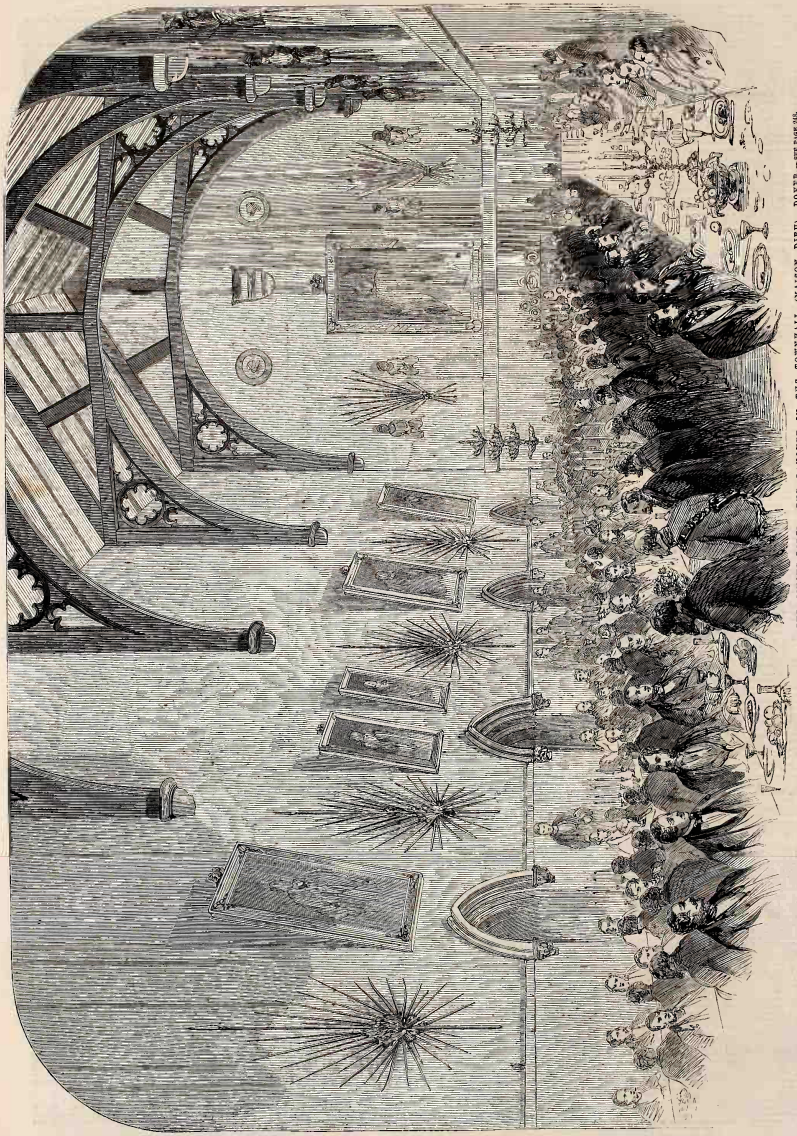
and Costume," as it is in all the activity of his life. All who know him declare that his chief characteristic was thoroughness, and that his genuineness was the source and the secret of any powers which he displayed, while his outspoken boldness was accompanied by an utter absence of all mere personal pretension.

As is well known, the Roman Catholic cathedral of St. George was the work of Pugin; but the building as it now stands was not that which he originally designed. He furnished designs in the first instance for a cathedral, chapter-house, charters, and conventual buildings on a grand scale, such as, to use his own language, could not have been completed in the life of one man. His plan being thus no one ever heard of a complete cathedral which was not the gradual work of years hardening upon centuries. The church as now built was a mere factory to him; it was entirely against his nature to design anything but the first one which he produced. Of course, in this as in other cases, the sacrifice of time and talent had to be considered. The annoyance to which Pugin was subjected by applicators for designs to be executed from most insufficient funds is illustrated by the following anecdote. A case received a letter from a Roman Catholic Prelate requesting designs for a new church of the following description:—It was to be very large, the neighbourhood being very poor, the site very handsome, and very cheap, the founders being very poor; in fact, had only £2000. When might the designs be expected? Pugin wrote in reply:—"My dear Lord—Say thirty shillings more, and have a tower and spire at once." We have unconsciously exercised our fancy in noticing this case, for there is a rough interest about it, to which we have yielded. As a book, in the strictest sense of the term, it does not abound in novelty; but it is not put together in a workmanlike manner, built it contains a vast fund of information with regard to the career of a man who, by the force of his genius, has produced a powerful and strong but suppressed agitation which has led to the destruction of tyranny and the establishment of constitutional freedom in the fairest regions of that illustrious land. The most pathetic scenes of her tale are pictures of the judicial cruelties of Lord Castlereagh's rule in Ireland's and the present work, which is an account of the author's residence in Milan, Genoa, Florence, Bologna, and other parts of Northern Italy, derives a vast and peculiar interest from those stirring events which the agitated and critical state of the country immediately preceding the great revolution now consummated presented to a pen of such a gifted mind. But, independently of this, the book will recommend itself to every reader by its elegant, unrestricted style, by its lively pictures of character and manners, and its tasteful and sound remarks on the beauties of nature and art abounding in the beautiful land which the accomplished author has observed so well.

By the New Cordage Act, which will come into operation on the 1st of November, it is unlawfully to dress any stay-cordage, worn thereon—penalty, hard labour for one year; and on refusal to rent a legal tender, and a penalty of 40s. can be recovered, as on every other person uttering the same.

LITERAL WASTE OF MONEY.—Our House of Commons votes the sum of £10,000 annually for the purchase and re-coinage of worn silver coin, and there is always a considerable loss to the nation in the process. It is of course well suited to the speculative genius of the coinage, and it is not fair that we should share the expense of removing it. Before we can make a law to punish a crime, we must have evidence of punishment upon record. Now, if punishment are not to be awarded for the light and inefficient or intelligible fits of coins it seems shorter than it was prior to the introduction of the coinage system and the establishment of the mint—and much more frequently than they need, and so does money. Whether the former were not more likely than our activity is to be awarded for the latter seems not that the latter does be certain. Towards the close of the last century the currency was debased to the point of the silver coin of the realm, and coin of the various denominations were as follows:—Crowns, 4½ per cent; half-crowns, 10 per cent; shillings, 40 per cent; and sixpences 32 3-5ths per cent. Now the loss is nearly as follows as coins of the same value:—Crowns, 5 per cent; half-crowns, 12½ per cent; shillings, 25 per cent; sixpences, 45 per cent; and threepences over 50 per cent! This increase is evidently due to "fast living," so to speak, of the various individuals, or at any rate the smallest, suffer most from its consequences. The shillings are not destroyed at a greater rate than the half-crowns, relatively speaking, but are subjected to anything like the same course of treatment. It moves in higher and more circumscribed circles, it must be borne in mind, of legal wealth, and is, therefore, nursed with more care under the pecuniary pressure. Of copper and bronze currency it need scarcely be said the most rapid deterioration, farthings being the longest lived of the three denominations. The gain to the amount of value must, of course, in coinage are less noticed, and, indeed, of far less consequence to the public. A sufficient loss of weight is alleged to enable us to judge of the deterioration of the human exchange, but from the hardness of the metal of which it is composed, comparatively small change of copper is proportionately of less consequence. Once application has done its work of decapping the colour and burnishing the surface of the bronze, it will undoubtedly continue to circulate for a long subject to loss by abrasion or "waste" than it is in its present transition state.—*Mechanics' Magazine.*

THE FISHERMAN'S DORADO.—Our readers may remember the case of Mr. Peter Buchan, of the North Pier, Peterhead, who captured a two fishing-smacks had discovered a rich bank of cod near a solitary rock, called Rockall, away in the North Atlantic. Dr. Barry says of this rock in the *Times*:—"Captains Rhodes and Gardner have again made a most successful fishing, having brought between thirteen and fourteen hundred cod to market last days' fishing; while the account they give of the vast numbers of great fish that were around their boats almost justified the belief in the more wonderful than before. They have no doubt millions of money will be realised by the fishing bank spoken of in the course of the next few years. Two other fishing-smacks returned from Iceland about three weeks ago very instantly deserted Reykjavik, and turned their heads to the north with but an extraordinary success. The names of the two vessels are the Howard, Captain Gardner, and the Victoria, Captain Rhodes. The captains of the stalements they give of the great fish they saw and the wealth to be gathered in them were more like the marvellous tales of the Sailor than proved facts by successful fishermen. They tell of encounters with great sea-fish, long, wide, monstrous fellows, whose appearance at bodies as large and round as tubs; of their forks and surprises from the monsters' backs whales spouting and diving on every side of them, ing having graced the boom of the Victoria with its huge fibre. They also saw numbers of strange fish which they had never before seen, and which fish larger than porpoises, with flat round heads, and which seemed very numerous. And they also assert that they have seen the great sea-snake, the thing, which they sought in five days, about £100 in value, and no bad wages for a fishing-boat's crew. Captain Rhodes is reported to have shark. Captain Gardner was ill, long, and grew three buckets of oil. They intend on their return to Peterhead to take out extra tackle to get more of this shark, their tackle spoiled since having been snapped by these monsters like pipe-shanks. So numerous are the fish that on the return of the two boats, after a few hours' work, up to the time of a great shark, turns on his back, seizes the fish, giving it two or three shakes with his tail, and then swallows it at one gulp. The fishermen are certainly reluctant to believe that the shark it was swallowed another shark appeared to dispute the prey. So determined were sharks to get at the fish that in the interval of the fishing-lines were hauled in faster



THE INSTALLATION OF LORD PALMERSTON AS LORD WARDEN OF THE CINQUE PORTS: THE BANQUET IN THE TOWNHALL (MAISON DIEU) DOVER.—SEE PAGE 265.

THE CINQUE PORTS

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE

There was a grand rifle contest, under the patronage of the Prince of Wales, at the Curragh, on Friday and Saturday last week.

Captain Henry Boteler, R.N., died at his residence at Lyme, Dorsetshire, a few days since, in his sixty-sixth year.

The *United Service Gazette* informs us that the Sanatorium at the Cape is now broken up, and the staff have embarked for Graham's Town, to be employed on the General Hall of the Army at the Cape of Good Hope.

The depôt of the 1st battalion of the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, which has been encamped at Chatham since the return of that battalion from the Crimea, will break up on the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, and proceed to Dublin, Cork, and Limerick.

There has been a meeting between Duncannon Fort, which commands the mouth of the Suir. The *Waterford Mail* states that, on Tuesday week, a party of the Royal Artillery, under the command of Major Duncannon Seaton, with fifteen of the matrimonies—fourteen privates and one bombardier—left Cork Barracks by the 8.30 train for Waterford, and with fifteen others of the same battery who had been previously sent thither under an escort of fifty men.

It is announced that an important addition is about to be made to the military force in Canada. It is intended it would be made to the military force in Canada. It is intended it would be made to the military force in Canada. It is intended it would

THE PRESENT POSITION OF THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE.

No. II.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS.

It will seem strange, perhaps, to some of our readers that we should speak of "literature" and the (periodical) "press" as of two distinct things; but books and newspapers only resemble one another in so far that both convey printed information. They are instruments made of the same material, but serving very different purposes. The former, the majority of books that have been written to the world have been produced without any reference to political objects, whereas only a very small minority of all the newspapers that have been published since the invention of journalism have been of an unpolitical character. As a rule, those who discuss politics, at least those who conduct the discussion, attack existing political institutions (they would not otherwise them at all if they fully approved of them); and a difficulty easily be shown in a class, authors of books have had comparatively few revolutionists. Naturally, then, books have more frequently than newspapers been under a despotism. Mr. De Tocqueville, in his admirable work on "Democracy in America," has contrasted the obligation imposed on every writer in the United States to submit the opinion of Lamoignon inhabiting the palace of Louis XIV., majority of Labruyere inhabiting the palace of Louis XIV., whilst he wrote his chapter on Christ Mess, and Molière, whilst he wrote his chapter on Christ Mess, and Molière, whilst he wrote his chapter on Christ Mess, and Molière,

ST. MARY REDCLIFF, BRISTOL, IN PROCESS OF RESTORATION UNDER THE DIRECTION OF MR. G. GODWIN, ARCHITECT.

THE CHURCH OF ST. MARY REDCLIFF, BRISTOL.

ON Whit Sunday the screen which for some time past has shut from view the Lady Chapel of Redcliff Church was taken down, and the parishioners were able to see the restored interior and three new stained-glass windows which have been set up as memorials. The eastern window of the Lady Chapel, seen in the View which we give in our present Number, is in memory of the late Alderman Thomas Lucas, of Bristol, and is one of the best works of Mr. Wailes of Newcastle. That on the north side, by the same artist, commemorates a lady of the same family, having for subject the raising of Jairus's daughter. The south window, illustrating the command, "Suffer little children to come unto me" (by Messrs. O'Connor of London), is in memory of the late Mr. W. Hall, for forty-five years the devoted superintendent of the Sunday-school. The cost of the stonework of this part of the church has been defrayed partly by a committee of ladies and partly by the Freemasons of Bristol and its neighbourhood.

The effect of the interior of this noble church, as may be judged from our View, is now becoming superb. For many years past our readers are aware the work of restoration has been going on here gradually under the direction of Mr. George Godwin, architect. Funds came in but slowly, and the work has been done bit by bit, mainly on the outside, where actual danger threatened. Recently, however, donations have been made specially for the interior, where a greater show could be made with smaller expenditure. The fine clustered columns of the nave and transept, seen in the View, have been restored, and their bases and capitals perfected; elaborately-carved oak bench-ends, a pulpit, reading-desk, and font, have been set up: the latter, of Caen stone and alabaster, was carved by Mr. Rice, by whom all the stone carving has been beautifully executed. We should especially point to that about the exterior of the north porch, which portion of the church has been restored under peculiar circumstances, not generally known beyond the locality. This porch, which is one of the finest examples of the Decorated style in the kingdom, has long been connected with poetry and mystery. It was in the upper chamber of it that the ill-fated Chatterton, accoiding to his own assertion, found the Rowley poems. This character the porch was not to lose.

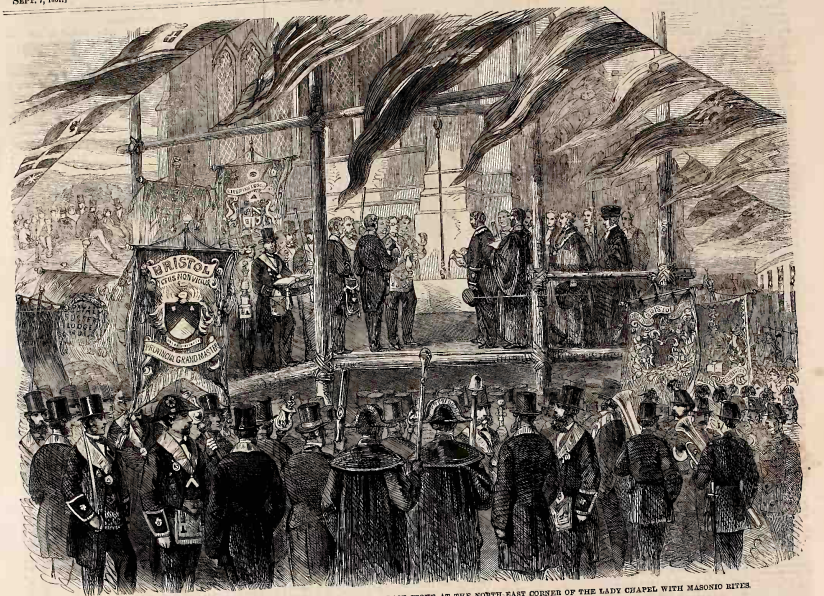
A fewyears ago a benefactor, known as "Nil Desperandum," the signature he assumed, placed himself in communication with the chairman of the Restoration Committee, Mr. Alderman Proctor, stating that he was desirous of contributing to the restoration of the north porch, and asking whether the committee, with a view to that object, would procure drawings and specifications from Mr. Godwin, and estimates from three different masons of well-known talent, and forward them for inspection. In making this request the writer imposed the following conditions—viz., that no endeavour should be made to break through his incognito until he thought fit to communicate his name to the committee; and that, in order to maintain the desired secrecy on this point, the chairman should pledge himself not to allow the letters received from his unknown correspondent to be seen or read by any one but himself. As a guarantee of good faith the halves of certain bank notes were inclosed to meet expenses. A reply to the re-quisition was requested to be inserted in one of the Bristol papers. In answer to this communication it was at once resolved by the committee that the chairman should be authorised to insert in the Bristol papers a letter giving the required pledge regarding the conditions of secrecy which the writer imposed, and promising that plans, specifications, and estimates for the restoration of the north porch should forthwith be obtained.

Without going into a long story, suffice it to say the funds were regularly forwarded, to the extent of £2120, by the generous donor, who, though his secret provoked frequent comment, and was the theme of some clever "conjectures" in one of the local papers, continued to preserve his incognito; nor at the present time are we able to designate the unobtrusive restorer of the north porch by any other name than the vague appellation by which alone he has chosen to be known.

The iron hinges here are a very elaborate piece of work, and were executed by Messrs. Hart, of London. The cost of the restoration of the south porch was afterwards undertaken by the Commercial Society, mainly through the exertions of Mr. George Hatherly. The south transept and the greater part of the south side of nave and chancel have been restored by the Restoration Committee, aided by the Canynges Society. Much of the exterior, however, remains in a ruinous and some of it in a dangerous, condition; but this, it may be hoped, will now soon be remedied. The present churchwardens, Mr. W. Powell and Mr. W. Proctor, are earnest in their desire to carry on the good work, and the prospects of aid are encouraging. They may be justified in looking beyond their own city for subscriptions; for, using the words of the architect on the occasion of laying the first stone, "St. Mary Redcliff, belongs not simply to Bristol, but to Europe."

MASONIC CEREMONY AT ST. MARY REDCLIFF CHURCH.

On Wednesday week there was a Masonic ceremony in connection with the restoration of this time-honoured structure. The Masonic body have, it is stated, contributed a sum of £600 towards the restoration, and it was resolved to celebrate the work by an appropriate ceremonial, in which the brethren in the adjacent provinces were invited to co-operate. A grand lodge was opened at the Masonic Hall, Bridge-street, and a procession of the various lodges was organised at the Exchange, the Mayor and Corporation being also present. The pro-cession on leaving the Exchange proceeded to St. Mary Redcliff Church, attended by a vast concourse of spectators. The scene in the church-yard of St. Mary Redcliff was, perhaps, among the most striking and characteristic observed on the whole line of march. The head of the cortege arriving at the door of the venerable structure, halted and rites, on reaching the door of the venerable structure, halted and commenced playing the National Anthem. Simultaneously the brethren fell back hatchanded and formed a passage, up which the Grand Lodge, in their purple and gold collars, stars, diamonds and glittering insignia, jewels, and tokens of their high and sublime branch of the mysterious order. Divine service was impressively performed in the sacred edifice, and the sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Watson, Curate of St. Andrew's Undershaft, in the city of London, and Chaplain to the Grand Lodge. After the service the ceremony of placing a stone at the north-east corner of the Lady Chapel took place with all the im-posing Masonic accompaniments incident to such special occasions. The Rev. Chaplain offered up another prayer and the Grand Master pronounced the benediction. The procession then returned to the Exchange, where some appropriate speeches were made by members of the order, the Mayor and the High Sheriff, after which the members dined together at the White Lion Hotel, when Mr. Godwin, the architect, congratulated them on the success of their endeavours as



RESTORATION OF ST. MARY REDCLIFFE CHURCH, BRISTOL: PLACING THE LAST STONE AT THE NORTH EAST CORNER OF THE LADY CHAPEL WITH MASONIC RITES.

MASONIC DEMONSTRATION AT BRISTOL IN CONNECTION WITH THE RESTORATION OF ST. MARY REDCLIFFE CHURCH.—ARRIVAL OF THE PROCESSION AT THE CHURCH.

regards the restoration of the church. The number of Masons present at the ceremony was above 500, and the arrangements of the day were of a very satisfactory description.

The ceremony of placing the stone on the north-east corner of the sacred edifice, of which we give an illustration on the preceding page, is thus described by the local journals :—At the conclusion of the service, the Hallelujah Anthem having been sung by the choir and a liberal collection made on behalf of the restoration fund, the procession was once more formed and the long line of brethren marched round the church to the north-east corner, where the stone was in readiness to be adjusted. On the stone lay an ornamic plate, bearing among other matters the following inscription :—

Saint Mary Redcliffe
North-east Corner of Lady Chapel
Restored by the Freemasons of Bristol.
This Stone laid August 31, 1861.

The procession having reached the small platform on which the stone rested, was opened and allowed the Mayor, Grand Master, and such other chief officers of the craft to pass through its ranks on to the platform. When they had reached it, the organ pealed forth a most picturesque air. There stood the scarlet-robed Mayor, the sun shining on his uncovered head, the majestic-looking Grand Master with his broad crescent with the glittering insignia of his office, our venerably looking colleague Deputy Grand Master, and the blackrobed Chaplain, while round them thronged the subordinate officers, one bearing the horn of plenty filled with ripe corn-ears, another the chalice containing wine, another that with the oil, another with a vessel of salt, others with the trowel, square, and other carpentering tools emptied, whilst others, to the great mystification and delight of the populace, bore huge, unlighted wax candles, almost as large as themselves. The official ceremonies having taken up their position, the rifle band again played the National Anthem, after which the Rev. Brother Vowler offered up an appropriate prayer. The director of the ceremonies, Brother C. H. Lowe, then read the inscription on the plate aloud, when it was planted in its place on the stone by the R. W. Brother Vernon, and then deposited in a properly fitting cavity. Another prayer was offered up and the hundredth psalm sung, the rifle band accompanying. A brief address from the Grand Master closed the ceremony.

THE INCOME TAX.

AN interesting blue book relating to this subject has just been issued to the public. It contains the report of, and the voluminous evidence taken before, the Committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into the present mode of assessing and collecting the income and property tax, and to report what (if any) alterations can be made therein with advantage, and into the mode of levying the duty.

The report is as follows :—

Your Committee have proceeded in this inquiry, and, having examined witnesses thereon, have agreed to report the following resolutions to the House :—

The question submitted to your Committee was very fully investigated by a Select Committee appointed in the year 1851, and reappointed in 1852, on the occasion of the Mr. Hume, Mr. Wilson, and Mr. Baines motions for the exemption of the present income and property tax from a tax to be adjusted in accordance with the value of the property by the Property Tax Commissioners, and the age of the owner.

The chief witness of the Inland Revenue Department, to whom this scheme was at that time communicated, expressed a strong opinion that its administration would be attended with insurmountable practical difficulties. Your Committee see no reason for questioning the correctness of this opinion.

The question of your Committee, as the present occasion, has been mainly directed to another scheme, proposed by their chairman, and explained by him to the Committee in connexion with an amendment to the present mode of grass income.

Sch. A proposal to divide all incomes into two classes, of which the one should comprise incomes called contrectum, and the lesser income called individual; and to tax the former upon the principle of the net income, and the latter upon two-thirds of that amount.

Sch. A proposal to distinguish in certain cases between the interest of invested capital and the repayment by instalments of the invested capital itself, and to levy the tax upon the interest only, and not upon the entire portion of capital.

These three proposals are addressed to three complaints which are popularly made against the income tax in its present form—viz., that it taxes the amount of property in respect of income which they do not get; that it presses very heavily upon old and industry as compared with property, and that it deals with capital in the same manner as it deals with income and annual profits.

The proposals which your Committee have had under consideration are framed with the object of meeting these complaints. Your Committee have adverted are well founded, and they are contrived with much ingenuity with a view to remedy them.

Your Committee, however, after full consideration, have arrived at the conclusion that the plan proposed by their chairman does not afford a basis for a practicable and equitable readjustment of the income tax; and they feel so strongly the difficulty and if this occasion to be unprepared with any attempt to unsettle the present basis of the tax, without a clear perception of the mode in which it is to be reconstructed, that they do not think it right to offer your Honourable House any suggestion for its amendment.

This has been the opinion of the majority of your Committee before two Committees and on two occasions, and the additional grass income which your Committee have proposed to be brought to the assessment, that the objections which are urged against any objections to it, rather with a view to secure rather than to the particular charge which has been given to it.

Your Committee also feel that it would be unjust to the public creditor that the present incidence of the income tax without at the same time taking into consideration the present incidence of other taxes which press upon the country, some of it imposed by recent legislation, and in one case especially, that of the successive duty, to some extent by way of compensation.

Mr. G. B. Mathews, now Consul-general to Guatemala, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Honduras, and Salvador, is appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to the Republics.

ADULTERATION OF ARTICLES LIABLE TO DUTY.—The report of Mr. Hubert Edward of the Inland Revenue department of Somerset House, has just been published for the year ending the 31st of March. He states that the samples taken during the year have been procured with the greatest care. With regard to tobacco, it is stated that an inspection of most of the tobacco manufacturers' premises, and many of those in England, and the samples which had been taken without the discovery of a single practice that could be deemed illicit. The manufactured samples generally, and the cut tobacco in retail dealers, the illicit materials consisted of burnock, catechou, and cabbage leaves, sugar, treacle, salt, and oil. Of snuff it is also stated that there was a great diminution which has taken place during the last four or five years in the adulteration of this article. Your Committee have examined a number of ten samples. Of these, three, which all came from Ireland, proved to have been saturated with pearlash and ground glass, and were unfit for use. It is believed, is still extensively sold in an adulterated state, and Mr. Phillips considers that the knowledge of the fraud is confined to the wholesale and retail wholesale dealers in and grinders of the commodity. "The skilled and almost educated class of snuff takers," says Mr. Phillips, "will not touch the core which is taken to render detection difficult and conviction doubtful are entirely confined to grinders and retail dealers." In the course of my analysis to distinguish between the highly-doubted article of the wholesale adulterated in the solid materials of the manufacturers, and the illicit materials detected in the samples examined during the past year were of a more decided character than those of previous years. Of the 1,000 samples of coffee also contained no adulteration, and it is to this that the best of the coffee sold at duty, is owing to the high character which the face of a single sample of duty, is owing to the unobtainable. Chicory is the substance most universally employed, and although it has been considered in some cases to which had been purchased as coffee, it has been found in the laboratory and found to contain from 30 to 80 per cent of chicory, whether ingredients. From thirty-six and some other cases in localities chiefly inhabited by the very poor where the samples proved to be composed of it entirely. Out of many thousand samples it has been found that, on an average, more than 70 per cent of samples sold as pure coffee were adulterated with chicory, while of those sold as "mixtures of coffee and chicory" the proportion of chicory was more than 33 per cent. This is greater than in previous years, and Mr. Phillips remarks that it "is more given the case to the causes which are in operation in keeping down the importation of coffee.

THE TRAVELLING CHAMPION OF THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY.

In the dawnings of civilization, when judicial duels and trial by battle were considered as the arbiters of right, champions were the persons who fought publicly (as substitutes where substitutes were permitted) for the accused, who agreed to undergo the result of the combat as the judgment of God. With various modifications in their functions and challenges, champions, in the original sense of the term, were known down to an advanced period of the fifteenth century, when they disappeared before the practice of a more enlightened system of justice.

Doange says that the word "champion" was derived from the Latin *campus*, a field, because combats were fought in the open field. In the ancient law of the Franks condemned to prove his innocence by a duel, or that the same law authorised to resort—as need, was permitted, to certain cases, to find a substitute, who should fight for the accused his champion. Those who were allowed the privilege of fighting by deputy were, such as could prove, without fraud, 1, the loss of a limb; 2, that he was upwards of sixty years of age; or, 3, that he was suffering from any infirmity. Women, as good, feeble, cripples, &c. Women also were entitled to a champion, for, said the old French law, "Femme ne se combat pas." Monks, canons, and clerks, after having duly informed their Bishop, could likewise depute a champion; and, according to the statutes of David II. of Scotland, the knights and nobles of that kingdom enjoyed the same privilege in case of robbery or assault. Finally, on every occasion that the reason for fighting did not subject the originator to the punishment of death or loss of a limb, each of the parties interested was allowed to present a champion to defend his cause. But a peculiar, or a person accused of high crimes (*atrocioral crimina*) could not be replaced. With the Saxons, when thieves desired use trial by battle, they were obliged to fight *in proprid persond*; and by David of Scotland's statutes the King adjudged his serfs, and such of his subjects as were not noble, when their liberties or their rights were in question, to do battle for themselves, and not by means of champions.

Some examples are on record of seigneurs having had in their employment fighters for hire, and not unfrequently, when at war, if the occasion for a duel were not forthcoming; and, what is more singular, these same champions often had pupils in their pay who became famous fought in their stead. *Les pucelages*, may not the use of the term "champion," as applied to the comparatively modern prize-ring, be traced to this circumstance? The arms of the champions were the stick and the sword, more frequently the former than the latter. They fought on foot—never on horseback; hence the expression frequently met with in the conditions of ordinary duels, *à pie ou armes de champion*. In many cases, when the question was of a fief, the second champion was provided with a horse.

The subject of our little Engraving is one of the latest specimens of the champion in France. Chenaye en l'Eaupre of the fifteenth century. Till within a short time of their discontinuance each important French district had its champion, who travelled from place to place according as his services were required. Latterly they came to enjoy the exercise of a wide discretion in accepting the challenges to be combated for or by, and not unfrequently settled a dispute by a sage counsel to the party claiming intervention, although such a decision was attended by the loss of the money for or by which, and, as a goose, a fat capon, or other very good cheer. They only espoused the cause of the weaker party. The righteous cause, believing—even before Shakspeare—that he was thrice armed who had his quarrel just. *Du vieil lobardan*, and with them also many occupations, respectable in their day, but which, with the progress of civilization, have fallen into disrepute, accepted the place of bailiffage and bailiff-keeper to that fine old city, in which position he ended his days.

We refer each of our readers as may wish to learn more on the subject of champions to "Dictionnaire de la Conversation," or to the "Musée des Familles," in which we are indebted for some of our materials. In the latter work, moreover (vol. xxviii. p. 52), there is an interesting story concerning one of the champions in vitiligo.

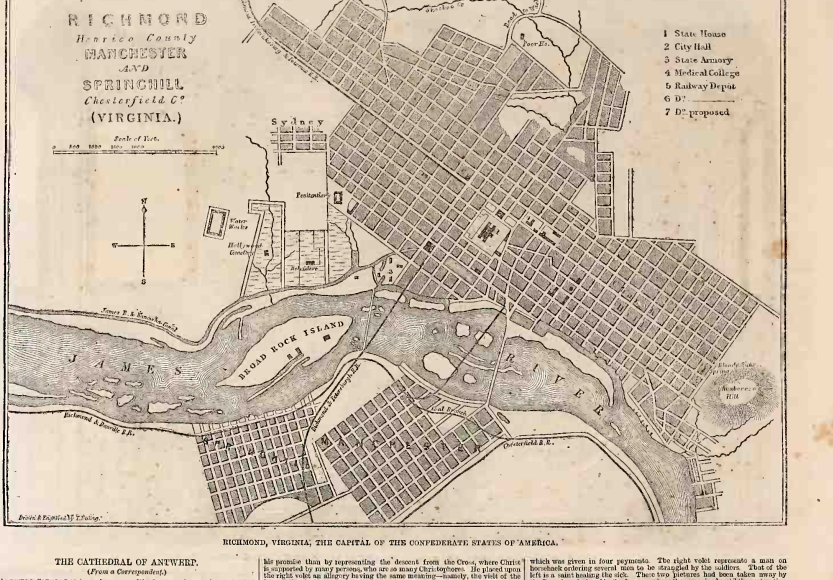
A CHINESE LUNCHEON.—This lunch was composed of fruits and tea. Apples, pears, peaches, Japanese nuts, a kind of yellow tomato, and grapes were the fruits. Of these fruits, apples, pears, grapes and tomatoes, and raisins, formed the bill of fare. The other fruits and the confectionary were placed on the table merely for show. The tea, which was of the finest quality, appeared also on occasion of ceremony. The service for each guest consisted of a saucer-cup, a tea-spoon, and a pair of chopsticks, the latter peculiar to the countries; a teacup, with its silver saucer and porcelain cover; and a tea-pot, which was placed before the host, and also the fruit which was served in the compotiers. Each dish, or *compotier*, was supported by a carved stand and four perforated-screens, in raised enamel, which throw around the odour of the viands. The servants, whose duty it was to change each guest's cup of tea as often as he had finished it to his fate, waited in full costume, and wore their queues coiled round the crowns of their heads, and not left to hang carelessly down their backs. The tea-cups were made with both lids, which still formed part of their golden fruits. We noted among these indescribable cakes, which excited our interest, some puddings and cakes which were more suitable to our European palates. The fruits were crowned by the unexpected arrival of a number of sealed luncheons, which the worthy interpreter, wishing to save Europeans with hopes to their taste, had procured from some European merchant, who had persuaded him that that beverage was the nectar of the Barbarians.—*Arnold's Chinese Expedition.*

OUT-DOOR AMUSEMENTS.

SEPTEMBER.

THERE are few periods in the year looked forward to with more delight by the sportsman than the 1st of September, on which day English shooting, with the exception of the grouse season on the northern moors, commences. The rapid strides of the modern march of intellect have produced less effect upon partridge-shooting than any other out-door amusement, and a gunner of the old school can enjoy a morning in the stubbles with as much satisfaction in 1861 as he did at the time the fourth George came to the throne. It is true that "flint," "pan," and "hammer" have given way to the detonator, a system condemned by Colonel Hawker as being destructive to length, closeness, and regularity of shooting, to the now obsolete fowling-piece, and wire, after sundry statistical details and trials, in which the superiority of the latter has been apparent to the ordinary witness, they conclude the subject in the following pithy words :—"Can you shoot well with a flint gun?" "Yes, sir." "Then leave well alone." "No. Then by all means go and get a detonator." It is true, also, that modern lovers of the trigger are allowed two guns, a man to assist them in loading, or a weapon that saves much trouble by being loaded at the breech, and yet in other respects very little change has occurred; and the very dress that was worn in 1800 is also the dress at the present time, as may be seen by the following advice published during the former year :—"We all know that a jean, tarnbeen, or any kind of thin jacket, is the pleasantest wear in September, one of flannel for October, and one of velveteen for the winter. After having tried almost everything that is constantly used, and some of the stretched articles that are puffed by advertisement, I have found nothing so good for a light serviceable jacket for wet days as that is made at Manchester by the name of sateen, jeanet, or florentine, which is printed on each side, in imitation of cloth. This stuff far surpasses the others for lightness, comfort, durability, and appearance, and as much can be required for warm weather. With regard to the other part of the dress, but few persons appear to think that anything is comfortable, and yet I must therefore appear singular for considering as most uncomfortable that which is commonly, and was for a long time universally worn—I mean shoes and gaiters. To say nothing of being tormented with two or three dozen of buttons every morning, and having your ankles and knees in a state of continual irritation from the buckle's exercise, it could only be observed that, if you step in the least puddle, you are wet; if you tread in stubble, your feet are cut; if you look down at the land you are often liable to be annoyed by your shoes untying, and thorns and bits of stick, &c., getting into them, or between the buttons of your gaiters. How much more comfortable, then, is the dress that has been mended with lambswool stockings and flannel drawers, put on a pair of boots and thick socks, and then a pair of trousers, which may be made of fustian, and strongly defended inside the knees that no thorn can penetrate, or, if you are so-engaged without them, for a time, you have your muscles at liberty for hard exercise, and are free from every annoyance.

I esteem we to partridge-shooting; and, with a view of offering counsel and aid to the sportsman who designs conducting his campaign after an approved plan, I will suppose that he is of the sensible fashion of "hiring a valley" with the midst of a covey, we append sundry old aphorisms, which are to be found in every sporting publication, and are true to the past:—To be in good nerve for shooting, have all your arrangements made and your apparatus prepared over night; and then you have only to take your breakfast early, to be off in the morning without hurrying, and to flurry you by which you may become irritated and unsteady in the field. This is often the case with inexperienced shots, who, besides, who are sometimes so interrupted that they lose half the morning before they can get away from home; some but work needs therefore, every the proprietor, who has all the trouble and vexation generally from landed property and manors. The happy man is the flying visitor, who comes down for a few days from London does not trouble himself with the management, and with no earthly care beyond the scent for his sporting, the sportsman is the most welcome guest that keeps the wind for his fishing, and the resources and amusements afforded by his country friends. For a person who has much business to attend to, and therefore can only get a few hours in the day to shoot, a shoot in September, always recommend him to shoot in the afternoon, the round time for filling a bag. Those who have no time to lose in the morning are usually advise later hours than those which are ordinarily adopted, especially on the opening days. Besides, in September, it breaks the scent of the dew, and will not always be well. By your springing them from the sun the covey are pretty sure to take wing altogether; and, having been disturbed in their early quarters afterwards much more difficult to disperse them than if they had been put up in the dew before the sun had got to its meridian. Secondly, on commence with long shots, which, however favourable in finished rifles and Armstrong cannon, are not so satisfactory as shots on a walk in Westley's, Beckwith, Egg's, Manton's, or any other first-class gun. Thirdly, for those who have no relay of pointers or setters, it must be borne in mind how much better locations are found for the dogs in the middle of the day, and often while staying to little purpose in the dew of the morning, if not actually to the detriment of the sportsman happens that a change of birds is always to be found but never to be got at, and are always seen going over one hedge as soon as you arrive at the other. In this case let the master place himself with his dog, and they by crop, and not a person round to drive the birds to him. He will then, probably, get a double shot, and very likely discover the covey. When birds are so wild that they will not lie, you often see them running across a barren field, under which circumstances keep out of sight of your gun, and make a little noise, in order to induce them to the opposite hedge. When birds on hill are not visible on the ground, and the dogs keep drawing across a field, and will not stop, the chances happens that a covey



RICHMOND, VIRGINIA; THE CAPITAL OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

THE CATHEDRAL OF ANTWERP.

(From a Correspondent.)

ANTWERP CATHEDRAL is, perhaps, one of the finest specimens of ecclesiastical architecture to be seen in this or any other part of the Continent. The precise date of its foundation is involved in some doubt. The great steeple, to which nothing of the comparable for its boldness and lightness, was commenced in 1422, under the direction of the architect Amelius, and was finished in 1518. It is 466 ft. in height (including the cross, which is 19 ft.), and has 617 steps to the last gallery. From the top of this gallery can be distinctly seen Brussels, Malines, Louvain, Termonde, Ghent, Alost, and Flushing, as well as the smoke of the steamers on the mouth of the Scheldt. The chime is composed of 99 bells, the smallest of which is 15 inches in diameter. They were founded in 1548. The two clubs, which are each 16 ft. in diameter, were erected in 1699. The great bell was raised in 1840, and baptized with the Emperor Charles Quint being the godfather: its weight is about three tons, and it requires the assistance of sixteen men to sound it. The steeple of Notre Dame has resisted many fires (which from time to time visited it and more or less damaged it) owing to the existence of enormous load reservoirs always kept filled with water.

In 1820 was begun the complete restoration of the building, which has been scarcely finished up to the present time. In 1836, on the 25th of September, the new cross was erected, after having been solemnly blessed. At the foot of the steeple we read the epitaph of the celebrated Quentin Metsys, who, it appears, from being a blacksmith, turned painter in order to obtain the woman he loved. Such was the condition which the father of the lady had laid down before he would give his assent to the marriage. At a few steps distance from this spot is a well, the iron ornaments of which are the work of Quentin Metsys, and made exclusively by the aid of a hammer. The choir of the cathedral was built in 1521, the first stone of which was deposited by Charles the Fifth. In 1533 this choir and the steeple alone resisted a fire which destroyed all the remainder of the building. The height of the whole edifice from the ground is 489ft: its width is 240ft.

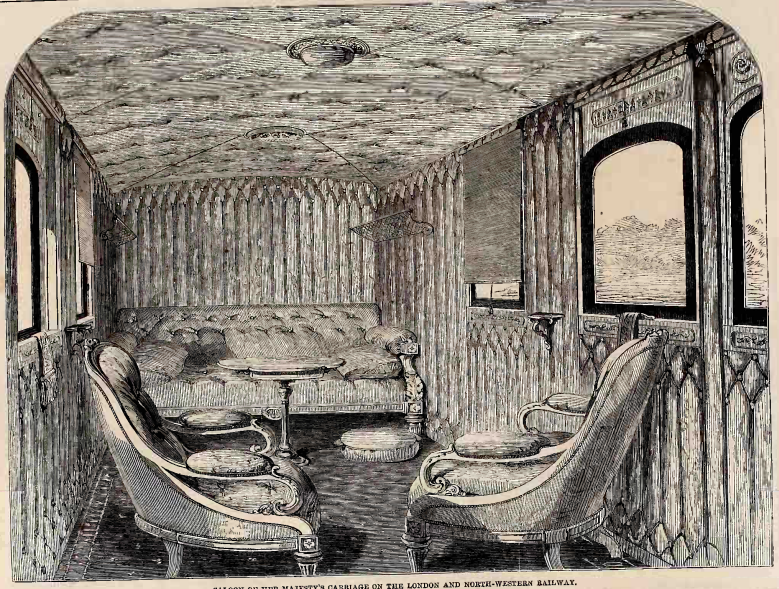
The principal nave is one of the largest and finest which is known. The lateral naves are double, and composed of 220 vaulted arcades, supported by 126 columns. Before the French Revolution the interior also comprised 32 marble altars filled with pictures and ornaments of great value, of which the fury of the Revolution spared them. There remained 100 massive silver chandeliers, and four before the altars of the same metal; a massive gold cruse, which cost 800 florins, and which was enriched with diamonds given by Francis I. and other Sovereigns. Philip II., King of Spain, presided in the church of Notre Dame on the 21st of January, 1555, at a chapter of the Order of the Golden Fleece, at which nineteen Knights assisted. Their coats of arms remained for a long time suspended in the centre of the choir. It was on the solicitation of the same Prince that the church of Notre Dame was erected into a cathedral by Pope Paul IV., in 1559. In 1092 the bull of Pius VII., of the 3rd of December, suppressed this bishopric and made it a sure of the 1st class, dependant upon the archiepiscopric of Malines. It, however, continued to bear the name of "the cathedral." In entering by the great marble portal, and commencing the inspection at the church by the right, we see, first, the mausoleum of Ambrose Capello, Bishop of Ptolemais, who died at Antwerp, in 1675. The pulpit which is placed a little further, by its fine sculpture: it is ornamented with allegorical figures under the form of statues. On the first window we remark the portraits of four ecclesiastics reading on the knees, painted by Diepenbeck, in 1635. The altar of the Holy Sacrament was completed by Van der Nere. The painting of "The Disciples of Emaus" is one of the finest productions of Herreyns. The tabernacle, which represents Jesus in the tomb, was executed after the designs of Verbruggen. The communion-table, in white marble, is the work of A. Quellyn. "The Last Supper," painted on glass, is by Diepenbeck. On leaving this chapel we find ourselves opposite the celebrated painting of Rubens, "The Descent from the Cross," a picture for which in the great object of interest to all, and which has attracted the visits of artists from all parts of the world, in the chief doorway of that number, and deserves to be placed, as unlivers ally admitted, upon the throne of art. It is related that Rubens, dismissed from a second journey to Italy by the Archduke Albert and Isabella, appeared to set him out of Antwerp, and build a house there for the purpose of dedicating all his attention to painting and literature. He cast the foundations of the house between his own garden and that of the Société du Serment des Arquebusiers. The latter, perceiving that the foundations encroached upon their ground, complained to Rubens, who on his side, being unwilling to change his plans, endeavoured to support his right. The difference became so serious that a process of litigation was begun, when the Burgomaster Rockox, chief of the Serment and friend of Rubens, prevailed on him to give up his pretensions, and the painter, ultimately admitting he was wrong, consented to an accommodation. The result of the negotiations was that the land of which Rubens became master was ceded to him on condition that he would give to the Serment an altar picture, with votive, from his own hand, for their chapel in the Cathedral of Antwerp, and representing some passage in the life of St. Christopher, the patron of the Serment. Rubens, considering the Greek etymology of the word Christopher, which signifies to bear Christ, did not think he could better satisfy his promise than by representing the descent from the Cross, where Christ is supported by many persons, who are in many Christophores. He placed upon the right side an allegory having the same meaning—namely, the visit of the Blessed Virgin Mary, when with child of the Saviour, to her cousin Elizabeth; and upon the left of the left Saviour, the priest, holding the infant Christ in his arms when his mother and St. Joseph came to present him in the Temple. The painter thought that this mysterious idea would satisfy the Arquebusiers: but the latter were dissatisfied at not finding such a representation of St. Christopher as they expected, and persisted in demanding the image of their own patron saint. Rubens, with his accustomed complaisance, consented to paint upon the closed voets a St. Christopher of colossal dimensions. The sugry figure in this last picture is a kind of epigram directed against the ignorance of the Arquebusiers. Leaving "The Descent from the Cross," we cross the church in order to admire the painting of Rubens that is most worthy to serve as a pendant to that—namely, "The Elevation of the Cross," painted for the chapel of St. Walburge, the altar piece of which it ornaments. This work was undertaking, with three other little pictures, in the month of June, 1610, for the sum of 2600 florins of Brabant, which was given in four payments. The right voet represents a man on horseback ordering several men to be strangled by the soldiers. That of the left is a saint healing the sick. These two pictures had been carried away by the French and placed in the Louvre, where they remained until the restoration of Louis XVIII., who caused them to be restored. During the siege of Antwerp in 1832 the greatest precautions were taken to preserve them from the effects of the bombardment. The first chapel on entering the cruciform church surrounds the choir on the side of "The Descent from the Cross," has a painting of Martin de Vos, representing the "Baptism of Christ," in Greek, and a picture of the portrait of our Lord leading to hear the Sermon on the Mount. In the second chapel is found a monument erected to the memory of Moretus, a famous typographer, whose posterity exists still at Antwerp. It is ornamented with a fine picture of Jean Baptiste Gaspars.

In the Chapel of St. Catherine are painted on the walls and angles symbols. The portraits of Moretus, which is placed at an inconvenient height for inspection, is also by Rubens. The sculpture is by Van Ghel, of Malines. Upon this is a picture of Martin Pepyn, bearing the date of 1627, which formed part of the monument of the opera Rostiers. It represents St. Norbert adoring the blessed sacrament. In the third chapel, beyond the door of the sacristy, is seated a little statue of the Blessed Virgin with the Infant Jesus, in white marble, sculptured by Duquesnoy, which was amongst the precious remains that escaped the devastations of the Vandals. Saint Francis on his knees is by P. Morillo. The two voets underneath are by Van Baleu, in the Italian taste. In the next chapel we observe upon the monument of Plantyn, another celebrated typographer of Antwerp, a painting of De Backer, representing the last judgment: it is much admired. The portrait of Plantyn is by G. Herreyns. The altar of this chapel, which is situated at the back of the choir, and which is but one of thirty-two which the church includes is of the same model as all the others that have escaped the fury of the Revolutionist. There are to be seen two excellent pictures by Martyn Pepyn. The painting at the back of the choir is by A. Matthysseus. In the next chapel the picture representing "St. Norbert," by Diepenbeck, is one of the finest in point of colouring, particularly the angels. Further over the monument of Baron Dubrel, in Sapolean marble, is a good Christ, painted by Verlinde. There is here, also, a splendid copy of Christ à la Paille of Rubens, to be found at the museum. We come next to the splendid mausoleum, in marble, of Ambrose Capella, the seventh Bishop of Antwerp, sculptured by Verbruggen, and above it the "Last Supper," the magnificent picture of Otho Venius. Against a pillar is the figure of Christ, in Parian marble of the greatest beauty, on a cross of black marble. The last is a splendid work of art, sculptured by Van der Nere, and was a present of a member of the family of Moretus to the Church of Notre Dame. In the last chapel is seen a picture of the other Frank, representing "Jesus Amongst the Doctors." The painter has given to the several personages depicted the portraits of Lesbey, Calvin, Erasmus, and other contemporaries. The altar of the Chapel of St. Anthony has no painting: it is in white marble, and sculptured by Verbruggen. The two voets of paintings near the altar are by Frank the elder. Opposite is a picture, representing St. Peter, the head of which is said to be worthy of Vandyke. In the same chapel, against a pillar, is a fine bust, painted upon wood, in the style of Leonardo da Vinci. The altar of the Virgin, on the other side of the transversal nave, is one of the richest in the cathedral: it is in white marble, and has basso-relievi were sculptured by Verbruggen. The Annunciation, also of white marble, is the production of Jean Baptiste Capronnier, Antwerp. The statues of the saints, and the adoration of the shepherds, are specimens of special excellence. On leaving the choir we stand under a magnificent organ, the ceiling of which was painted by C. Schut, and represents the Assumption of the Virgin. Above the altar, which is in the great aisle—a chef d'œuvre of Rubens. The Virgin is represented borne up to heaven by a multitude of angels, some of which are seen around her head and presenting her with crowns, whilst others form a circle beneath her, and are raising her through a heavenly cloud. The picture was placed there in 1612, and was painted in sixteen days. It has been taken from Antwerp, and carried to Paris; but it was replaced in that chapel on the 27th of May, 1816.

MEDAL STRUCK BY THE CITY OF ANTWERP IN COMMEMORATION OF THE ART JETES, AUGUST, 1861.

The *Echo* of Bologna says:—" Luigi Ricci, aged eight, son of the well-known professor of that name, lately performed at the church of San Giorgio at Trieste, who executed a mass of his composition. The sacred edifice was crowded."

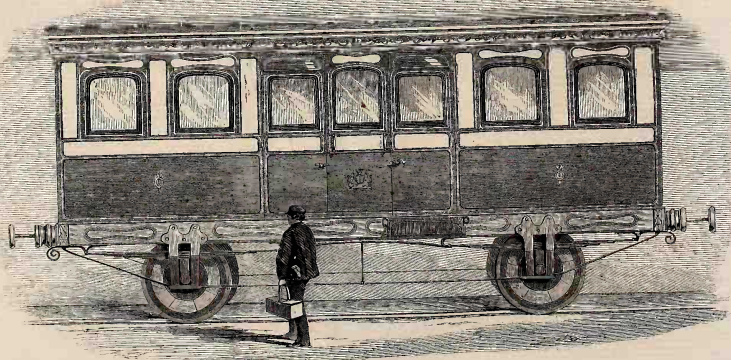
Experiments with incendiary cannon-balls invented by M. Pontalec, manufacturer of chemical ingredients, residing in Paris, and Lieutenant Marchand, of the imperial navy, were recently tried at Toulon. The result was not perfectly satisfactory. The ball deviated from their course, and rendered the effect uncertain. It was proved, however, that the inflammatory composition inclosed within the balls is of a most dangerous and destructive nature, and costs very little. During the experiments a hall struck the Diamentaire, a hulk which served as a target, on her quarter, which was not cased with iron, and, bursting, caused an opening as large as a coach-house gate. The water rushed in so violently that there was only time to slip the cable and beach the vessel, otherwise she would have sunk in deep water.



SALOON OF HER MAJESTY'S CARRIAGE ON THE LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

THE QUEEN'S RAILWAY CARRIAGE.

THE directors of the London and North-Western Company, who had the honour not only of conveying the Royal party to Ireland, but also throughout the subsequent journey to Scotland, caused a State carriage to be constructed expressly for the use of her Majesty, the Prince Consort, and suite, the cost of which, it is stated, exceeded £2000. The design of this magnificent specimen of railway carriage architecture was in the main prepared by and carried out under the direction of Mr. Caswell, the general manager, and Mr. H. P. Brayne, the general superintendent of the London and North-Western Railway. The framework upon which the body of the carriage rests is constructed of solid oak, handsomely carved and highly polished, resting upon wheels of Mansell's patent; the centres are also composed of the strongest solid oak, the tires of which have been put on cold and hammered, as affording a greater amount of security than those manufactured under the ordinary process. The carriage body has three floors—first, that of the usual material; secondly a flooring of oak; and, thirdly, a flooring of cork, which has the effect of reducing vibration, and of destroying or deadening to a great extent the noise of the wheels whilst travelling. The panels in the body of the carriage are of a beautiful dark or Royal chest colour, bearing in the centre the Royal arms, and on the side panels are the orders of the Garter, the Bath, and the Thistle, exquisitely painted. The roofs, for there are two, are divided by a cornice composed of festoons of flowers carved and picked out upon a white ground, the projections of the roof, the upper one of which is circular, having their sides elaborately rib. The interior of the Royal saloon presents a coup d'œil combining the most refined taste and elegance. The lining is of silver grey moire antique of the richest description, festooned and fluted, the same material covering the roof, divided into panels marked out by a rich cord of the same colour. From the apex of the roof descends a lamp of elegant design, encircled by a carving of satin-wood, in which material the whole of the carvings are executed. At one end of the saloon is a sofa, covered with the same material as the lining of the carriage, and two easy-chairs are fixed on a revolving axis, so whilst they cannot be upset, they can be moved in any direction at the will of the party occupying them with the greatest ease. At the other end is the retiring-room, fitted with a cabinet, washhand stand, and all the appliances of a boudoir. An elegant fixed table stands in the centre of the saloon. There are appliances for converting this magnificent sitting-room into a sleeping apartment.



HER MAJESTY'S CARRIAGE ON THE LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 1108.—VOL. XXXIX.] SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1861. [WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

MEETING OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION AT MANCHESTER.

SCIENCE, like Wisdom, is justified of her children. Time was when the annual sessions of the British Association were held to be a capital theme for ridicule, and when journalists who cater for the instruction and amusement of men of business thought it became them to raise an uproarious laugh at what they described as talking, peripatetic, and wool-gathering philosophy. It is not the first time by a good many that the shadows which herald the approach of a majestic success, misinterpreted by men who believe that "there is nothing like leather," have excited wondrous ebullitions of noisy merriment, of which subsequent events have made the said men sheepishly ashamed. The British Association has not merely outlived the jeers of its early assailants—it has seen them converted into acclamations of praise.

THE WAR IN AMERICA: TEXAN RANGERS (FEDERALISTS) RECONNOITRING BETWEEN ALEXANDRIA AND FAIRFAX, VIRGINIA.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST

SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 257.

It had ever troubled itself to note the world's opinion, when intermitting for a brief space its laborious researches into the inexhaustible volume of Nature, it must have smiled at the new unwritten volume of "the deformed transformed," and have felt more than ever convinced that the voice of God through his "manifold works" is better worth listening to, and heeding, and comforting from, than the shrill utterances of the wittiest parsing notes upon, than the shrill utterances of the wittiest paring notes upon, than the shrill utterances of the wittiest nitely more satisfying than the loudest and most brilliant "crackling of thorns under a pot."

In our view, there is a special element of gratification in the meetings of the British Association. They partake almost equally of the character of a Parliament and a Commemoration. They are deliberative, but not exclusively so. They serve also for celebration. They record the results of patient observation in what are called "physical laws." But they also admit of, and what are called "physical laws." But they also admit of, and invite, those interchanges of elevated and joyous sentiment which usually characterise a festivity or a triumph. They have like chambers of legislation, weighty business to transact and grave discussions to carry on; but they may also be regarded as anniversaries of the marriage of Science to Art, upon which a consideration of the fruits of that union is expected and indulged in. They furnish one of the very few occasions on which the jubilant spirit may find full and fitting scope for exercise—for the exaltation which springs out of a growing mastery over the forces of Nature, and a subjugation of them to the purposes of life, is in loving harmony with the highest reason and the purest piety. There cannot but be pleasure of the most abiding kind—character—there cannot but be pride of the most exhilarating kind—in thus bringing, as it were, into one periodical and intellectual exhibition all the treasures which Science has discovered during the preceding year in the various spheres of human knowledge, and in conferring together (both theorists and practical men) on the common uses to which they may be applied. It is a sort of "worship fair" for the display and exchange of scientific wares, and, like most other fairs, it interblends with business a goodly portion of the festive element.

This year the British Association held its annual meeting at Manchester, with Mr. Fairbairn as its President for the coming year, the place and the man are alike suggestive of the intimate relation in which, in the present day especially, practice stands to theory, art to science. As Lord Stanley of Alderley pertinently observed, "Lancashire has contained her full pertinently observed, "Lancashire has contained her full share to the long list of English cultivators of science;" but, share to the long list of English cultivators of science;" but, in addition to this, "there is no city and no district in this country which has profited more by the practical application of scientific discovery than the city of Manchester." Mr. Fairbairn, whose name as an engineer is honorably and not unequally yoked together with those of Stephenson, Brunel, Whitworth, and Armstrong, and who has won distinction also as a successful votary of science, is a Manchester man; and the history of his studies and achievements presents a fresh and one of the most vivid illustrations of the fact that theory and practice, when fully allied, give to the world the noblest offspring. From the lips of such a man the following declaration is no mean tribute of praise :—"If the British Association had effected nothing more than the removal of the ignorant separation of theory and practice it would have gained imperishable renown in the benefit thus conferred." The meeting at Manchester, therefore, bringing together "for a common object," as Mr. Fairbairn remarked, "the learned professors of our Universities and the workers in practical science," was naturally suggestive of the main topic upon which the President so eloquently discoursed—namely, the "relation of the achievements of science to the comforts and enjoyments of man."

And what a discourse! Astronomy, magnetism, chemistry, geology, botany, zoology, geography, ethnology, and the mechanical sciences, were led forward successively as rich contributors to the wellbeing of society. Mr. Fairbairn introduced each of them with a modest disclaimer on his own part of perfect acquaintanceship; but, in pointing out the benefits rendered by each to man in ordinary life, he eclexed phenomena and described their applications and uses so aptly, so lucidly, and with such a charm of self-possession, that no one could doubt of his intimate familiarity with every one of the sciences from which he borrowed his facts and illustrations. Like a well-qualified host who studies the special characteristics of each of his guests, and draws out of them what they know best and can speak of with most profit to the company, so the President of the Association elicited from each of the sciences information peculiarly appropriate to his general purpose; and the testimony of each was so harmonious, so perfectly in keeping with another, as to produce a general result of conviction differing only from the separate lines of illustration leading up to it, as light differs from the prismatic rays of which it is composed. Mr. Fairbairn, however, dwelt most lingeringly, as was natural, upon the feats of engineering science in relation to the economy of modern life, and by the skilful grouping of his facts and the masterly order in which he made them march past his audience, he kept attention enchained to the subject so long as he saw fit, and when at last he dismissed it he dismissed it laden with matter for grateful reflection and future study.

The session having been grandly inaugurated by the speech from the presidential chair, the various sections retired to their several rooms, and heard and discussed papers on matters of special interest falling within their respective departments. It does not come within the scope of these observations to give a summary, however condensed, of the business thus seriously transacted—indeed, the space at our disposal would scarcely admit of even a bare catalogue of the topics brought under notice and debate. We must be content, therefore, with recording our impression that the proceedings of the association have never, as far as our recollection serves, been in such close and uniform accordance with its professed object, nor that, whether in respect of the subjects brought forward, the men who handled them, or the value of the discussions which they evoked, has the advancement of science on any former occasion been more steadily kept in view or more largely promoted. At the outset of its career there can be no doubt that the association attracted not a few men whose personal vanity and dilettante philosophy detracted considerably from the practical worth of its meetings. Most of these it has had the opportunity of eliminating or suppressing. Every year it becomes more rigidly and predominantly scientific in its operations, accomplishes its ends with less waste, prosecutes its beneficent mission with increased simplicity of motive and greater intentness of purpose. In these respects the meeting of the present year appear to us to be pre-eminently distinguished.

It has been well remarked by a daily contemporary that Science "now walks with head erect, smiling blandly, and bowing to all the world; she has her gala days and her fashionable gatherings, her aristocratic patrons, and her following of plebeian admirers, her hierarchy, and her lay associates." Let it never be forgotten, however, that she has won this happy and honourable freedom simply by her loyal obedience in correctly interpreting and usefully applying the "open secrets" of her mistress, Nature, and as an unerring transcript of the Divine will, are full of blessings to mankind. Partially as we have as yet made acquaintance with them, and little as we have turned them to practical account, we have seen enough to convince us that they contain in richest abundance most of what may be called the raw materials of human progress. Physical Science has probably done far more for the elevation of the broad masses of our countrymen than any political constitution, however perfect, and more much to be valued, could have effected. Its triumph she achieves by the removal of those limitations within which ignorance shatters some of these powers. Every had previously restricted the exercise of our powers. Every discovery she makes opens fresh sources of enjoyment to the millions. Many a Monarch might have desired in vain, three centuries ago, mechanical contrivances which are now within easy reach of every working man, and, in point of daily means of enjoyment, Science has already placed most of us in a position to which in olden times the foremost potentates of our country would have looked up with envy. In regard to food, clothing, locomotion, books, recreation, and most of the other staple ingredients of a comfortable life, we moderns are favoured beyond the wildest imagination of our ancestors, and of many of the terrible calamities to which they were periodically subject we know nothing or next to nothing. What a change has the difference of science! Simply from our closer observation of, and the application of our daily proceedings with, the laws of matter harmony of our daily proceedings with, the laws of matter harmony of our daily proceedings with, the laws of matter harmony

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

By the North-Carolina Liberty steam-ship *Benson* we have received New York journals to the 31st ult.

BELLIGERENT OPERATIONS.

The most important movement of which we have received intelligence since our last is the departure of a naval expedition from Fortress Monroe, commanded by Commodore Stringham. The squadron numbers 100 guns, and about 4000 men, commanded by General Butler. Too 100 guns, and about 4000 men, commanded by General Butler. The only avowed object of the expedition is to block up the inlets to the outer line of the coast of North Carolina, and thus deprive privateers of their favourite places of refuge. But it is presumed that the ungarded Southern coast will be attacked at some point. We shall soon hear where the blow has fallen.

In Western Virginia a slight encounter has taken place, near Princeton, in Nicholas county. The 7th Ohio Regiment was surprised by a body of Confederates, and we get their report with the loss of fifteen killed and fourteen wounded. A large number were scattered during the flight, and are missing.

In Missouri General Fremont has proclaimed martial law and emancipation to the slaves of Secessionist slaveholders. The State rights men have captured 100,000 dollars at Lafayette, in this State.

Advices from Texas state that Fort Staunton has been abandoned and fired by the Union forces.

There is nothing new from the armies commanded by Generals M'Clellan and Banks respectively.

The Federal loss at Dug Spring, where General Lyon was killed, is officially announced as having been—killed, 225; wounded, 721; missing, 291. This out of a total of 5000 men engaged.

THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Two vessels had arrived at Matanzas, Cuba, from Charleston, having succeeded in running the blockade.

The Richmond papers complain that an opposition to Mr. Davis's Administration has been formed in the Confederate Congress; but, on behalf of the proceedings of this body as far as we have seen, we do not find the slightest trace of the Opposition in.

Governor Brown, of Georgia, has issued an address to the Georgians denouncing Mr. Davis's Administration as centralising monarchical tendencies, and warning them to cherish the main principle of the Revolution of 1861—that of State rights as the weak central authority.

The *Vicksburg Whig* advertises the manufacture of cotton-seed oil for burning, the blockade having deprived the Mississippians of material for light.

KENTUCKY.

President Lincoln has determined not to recognise the neutrality of Kentucky, but is willing to await the action of the State Legislature before forcing the State to declare its position.

The express companies are forbidden to carry letters to the Southern States through Kentucky. Thus these States are now completely cut off from regular communication with the outer world.

ARMY NEWS.

Two hundred and sixty-one volunteer officers have resigned since the defeat at Bull Run.

Several soldiers claimed by Lord Lyons had been discharged from the army.

Not over half of the 25,000 additional volunteers called for by the President's proclamation of the 4th inst. have as yet enlisted.

The Philadelphia *Press* advertises a list of 400 names, signed by the Governor of the State, who had registered themselves as volunteers. Governor of the State, who had registered themselves as volunteers. Governor Curtin refused to take the oath for three years' service.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

The Union Defence Committee of New York have published a statement of the disbursements of the 2,000,000 dols. placed at their disposal by the Legislature. 521,709 dols. were expended in "aid to regiments" 226,389 dols. in arms and ammunition, 233,500 dols. to 16 regiments" 226,389 dols. in arms and ammunition, 233,500 dols. to 16 regiments of soldiers, leaving a small balance in their hands.

The revenue to be raised in the city of New York for municipal purposes during the present year is 11,300,640 dols.

The mobbing of obnoxious peace papers continues. The office of the New York *Journal of Commerce* is guarded by police. But the Government refuses to allow it or any other journal of similar politics to be suppressed. The United States marshals are the officers which to go by post, while United States troops do the mobbing. Peace meetings are sent by express companies.

The Philadelphia *Press* advertises a list of 400 names, signed by the man who trusts back by the policians of Boston. The peace flag is a white one, and the war journals dub the movement "the showing of the white feather."

Captain T. F. Meagher has addressed a large meeting of Irishmen in New York, exhorting them to support the war and crush the revolution, because it was favoured by the English aristocracy.

GARIBALDI ON THE WAR.

A report having got abroad in both worlds that the Italian liberator was about to offer his service in the Federal army, the Washington correspondent of the *Philadelphia Press* contradicts it as follows:—

There is truth in the reports that Garibaldi proposes to come to America on a visit. A gentleman here, personally acquainted with Garibaldi and his views, informs me that he has written a few days ago to a friend in this city, signed himself to come out and take part in the struggle now going on here for liberty, and that his father-in-law, on the ground that he was a family general, and could be settled more easily without foreign interference than with it, agreed to it. It was then a political question with the natives were not interested, and in the settlement of which they could not reasonably quarrel. These are now the views and sentiments of Garibaldi as expressed by his son in private correspondence of very late date.

FINANCE.

The subscriptions for the new National Loan at the Sub-Treasury in New York amount to 1,350,000 dollars, in amounts varying from 50 dollars to 100,000 dollars each. It was not included the large negotiations that have been going on between the banks and parties in negotiations that have been going on between the banks and parties in various parts of the country. The notes are not yet out for issue.

The *New York Tribune* is of opinion that Englishmen will not be able to resist the temptation of 7.30 per cent interest.

The United States' Government have discontinued the subsidy to the Vanderbilt steamers with the Pacific, and this interest have established a pony express to California, across the Rocky Mountains.

The railway from St. Gildard's to Rouen, in Belgium, which has been constructed by the Rainault and Flandres Company, was opened a few days back. It passes through the richest coal-field in the country.

A monument, in bronze, has been erected at St. Petersburg to the memory of Meyer, Beeby, by her husband, M. Nindenbeeby. Its inauguration was attended by great pomp.

The French Cabinet, in consequence of the rupture of diplomatic relations between the Italian Government and the French Envoy, has taken steps to enforce the French squadron off Vera Cruz.

The Queen has approved of Mr. James Edwin Graham as Consul at Sligo, for the King of Italy; and of Mr. Edward Hamilton as Consul at Nassau, New Providence, for the United States of America.

According to official returns there were published 3546 Bibles and 4,000 Testaments in the year 1858. They increased to 3717 in 1856. The following year there were 3962 issued, and 1860 saw 4000 and 5000 they used to 4250. The official returns for the year 1859 and 1860 have not yet been received.

One of the seven gun-boats ordered by the United States' Congress for the war has just been launched at Philadelphia. She is 200 feet long, and she is built of iron. Seven more are to be built, each 230 feet long, 32 pounders and two 11-inch guns. She will be fit for sea about the 1st of October.

The last advices from San Francisco reported that the ships Euxine, Pacific, Ocean, and Hydaspes, were all then hooked at that port with heavy cargoes for Australia. The Euxine had 13,200 bags of wheat and 13,000 bags of flour; the Sovereign Court had 1000 tons of wheat; and the ship Hydaspes 20,000 sacks of wheat.

It is reported, says the *Toronto Globe* of Aug. 20, that the proposed changes in the Upper Canada judiciary will take place this week. Chief Justice Robinson retires on a pension of two-thirds of his salary, and Chief Justice Robinson retires on a pension of two-thirds of his salary, and it is reported that he will be appointed to the post of President of the Court of Appeal, with £800 a year additional. The other changes are not yet announced, but it is nearly certain that Mr. Draper becomes Chief of the Queen's Bench, and Mr. M'Lean Chief of the Common Pleas. It is said that Mr. Vankoughnet does not go on the bench as present.

LATEST NEWS FROM ABROAD.

The following telegrams were received through Mr. Reuter's office yesterday (Friday):—

FRANCE.—Paris, Sept. 12.—The election at Avignon has resulted in the return of the Government candidate, who obtained 19,653 votes against 16,618 votes polled for the candidate of the Catholic party.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.—Melbourne, July 21.—Victoria is progressing in a fatal collision with the police, have taken place at Lambing Flat diggings. Most of Burke's exploring party have returned, but Burke himself and three companions are missing. A steamer will leave for New Zealand in a fortnight. Peace with the natives is considered hopeless. General Cameron will await reinforcements before taking the field. All the troops are now ordered to assemble at Auckland.

INDIA.—Calcutta, August 8.—The cholera is committing dreadful ravages in the North-West. Very bad accounts of the Indian crops are received from Turkey and Bengal.

CHINA AND JAPAN.—Shanghai, July 27.—The Prussian Minister, Count Eulenburg, is making ineffectual efforts to negotiate a treaty with the Chinese Government. Sankokusha has been victorious over the Japanese rebels. Affairs in Japan are stationary. Mr. Alcock has not been molested on his overland journey.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

On Saturday, the last day of August, the foundation-stone of a school church was laid at Haverstock-hill.

The *London Gazette* announces that her Majesty had "commanded" the Dean and Chapter of Durham to elect Dr. Baring Bishop of that diocese.

Most of the provincial newspapers give accounts of "harvest-home" festivals of a new and much improved kind. Clergymen take the lead in them, and the labourers are the principal guests.

The Clergy Orphan Corporation, by which the children of destitute deceased clergymen are gratuitously educated, maintained, and clothed, has received a donation of 1000 guineas from Mr. Gibbs, and legacies to the amount of £1100 from the Goldsmiths' £20 16s. from the Fishmongers', £45 from the Merchant Taylors', £71 from the Ironmongers', and £100 from the Salters'. In a former year the Grocers' presented £50 to the society.

The Eagle Church Choral Association, which was lately by the Colonial Church and School Society, is placed in an excellent position, just in the very heart of the new public part of the Metropolis, and in the district which over the mountain of the same name is known in the background). The price of the site was £1000, and for the erection, and endowment, there is a good view of it and the valley. It is built of granite.—*Bubbing News.*

The ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of an Episcopalian church at Wimbledon was performed by the Rev. J. Davies Bishop of Dublin in the presence of a large number of ladies and gentlemen who reside in the neighbourhood of Wimbledon and Merton and who reside in the neighbourhood of Wimbledon and Merton and Wimbledon-hill Mr. Grane the Architect. The proceedings were commenced by the Rev. Mr. Bishop of Dublin, who delivered an address, which, to be called Christ Church; and, we hold by Mr. C. Scott Dobbin, Esq., Lord of the Manor.

The foundation-stone of a new church was on Thursday week:—The parish church of St. Briavel, Dean Forest. The parish church of Briavel, Cockwall, of the hardy mountaineers of West Gloucestershire, with the exception of the tower, mainly at the expense of the Rev. Thomas Bowen, a native of the parish, who contributed £1000 to the work. Morrison Church, by the Bishop of Bath and Wells, after having been closed for the purposes of restoration and enlargement, was reopened for divine service. The Rev. St. Andrew's Church, Chiswick, built some twenty five years ago by the Bishop of Salisbury, after having undergone internal improvements, including the Queen some reredos, and three stained windows, the gift of Mrs. Sewell.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. J. Davies Bishop of Rochester, and Canon of Sheton and South Hetton, Durham. The appointment of the Rev. P. L. Shadwell, Rector of Ecton, Northampton, to be Chaplain to the Queen. The Rev. R. Heinze to be Incumbent of Leverstock Green, St. Albans. The Rev. A. G. Lee to be Domestic Chaplain to the Earl of Glasgow, Somerset. The Rev. P. N. Deane to be Perpetual Curate of Bassaw, Gloucestershire. The Rev. C. Hall to be Rector of Ecton, Northampton. The Rev. W. Hardolfine to be Vicar of Kingston, Somerset. The Rev. W. Hardolfine to be Vicar of Kingston, Somerset. The Rev. L. P. Mercier to be Chaplain of the Foreilling Hospital, Guernsey.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE ROYAL OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28′ N.; Long. 0° 15′ 45″ W.; Height above sea 44 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOMETER.			WIND.		Rain in 24 hours.
	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Temperature of Air.	Temperature of Evaporation.	Humidity.	Solar.	On Grass.	General Minimum.	Greatest Pressure.	Direction and Force.	
	Inches.	Deg.	Deg.	Grs.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Lbs.		Inch.
Sept. 4	29·908	58·5	53·6	82	82·0	68·2	50·7	3·19	S10	·010
5	30·018	62·3	57·1	71	91·0	71·2	47·1	3·37	W. by W.	·000
6	30·061	63·2	57·1	71	91·2	69·6	W.W.W.	3·50	W.W.W.	·000
7	29·973	57·8	52·7	78	81·3	48·6	W.W.W.	3·37	W.W.W.	·000
8	29·935	57·0	52·7	82	84·0	44·7	W.	3·47	W.	·000
9	29·955	58·0	53·5	82	84·0	46·2	W.	3·47	W.	·000
10	29·945	57·5	53·3	85	87·0	47·6	N.W.	1·36	N.W.	·000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, taken at Greenwich at 9 a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29·996	29·938	29·787	29·913	29·921	29·987	29·934
Temperature of Air	59·0	60·0	61·0	57·0	57·0	57·0	57·0
Temperature of Evaporation	55·0	56·0	49·0	W.	W.	W.	W.
Direction of Wind	W.	W.	W.				

EARLY RISING.—I was always an early riser. Happy the man who is. Every morning day comes to him with a virgin's love, full of sweetness, and leaves him with a matron's calm, full of serenity. Early risers are the aristocracy of time; they are the true nobility, the princes and princesses of the world. I could fill any one can be called so, long as he has the early privilege. Ah, my youths and maidens, I envy you. The youth in dressing gown and slippers, dawdling over breakfast at noon, is a very pitiful object. The man of business at his office at ten knows that he is perspiring, and the cross sparkling upon blossoming hedgerows.—*Blackwood.*

THE *Toward* and the *Resolute*, two of the self-developing screw steam-ships, mail-steamers of the Canadian, which were lost in the Straits of Belle Isle. After distinguishing themselves in the Crimea they were sold, and are now employed in the trade of the Isle-ben and giving it to a lady, who was loved, which he himself purchased.

THE STEAM-SHIP BLOCKADE AND LONDON BLOCKADES.—(To the Editor.)—A correspondent of the *Times* recently called attention to the poverty of the Metropolis in the matter of steam-ship communication, and the comparison is really very startling. We take to ourselves the credit of being a steam-ship power, and we have a fleet of steam-ships (three of which are at present employed in the Baltic) of upwards of three millions, as compared with the twenty-four steam-ships of the Metropolis. Without some immediate relief from the overcrowded state of our thoroughfares on the north side of the Thames, and especially diagonally from the mouth of the river Thames, the public will increase the annoyance to the extent of at least one-fourth. Every policeman knows that the principal traffic of London is between the City and the Surrey termini, and the other side vehicles, and it is well known that the time to get from the City to the Surrey termini is about one hour and a half by going a mile out of their way they can avoid it they will cheerfully do so. But with a little trouble and expense this is about to be avoided. Steamers would otherwise afford the greatest relief to the Strand, Fleet-street, and Westminster-bridge-road. Perhaps, by-and-by, the overcrowded state of the thoroughfares, or they could have upon some plan of steam-ferry, like the present steamers, open the bridges for a month or two. As, however, the Lord Mayor has not, I take the liberty of suggesting that, if they can really see any way how easy to ascertain the amount of the toll taken in one month (which would only be a mere trifle), from the fullness of the purse, and throw them open to the public. This would save those enough particularly what the effect would be, and might be made the basis of negotiations for purchasing from the several companies their interests in those steamers, which, however extraordinary, have at present proved quite to be considered useful purposes to the metropolis.—A. B.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

A sermon will be preached on Sunday evening next at the parish church of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, by the Rev. Robert Maguire, M.A., in aid of the funds of the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital, Charing-cross.

A gift of £100, the eighth of that amount from the same benefactor, has been received from Mr. John Hibbert for the University College Hospital.

The half-yearly meeting of the governors of the Royal Dispensary for Diseases of the Ear was lately held at the Dispensary, Dean-street, Soho-square. During the last six months 873 patients have been admitted, of whom 340 had been entirely cured.

In consequence of the great increase of students at King's College Hospital, and in accordance with the plans for the purchase of the building that abuts on Strand-lane, and workmen are engaged in altering the upper story-half by increasing its height.

Notice has been issued that the museum and library of the Royal College of Surgeons will be closed until the last day of next month, for the purpose of having the rooms thoroughly cleansed and the books and cases dusted.

The first case of several of the cadet companies attached to the metropolitan volunteer corps took place at the Crystal Palace on Wednesday. The lists contained considerable numbers of competitors, and therefore the details until next week, when we shall give an illustration of the ceremony.

Mr. Benjamin Cumin, the landlord of the Bell Inn, Bell-yard, Temple Bar, Middlesex, was found dead in his bed on Tuesday morning. The deceased, facetiously known as "the Duke of Cumin," had been a leading member of our prize ring, and held for some years the championship.

On Saturday last the foundation-stone of the new barracks of the 1st Royal East Middlesex Militia was laid in the parade-ground of the head-quarters of the regiment at New-road, Hampstead. The ceremony was performed by Miss Formula Wood, the sister of the late Col. T. Wood, of Little, who commanded the regiment for more than half a century.

The Hon. W. Cowper, at the last meeting of the committee of direction, has just presented a clock in the Palace of Westminster for the exhibition at the 82 Charles Barry. The statue, which is of marble, is by Foley, R.A., will be placed in the niche on the left hand side of the entrance to the "Witness" Lobby.

The National Gallery of pictures and sculptures in Trafalgar-square is closed to the public till Wednesday, Oct. 30, for the autumnal vacation. During the seven weeks the National Gallery will be under the management of the works of art in the national collection, and a different classification will be adopted for the purpose of rendering the choicest works of the gallery more easily accessible to students and the public.

An alarming collision took place yesterday week between a passenger steamer and a barge in the river, near Rotin. The steamer Metis, on her way to Hartwich with about a hundred passengers on board, and towed carried on board, came into collision with the barge Hercules, laden with timber. Several persons on board were injured, and a number of the company's steamers. all the passengers were transferred from the one to another at the time of the accident. The brig, which was heavily laden, was towed on to the shore.

To the Tom Sayers Memorial the public have for several years been indebted for a very successful annual fete, the juvenile concert, and those very clever and amusing performances of those jovial gentlemen the members of an Australian contest between choirs which have been instituted on Mr. Curwen's new system of musical instruction. The annual series of musical competitions took place at the Crystal Palace in the presence of several thousand spectators, and it appeared that there were a great many of the pupils amongst the friends of the respective champions, but in the end the world at large.

The births of 1871 boys and 1671 girls, in all 3542 children, were registered last week in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1851-60 the average number was 3,268. The deaths registered in London last week were 1721, showing a slight decrease on the number in the previous week, which was 1,800. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1851-60 the average number of deaths in the weeks corresponding to the last week was 1,493. The increase of population, which is 2,800,000, it appears that the deaths of last week are less by it than the estimated number.

A most extraordinary accident occurred last Saturday at the works in connection with the Metropolitan Underground Railway. On the occasion of the men leaving off work at their usual hour, they found that the order remained that work at the bottom of the shaft, about twenty-five feet in depth, was to be continued during the night, and that the men were required for the purpose of continuing the tunnel which forms the underground railway. About forty feet of the railway at the bottom of the shaft, on the north side, had been already excavated, and was ready for the bricklayers, which work was being proceeded with at the time of the accident. The men were engaged at the same moment near the top of the shaft, removing a length of the New River Company's main pipe, to enable the surface work to be carried with greater convenience to the men employed, when suddenly the middle portion of the tunnel sank with a tremendous crash, and precipitated the shaft into the tunnel where the men were at work. The shaft down which the men had descended with great expedition was filled with earth and rubbish, and a square iron bucket and windlass was the only appliance at hand for the rescue of the men. It was lowered down, and the men were drawn up filled with mud, water, and rubbish, and exhausted, and again down into the shaft and who had fled to the bottom of the shaft. Altogether the most extremely excited scene, sometimes in the shaft, while others were standing on the surface close to the men themselves. The four men were all more or less exhausted, the water by that time having reached to the crown of the arch.

Letters from Naples state that the old crater situated on the east of Mount Vesuvius is in a state of eruption.

The Act for the abolition of compulsory oaths in criminal cases will come into force on the 1st proximo.

The Directors of the Bank of England, representative of Baltic, and Mr. Lumley, representative of Belgium, which has been constructed by the Rainault and Flandres Company, was opened a few days back. It passes through the richest coal-field in the country.

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According to official returns there were published 3546 Bibles and 4,000 Testaments in the year 1858. They increased to 3717 in 1856. The following year there were 3962 issued, and 1860 saw 4000 and 5000 they used to 4250. The official returns for the year 1859 and 1860 have not yet been received.

The Queen Eastern sailed from Liverpool on Tuesday afternoon for New York, with upwards of 400 passengers and a general cargo. The chairman and directors of the Great Ship Company, with a number of the leading gentlemen of the port, including the Mayor, Mr. S. R. Graves, accompanied the ship as far as the Bell Buoy. The day was in excellent order, and her departure was witnessed by many thousands who lined the banks of the Mersey.

"Our noble Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports," says the *Daily Chronicle*, "entered upon the active duties of his office on Thursday last, and we are informed, presided over the councils of the new Harbour Board as its president and arbiter. He then surveyed the engineer and his subordinates around the harbour, and closely questioned the engineer on each point of the works which are going on, the progress, and &c. He declared his determination to watch over the interests of the port, and to do whatever is in his power to help the promotion of its trade and commerce."

THE REV. JOHN RATTENBURY, PRESIDENT OF THE WESLEYAN-METHODIST SOCIETY.

MR. RATTENBURY was born at Newport, Monmouthshire, June 26, 1806. After receiving several years' schooling at Newport, he went to reside in Manchester, where he joined the Wesleyan-Methodists. His first religious experiences were very remarkable, extreme religious distress being suddenly and permanently transformed into great religious joy and Christian zeal. He often, when a youth, wandered about the streets of Manchester at four o'clock in the morning, waiting for the commencement of the very early religious services which were holden by the Methodists nearly half a century ago. Young Rattenbury gave considerable proof of religious zeal, pulpit capacity, and consistency of character, and, after spending some time in Manchester as a lay preacher, he was fully set apart to the work of the ministry. Stonebridge was his first circuit, from which he removed to Sheffield; and he has travelled in first-class circuits ever since. Macclesfield, Leeds, York, Manchester, London, and Bristol have each shared the benefits of his ministerial efficiency. Three years is the utmost time at present allowed by the Conference for a minister's return in any one and the same circuit. It is therefore no mean criterion of Mr. Rattenbury's acceptability as a minister to know that he has remained three years in every circuit to which he has been appointed. In the pulpit Mr. Rattenbury's chief characteristics are spiritual-ism, fidelity, earnestness, forcible application of Methodist doctrine, and great sweetness of tone. His plaintive tones of voice, frequently thrown into the minor key, give to his pathetic passages a peculiar expression which is fascinating and sometimes thrilling to the hearer, though these powerful strokes and appeals of his cannot well be described on paper. Few men in Methodism—in fact not one of his standing—have laboured so hard by occasional and extra pulpit services for the prosperity of his own Church. In all parts of the Connection and in all seasons of the year he has been in "labours more abundant," and so he will continue to the end. The circuits in which the reverend gentleman has travelled owe much to him in a business point of view. The prosperity of ecclesiastical finances and the erection of new chapels has nearly always followed in his steps. The great chapel-building movement now going on among the London Methodists may be said to have sprung from Mr. Rattenbury's previous labours as from its germ. As chairman of different districts and as secretary for various connectional funds, the President has long been known as possessing more than the average amount of ecclesiastical business talent. In presiding over the deliberations of the Conference he gave great satisfaction, not only by his suavity and judiciousness, but by his inviting the young ministers to take part in the debates and by the unusual amount of freedom in discussion which he allowed. We regret that Mr. Rattenbury has made no contributions to literature, but he has had other work to do. It has been the ambition of his life to be a religiously-successful minister, and with the results of his life's ambition he has, indeed, good cause to be satisfied—satisfied with the position he will occupy in the archives of Methodism.

THE REV. JOHN RATTENBURY, PRESIDENT OF THE WESLEYAN METHODIST SOCIETY FOR 1861-62.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO IRELAND.

HER MAJESTY AT DERRICUNIHY, LAKES OF KILLARNEY.

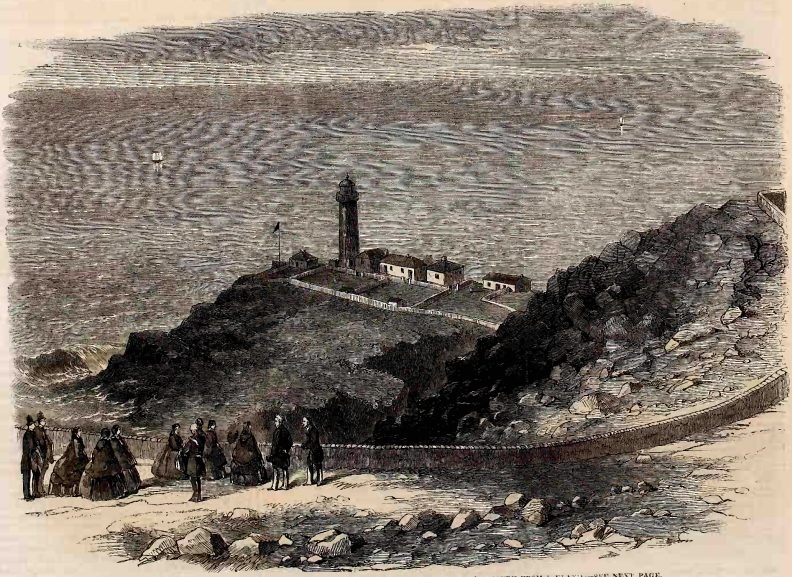
At Derricunihy Lord Castlerosse had erected a very beautiful marquee in the glen. Here the Royal party disembarked and went rambling among the valleys, visiting the waterfall, and sketching until nearly five o'clock, when all returned to the marquee to tea. The magnificent Cascade of Derrycunihy bursts from between some rocks at a great height up the mountain, and, after falling a distance of over thirty feet, breaks into innumerable falls, as though every rock and tree had its own jet, d'eau, and poured forth a separate cascade. These beautiful falls, split into a thousand rills, again unite, and, after concentrating their forces in a deep basin excavated in the rock below, once more leap forth down a narrow channel in a mass of foam into a dense wood, from which they find their way to the river and lake. The mountain slopes on both sides of the waterfall are covered with exquisite glades and parklike scenery; and her Majesty, we are told, was enthusiastic in her admiration of the magnificent scenery. In returning from this spot, to which none but the privileged hosts of the authorities and the press were permitted to follow the Royal barge, the boats were hurried by the current through the "long range" amidst stately trees, through the openings of which glimpses were caught of the distant mountains.

NEW CLUBHOUSE, KILDARE-STREET, DUBLIN.

Among the edifices visited by the Prince Consort on the day of the arrival of the Royal party at Dublin was the Kildare-street new Clubhouse, with which his Royal Highness expressed himself much pleased. The resolution to build a new clubhouse was taken in 1859, and the firm of Deane and Woodward received the requisite instructions to prepare the plans. Messrs. Cockburn and Sons were the contractors for the building, and have performed their duty in the most satisfactory manner. The cost of the building, including fittings, has been about £25,000. We give some of the interior arrangements of this stately edifice:—On entering the hall in Kildare-street, the visitor has on right and left the porters' and waiting rooms. Ascending three steps, he arrives at the great central hall, opening off which on the right, with window facing Kildare-street, is the coffee-room, 60 by 30, and 22 feet high. On the left, facing Leinster-street, and looking into the College Park, is the morning-room, of the same dimensions. Behind the coffee-room, and entered from a passage (intersecting its whole length, and communicating at one end with the main hall, and at the other with the members' private entrance and staircase to their bedrooms on the top story), are the bar servants' waiting-rooms, clerks' rooms, and servants' staircase. The principal hall and staircase are lighted from the top, and on the ground and upper story an arcade with Portland and limestone columns runs round its four sides. The stairs commence in the arcade on the left as one enters from the principal entrance, pass under the floor of the upper corridor, opposite entrances, and turn again to the left by a flying flight withinside the arcade. By this means a complete corridor all round the four sides of the hall is maintained on the upper story. The balustrade is formed of perforated slabs of stone. The capitals, bases of columns, the arch of flying flights, are carved with flowers, birds, and animals. The upper corridor is tiled in an elaborate pattern, and the floor of the hall is paved with Portland, Forest of Dean, and Cumberland stone, with slate in encaustic tiles. A skirting of tile runs round the upper corridors, the hall, and down the wall flights of steps. The second stairs, forming throughout, in ends of steps, and

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO IRELAND: THE ROYAL TENT AT DERRICUNIHY, KILLARNEY.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO IRELAND: NEW CLUBHOUSE, KILDARE-STREET, DUBLIN.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



THE QUEEN VISITING SOUTH STACK LIGHTHOUSE, HOLYHEAD, ON HER MAJESTY'S RETURN FROM I ELAND.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

for the domestics; it is of brick and granite, and runs from cellar to basement. The third is of timber, and is the members' private stairs, communicating, as before, with the members' bedrooms and the passage to the private entrance in Kildare-street. In the rear of the main building, on the ground floor, communicating with the corridor on three sides of a court-yard, are six dressing-rooms, private dining-room, two suites of bed-room, 32 by 20 ft., lavatory, bathroom, and at the back of billiard-room, a racket-court, with its necessary dressing-rooms, &c. The racket-court is covered with a light iron roof, with central skylight, and a gallery above the whole length of the court. The second floor of the principal building contains the drawing-room, 44 ft. by 20 ft., with open timber roof, with water-colour decorations, and 60 by 20 by 21. The new window in this room commands a view of the Lakes of Killarney on all sides. Over the coffee-room are a writing-room, 40 by 20 by 21; and a room unappropriated at present, 30 by 20 by 21, and over the entrance-hall principal staircase, a room 40 by 20 by 21, and over the billiard-room, 30 by 30 by 21. Off a corresponding passage to that described as that leads to the coffee-room are a card-room, 30 by 20, and a library, 32 by 20 ft. of height in the front rooms is and a coffee-room. The 21 ft. of height in the front rooms is divided in the rooms off the corridors, overlooking the court-yard, into four stories, which afford apartments for female upper servants. Over the private dining-room, and going to the courtyard, is a smoking-room, 32 by 20 ft., with open timber roof, with water-colour decorations, and a private retiring-room, 20 by 20 ft. The basement is entirely of the rustic character, and contains all the culinary requirements, and bedrooms for servants, with spacious wine and beer cellars.

THE EMBARKATION OF HER MAJESTY AT ROSS CASTLE.

One has November continued a View, from Sketch by one of our Special Artists, of the Queen Embarking on the Lakes of Killarney, including the remarkable ruins of Ross Castle, formerly the property of Arthur, who for warded to on a drawing of the same incident in the Royal progress in Ireland, taken from a different point of view, embracing a view of some of the mountain scenery for which Killarney is so famous, and of this we give an Engraving at page 270 The shores of the Lakes of Killarney are at present the scene of the Queen's visit. The nature has constructed beautiful landing-places, and made ledges of rock into natural stairs. At Ross Castle the picturesque beneath the ruins slopes down to the water's edge, where it meets shelves of rock, alongside which the two Seats barges took their places. From the water's edge up to the castle walls a carpet was laid down. Ross Island were congregated thousands of Irish ladies, dressed for the most part in white, with veils and hats, and many children, giving their appearance, at a distance (like the orchestra at the Handel Festival), of a bank of flowers. Behind them rose the grey limestone rock, with its walls and castle towers, while the massive keep high over all, the ivy in thick folds climbing upward to its head, and the effect of colour being greatly heightened by a file of soldiers in their scarlet uniforms, relieved by the occasional jackets stood out against the clear sky, and contrasted beautifully with the rich green of the ivy-tapery. When the barges approached the pier it was as perfect an arrival as could desire. Her Majesty and Lady Caroline rode in one of the Royal pony carriages, drawn by a pair of grey Arabs. Lord Castlerosse and the Hon. Percy Wyndham were on horseback. Then followed other pony carriages, conveying the Princesses and the party staying at Killarney House. In order that the Queen's carriage, Lord Castlerosse handed her Majesty at once from the pony carriage, The Queen took her seat in the centre bench in the Royal barge. On the right-hand side, the Queen occupying the front of the cabin on the left. In the boat with her Majesty were the Princess of Wales, Princess Alice and Helena, Prince Alfred, Lady Caroline, and Lord Granville. Lord Castlerosse himself got into the starnsheets and stood behind the Queen, with Mr. Sullivan and Mr. Spring Rice. Immediately behind the Queen, with Mr. Sullivan and Mr. Spring Rice. Immediately behind the Royal barge the whole day. As the Queen approached a most joyous sight presented itself. The lake all around Ross Castle was covered with boats many of them evidently built expressly for the occasion filled with ladies, and manned by gentlemen who, in several cases, were dressed uniformly in boating costume, which added considerably to the gay and effect of the moment. As the oars of the Royal barge splashed into the water, and the stroke-oar pulled the first stroke, the boats on the Lake threw their oars simultaneously into the air, having formed an aisle of oars down which the Queen passed. Until this pathway upon the water was terminated, the barge could not proceed, in order that the fleet of tiny vessels might have an ample opportunity of doing honour to the Queen. As she came abreast of each boat, one after another they took up the cheers, and the different crews, in their uniforms of red, and white, and blue, standing in their oars (which looked like a forest of slender masts "in order"), raised their boating hats in the air, while the gaily-clothed ladies waved their handkerchiefs, and seemed in an instant to cover the whole lake with fluttering sails. The Queen's face was radiant with pleasure. Her Majesty bowed right and left to the floating multitude of them, as the cheers sank among the ruins and the rocks, the Royal barge shot ahead towards Innisfallen; and for the first time in History a Monarch of England was afloat upon the Lakes of Killarney.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO SOUTH WALES.

LIGHTHOUSE, HOLYHEAD ISLAND.

On Friday morning, the 30th ult., her Majesty left Kingstown and arrived at Holyhead, whence on the following morning the Royal party started for Balmoral. From Holyhead the Prince Consort and Prince Alfred made a flying visit to Beddegelert. The Queen also made an excursion during Friday afternoon. Her Majesty was accompanied by the Princesses Alice and Helena, and attended by the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, landed at three o'clock, and proceeded on foot to the lighthouse, which had been placed at her Majesty's disposal by the Hon. W. O. Stanley, M.P., to the South Stack Lighthouse on Holyhead Mountain. Her Majesty arrived at that part of the road where the carriage road ceases, and walked down the steep staircase to the lighthouse, crossing the chain bridge connecting the rock with the mainland, which appears to benefit by the astonished keeper as an ordinary stranger. The poor man, however, remembered her Majesty's previous visit, five years ago when she landed, and, calling his "gudewife" to his aid, chairs and a seat were hastily brought out for the Queen, who sat down on the pavement and enjoyed the magnificent scene before her. The Queen crossed to the summit of the tower and derived from the keeper an explanation of the machinery employed in the light which is seen from a distance of 24 miles. The old man also explained the use of the great bell, which is rung in foggy weather to keep ships out of danger, and for better realisation of its uses the bell was sounded to send forth a deep, sepulchral tone across the sea. The Princess signed their names in the visitors' book, and left the old man in high glee at the honour of their visit. Her Majesty was accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Stanley only. There was no intention on the Royal party, but the Queen got back to her yacht at six o'clock, in time to meet the Prince Consort and Prince Alfred on their return from Beddegelert.

The South Stack is famous for its magnificent rock-scenery and the lighthouse with which the island is crowned. In the precipitous face of the cliff of the mainland 380 steps, known as the Grand Stairs, lead, at the end of which the path is carried across a fearful chasm by means of a chain suspension-bridge, which, from the wind, has a full one every two minutes. The sea is awful here in south-west gales, frequently dashing over the whole rock and the dwellings of the keepers. There is a passage between the rock and the main, but so narrow that unless the water is perfectly smooth an experienced navigator might hesitate to attempt it, even in a boat; and yet through this channel, dashed and fringed as it is with bristling rocks, starting like sharks' teeth from its yawning sides, a large cutter, one of the post-office packets conveying the mail from Dublin to the Head, passed in a heavy sea some sixty years ago. The South Stack, like the North, is perforated by vast caverns which the sea has worn out of the rocks.

MM. Sirtori, Bixio, Medici, Türr, and Cosenz, are named Commanders of the Military Order of Savoy.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Sept. 15.—Sixteenth Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 16.—Shakespeare's House sold, 1847.
TUESDAY, 17.—Lambeth.
WEDNESDAY, 18.—Regency of the Chinese War, 1360.
THURSDAY, 19.—Battle of Poictiers, 1356.
FRIDAY, 20.—Battle of the Alma, 1854.
SATURDAY, 21.—St. Matthew.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 21, 1861.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday
M. 1	A. 1	M. 2	A. 2	M. 3	A. 3	M. 4
4	4	5	5	6	6	7
28	28	58	58	28	28	58
A. 4	M. 5	A. 5	M. 6	A. 6	M. 7	A. 7
30	0	30	0	30	0	30

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1861.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS AND THEIR REMEDIES.

SURELY the time has come for something like a definite national policy with regard to railway accidents. Two collisions within a few days, the death of nearly forty persons, and the serious injury of a still larger number; the shock to public confidence, the decline in value of railway property, the condemnation by a Government Inspector of one of our most popular lines as wanting in efficiency of system; and, lastly, the verdict of "Manslaughter" against the station-master in the one case and against the signalman in the other—surely these are facts to weigh in the days of more honest and anger and vague discussion are passed, and that we must now substitute earnest inquiry, determined purpose, and, if practicable, certain and speedy cure.

It would be idle to dwell on the urgency of the need for some relief to the public mind, or on the grateful welcome that would be accorded to any new measures calculated to that end. But there is one remark we may make—Is it not now the obvious *interest* (to say nothing of higher duty) of the whole railway interest, of the Board of Trade in particular, of persons responsible directorate of Great Britain in particular, of persons responsible and expense with a view to increased safety, not only for the safety's sake, but in order to check the ab surd universal panic that has set in, and to give the public mind something pleasanter and more hopeful to reflect on than the "perilous stuff" that now weighs it down? We were in clearer than now that the interest of the public and of the companies are identical—if only fully understood.

It may look like a cruel mockery, under existing circumstances, to talk of the inherent safety of railway travelling. Yet, if we could but know the number of accidents—collisions—and the sum total of deaths in a half year (the last of 1860) would drop from twenty-five to one, and of persons injured from three hundred and seventy-three to thirty-six. And this fearsome eighty million of travellers! We know, then, but too well where the stress of danger and responsibility lies. These late cases have taught us whatever else we might have needed to know. Scarcely a single fruit of the defective parts of the system but has here come to the surface. Are we now so to use them that they appear for the last time? Can there be any difficulty in securing this? We want to think not;—that something like a clear and satisfactory answer will rise almost spontaneously from the juxtaposition of certain facts, and a review of the more obvious causes, of what we call accidents, but which it would be more correct to speak of as the contingent figures for which no calculation has been made. By the same process it will, we think, become plain that the railway disease admits of no quack cure, no single specific. Let us enumerate its chief causes:—

1. *Unpunctuality of start.*—One of the three Brighton trains is disputed just twenty-three minutes after its time; but then, by way of compensation, the Kew train starts a whole hour before. It might be supposed that such practices would, at all events, be checked by accurate record of the facts; but no: the Brighton swagger knows of no such thing. Nor should desirable to do anything of the kind. We cannot agree with him. And why, we may ask, should not the inevitable decay in filling the excursion-train after the closing of the doors be formally acknowledged in every time-table by dotted lines of type for the two hours, and the daily provided for in all calculations?

2. *The too rapid succession of trains.*—Three were started from Brighton within seven minutes; hence the appalling scene in Clayton tunnel, and the consequent verdict of manslaughter against the station-master. Is it not high time to consider the telegraph has signified "Line clear"? That rule established, the trains might safely follow each other as fast as it was possible to send there.

3. *Neglect of specially dangerous places*, such as curves, where the engine-driver cannot see far enough ahead to be able to stop in time to avoid a collision—that is, within some 600 yards. Yet all these places are easily reckoned up, and as easily to be provided for. So with tunnels. What traveller has not while passing through there foreseen to his own great discomfort the probability of a collision there? Yet railway managers, good, easy, credulous souls! have rested content to send us through that awful darkness in reliance upon such a rule as this—that two trains shall not be in the tunnel at the same time *on the same line*. We will speak presently of how they secure that rule; but look at the rule itself, even if secured. Suppose when two trains on different lines are passing one should slip off the rail, as a very slight obstruction might cause it to do, and dash upon the other? What, then—even according to rule? Common sense, we presume, would dictate that under no possible circumstances, humanly speaking, should any two trains be in a tunnel at the same time. And then as to embankments. Would it have been conceivable in the days of coaching that wherever there was a dangerous place there the wall would assuredly—not be? The accident in the Hampstead fields might not have cost a single life if there had been a strong low wall to receive the first shock and turn aside or partially arrest the train.

4. *Irregular trains*, which of course, being irregular, are still more irregularly treated. It seems to be thought that, comet-like, they can be left to make themselves known in their own fashion. Excursion-trains are frequently omitted from the time-tables; and Richard on a regular Kew train that should have announced to people on or about the line that an excursion was coming was omitted; and when the latter did appear it was an hour earlier than it had been ordered—because the people were so numerous, and because the managers and the conscientious had not even thought it worth while to agree exactly about the hour of return, and so fixed different periods.

5. *The uncertainty of the outlook*, through the engine-driver's other duties, and through the cruel and altogether monstrous disregard of his eyes, or his comfort, on many lines, by leaving him without any shelter from prevailing winds or blinding storms. Why should there not be a man specially assigned to this duty at each end of the train? The compensation payable for a single injured person would defray the salaries of both men for a twelvemonth.

6. *The imperfection of the signals.*—It was a "self-acting" signal on the Brighton line, which could not even be made to act, that precipitated the catastrophe. But has not Mr. Wrigley again and again shown that railway managers should reverse the principle of signalling, and stick to the fact that there is danger at all dangerous points unless and until you have express assurance that the line is clear? We believe this to be a vital and indispensable improvement. And as to the objection that it would be always crying "Wolf!" whether the wolf were visible or no, and therefore be unattended to, it need only be replied that the danger signal should always be removed for the coming train in time to prevent it stopping if all were right. But what if the driver should treat the danger signal with contempt? What proof can he given against him if he says he had permission to pass? We answer, why should he be made to obey it? Let the authority to pass be dropped in a suitable material form to the tender. There could be no mechanical difficulty. There was a method adopted some years ago, and which may still be in use, for raising and lowering the mailbags at certain places without stopping the train. The same measure that secures the attention of the driver secures the attention of the signalman, and records his proceedings—the transfer of the pass. If that be given it will be useless afterwards to says danger signal was lying. Yet the Hampstead charge of remaining under the train just this question, whether or not such a signal was displayed.

7. *The deficiency of telegraphic apparatus.*—One needle is made to do the work of three. We have it on the best evidence that there should be one to be blocked over, as significant of the blockage of the line, and down and down and one to be used for any other necessary communication while the two are thus occupied. Each needle should have its own box, and the use be inscribed on it legibly, to prevent mistake during the hurry and agitation of an alarm.

8. *The over-worked duty of the signalmen.*—It seems scarcely credible that the lives of hundreds of persons are constantly dependent on the conscientious care, the self-possession, and the health of men who receive 20s. a week to keep themselves and families, and who are required to work long hours. Payment was accordingly proposed to give for his 14s. weekly fifteen hours and a half one day and ten the next, to add the duty of porter to that of occasional signalman, and was all the while so dear that he could not even be sure of hearing the whistle of a passing train! No wonder he cannot answer the most important questions relating to his doings on the eventful day.

9. *The smallness of the train for self-preservation.*—It has, as we have seen, no sufficient out-look. There is frequently a deficiency of break-power, and that applied only to one end; so that, if a train separates in the same way, and the train divides on an incline, the break-less and engine-less half may rush away to its own and others' destruction. The guard on the endangered train in the Clayton tunnel had no sand with him to drop on the line to give it increased hold. The Portsmouth train had no light. If the guard communicate with the driver, no ready mode offers; and passengers, if they perceive danger, are carefully shut off from the possibility of informing the guard. We know of an instance, the other day, of a fire in a train only through smoking, when a most appalling danger was only through smoking, when a most appalling danger was only narrowly escaped. If a collision does take place, instead of there being at each end some gigantic lurcher in the form of a highly-elastic, large, and heavy structure, as suggested by the *Examiner*, to receive the blow, there is, at the best, nothing more than a luggage-van, and at the worst the bodies of idle hapless passengers; for the thin, crumpery sides of the carriages are about as useful for defence as the handbones to which the Hampstead vehicles were compared by a bystander as he heard them suddenly crashed.

It is only, perhaps, a part of the fitness of things that when so little is done to prevent accident still less should be permitted in the way of comfort or satisfaction afterwards to those who have escaped. Doors are locked upon men, women, and children. Let any one guess what must be the feelings of people at this treatment, just after an accident, and while in mortal apprehension that the accident may be only beginning. If you are delayed hours behind time through some casualty, and want to guard from alarm those who expect you by sending a message of safety, the telegraph is refused, even when doing nothing. In a case of

this kind the other day a gentleman, our informant, broke through the obstruction by sheer audacity, but he was alone in his success. How simple a regulation would remedy this.

10. *The absence of a distinct and recognised personal responsibility.*—It appears to us that an officer should be specially appointed to study and secure the entire safety of the line. Not a thing should be able to move on it, except in accordance with his general and printed rules, or his special and written ones. He should see to the fitness of all signalmen, and be habitually occupied in verifying by personal examination the exact state of every portion of the complex machinery, on which so much depends. He would not then have to say, as the Brighton depends. He would not then have to say, as the Brighton depends. He would not then have to say, as the Brighton

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO IRELAND: HER MAJESTY BREAKFASTING AT ROSS CASTLE, LAKES OF KILLARNEY.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE PAGE 295.

THE WAR IN AMERICA.—DEPARTMENT OF THE POTOMAC.—SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE DESCRIPTION, PAGE 270.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The British Association for the Advancement of Science assembled for its thirty-first annual meeting on Wednesday week at Manchester, and commenced its proceedings progressively, the sale of tickets being 2383—greater than on any previous opening day. The morning was spent in preliminary business by the council, when Mr. William Hopkins, F.R.S., was elected joint general secretary, in succession to Professor Walker, deceased, and Professor Inglis, barrister-at-law, was elected in the evening as the Vice-Chancellor's successor to the office of general treasurer. There was a large attendance, including the Earl of Ellesmere, Lord Lovaine, the Bishop of Manchester; Professors Owen, Faraday, Whewell, Chevalier, Kapfer; Sir P. Egerton, and Sir J. Ibbetson.

The retiring president, Lord Wrottesley, having introduced Mr. Fairbairn as his successor, the latter, who is well known in this country as a practical engineer, addressed the meeting in a speaking manner by his scientific experiments in iron construction, both the close and the tubular bond system, and advanced the science at considerable length. He pointed out how all sciences had progressed with the advance of civilization, and how, in the same way that science had risen, the degradation of science was accompanied with a degradation in civilization. He dwelt upon the astronomy, and referred to the names of Ptolemy, Copernicus, Kepler, Galileo to those of Lord Rosse, Sir W. Herschel, and Mr. Alexander. He then referred to the science of optics and spoke with the highest encomium of inventive science, and that of Dr. Dollond, a Manchester man, with whom, he said, he had the honour of being intimately acquainted. In mechanics, he was the founder. Mr. Fairbairn then enlarged on the benefits which science had bestowed upon country gentlemen in diet, water, &c.; agriculture, in manures; trade, in dyes; discovery of new and improvement in the mode of working old metals; geology, in road making, &c., and advanced to the fruits of the labours of Parry, Franklin, Humboldt, Murchison, Livingstone, and others in the course of geography and discovery, and dwelt upon the rapid progress of engineering science from the days of Smeaton and Brindley to those of the speaker, in the course of which he gave an account of the origin and the general development of the steam-engine and steam navigation, from the days of Blasco de Garay in the Mariner's Museum at Greenwich to the experiments by Savery and Newcomen in the south-west mining districts of England, which were succeeded by Watt. In connexion with steam navigation, he spoke of the important fact that the consumption of cotton had increased three hundred fold in a century, from 4,000,000 lbs. weight to the astonishing quantity of three thousand, to 1,200,000,000 in the present day, equal in value to £70,000,000, or five pounds per head of the country. Then the subject of bridge construction was enlarged, including a process from the elder erection of the regulated and suggested bridge of the late Mr. Brunel, and that of Mr. Rowe, and the speaker's own system in the Conway tubular bridge, impossible from ships, declaring himself fully persuaded that the whole of the Menai Straits could be spanned by iron, and which will be more permanent and at least one-third cheaper than the heaviest description at high elevation. Upon the necessity of iron bridges the President drew a striking picture by their application to the Forth and Tay in their present span, but beyond 1850 or 2000 feet they would be destroyed by their own weight. He then treated the subject of the tubular bridge over a large town, electric telegraph, submarine cables, and the patent law. Mr. Fairbairn concluded his address by an allusion to the future meeting to the exhibition of 1851 and 1862.

Thanks for the address of the president were proposed by Lord Stanley and seconded by Mr. A. Turner, M.P., and carried unanimously.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The sectional meetings of the association opened on Thursday, and in every case there was a large attendance.

Section A.—Mathematical and Physical Science.—assembled in the Gallery of Ancient Sculpture at the Royal Institution. Professor Airy, the President, gave his address. Many valuable and papers were read in this section. On the progress of historical photography since the meeting at Aberdeen: J. H. Gladstone, Esq. On illustrations of the action of the electric fluid in the Siemens, On an electric resistance thermometer, with balancing coil: Sir David Brewster. On the knowledge lately obtained respecting comets, on the structure of copper, as seen with a microscope; Thomas Sutton, On a pneumatic level, by Mr. Saxton. On the measure of the velocity of projectiles, and of the sun or moon upon instruments on the earth's surface: Daniel Vaughan, Esqs. of gravitation, daily influence of the moon on the magnetic needle: Professor Charles Tomlinson, On lightning-guards.

In section B—Chemical Science—where the opening address by the President, Dr. Miller, papers were read by—Professor H. E. Roscoe, On the manufactures of the Swiss Jura mountain districts; Dr. Angus Smith, On the air and water in connexion with coal on the six non-combustible gases; Dr. Joule and Professor W. Thomson, On the thermal effects of fluids in fluids.

In section C—Geology—Sir R. I. Murchison, the President, delivered the opening address, and papers were read by—Professor Phillips, On the coal of Manchester; W. Pengelly, On the recent encroachment of the sea on the shores of Torbay; Professor Ramsay, On the course of rivers in Wales; Professor Owen, On the extinct New Zealand: its cause and effects; Charles Moore, Notes on two Madagascan fossils, now exhibited to the meeting; Mr. Binney, On the fossils of the Rochdale granite at Black Comb to the sefidone rocks.

Section D—Zoology and Botany—commenced its sittings under the presidency of Professor Babington, in one of the largest rooms of the Royal Institution, which was crowded by members. The President gave an address On the vertebrae of the male. *Ateles Beelzebub*, &c.; and On some objects of natural history in the collection of J. Du Chaillu; Dr. Edward Forbes, On the developing causalities on the north and east coasts of Scotland; Dr. Thomas Lee, On the peculiar characters of Ophrys, Dr. Joseph Hooker, On the flora of the Himalayas; and Professor Balfour, On the flora of the north of Ireland.

In section F—Statistics—the opening address by the President, Mr. Miller, papers were read by—Professor H. E. Roscoe, On the manufactures of the district; Mr. Heywood, On education in Manchester; and Professor Hancock, On the influence of a tax on the consumption of tea on the consumption of coffee; Mr. Joseph Mullinger, On the recent effects of the Irish Bills.

In section G—Geology—Sir R. I. Murchison, the President, delivered the opening address, and papers were read by—Professor Phillips, On the coal of Manchester; W. Pengelly, On the recent encroachment of the sea on the shores of Torbay; Professor Ramsay, On the course of rivers in Wales; Professor Owen, On the extinct New Zealand: its cause and effects; Charles Moore, Notes on two Madagascan fossils, now exhibited to the meeting; Mr. Binney, On the fossils of the Rochdale granite at Black Comb to the sefidone rocks.

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to the model exhibited in the Free-trade Hall in exposition. The meeting was also referred to the model at Mr. Peter Ellett's hat-making machine, also exhibited in the Free-trade Hall, and the principles of which had been approved by the Residential Section. A paper was contributed by Mr. Malin, superintendent of the Museum of Gottenburg.

In the evening a soirée and fine exhibition of botanical and zoological specimens, contributed by members of the Manchester Field Naturalists' Association, took place at the Free-trade Hall.

SEVENTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The meetings were conducted as on Saturday. Two additional meetings were held this day, the other sections having closed on the previous evening.

In section A, Mr. C. J. Brooker read a report On British Earthquakes; and Mr. Glaisher, On Recent Thunder-storms; Professor Thomson, On physical conditions; and Dr. Joule, On the mean heat of the sun's rays, communicated by Professor Stevelly. Professor Bowen Hamilton, On geometrical laws in space.

In section C Mr. J. E. Marclare communicated some information from Dr. Hastings respecting the present state of the Imperial Geological Institution of Vienna; the railway cutting and tunnel near Ahrendorf, north of Halle; and Mr. Hull, On Professor Ramsay's communication delivered from the chair at Bristol; Mr. Hull, On Professor Varrentrapp, of Cincinnati; Professor Rogers, On recent movements, by Professor Varrentrapp; Mr. Pumpelly, On the Russian Government Survey; a report by Professor Whitney, of the Geological Survey of the State of Missouri, and an examination of some points in the structure of the region; a letter from Professor Agassiz; and Mr. James Bowick's letter from Professor Agassiz, on the Glacial Epoch; and Mr. James Bowick's letter from Professor Whitney, on Western Volcanos.

The concluding general meeting of members was held in the Free-trade Hall at three o'clock, the great room being well filled, and a large number of ladies present. Mr. Fairbairn, the President, took the chair; and on the platform were most of the leading members who have been the active secretaries and officers during the past week. Professor Phillips read the annual report of the general secretary, stating that there has been a total of 1,350 members and associates enrolled, and that the sum of twenty-five pounds was voted by the Council to each of the five local secretaries, making £125 in all. The receipts from the sale of tickets, and the subscriptions and grants for the meeting, have been about £3920. This is in each case almost double the amount of the Aberdeen meeting. Professor Phillips read over the names and purposes for which the committee had determined this year to grant the several sums of money.

The President congratulated the assembly on the great success of the meeting this year, and after a cursory review of its intellectual features, and of the hospitality of the local gentlemen and others who had taken so active an interest in, and had the management of, the meeting, he adjourned the meeting to the next year.

The Mayor of Manchester (Mr. M. Curtis) also congratulated the meeting on his hoped the association would again soon visit Manchester.

Professor Owen, Professor Rolleston, Dr. Joule, and Professor Stevelly also addressed the meeting, the latter proposing a vote of thanks to the President, Mr. Fairbairn—a vote which was responded to by that gentleman in a brief acclamation.

The President, having returned thanks, declared the meeting was adjourned, and would meet at Cambridge next year.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

"THE Doncaster Cornucopia," who were afflicted with the most painful forebodings of empty pouches when the burning of Rhuddel followed hard on the heels of the down of Dundee, have derived a little consolation latterly from Lady Pippin, and go so far as to predict a very full meeting. The added money amounts to £2975, about double the amount given at the corresponding week of the new stand platform will furnish accommodation to at least five hundred more spectators. Messrs. Tattersall's station to at least five hundred more spectators. Messrs. Tattersall's station to at least five hundred more spectators. Messrs. Tattersall's stable arrangements are extensive, and twenty-five more yearlings, and five brood mares, on Tuesday; the ten Boythorpe, the eight Skipworth (five of them by the probably dead Lord Clifden), the six signed for Mr. Vickers; the railway cutting and tunnel near Ahrendorf, north of Halle; Mr. Hull, On Professor Varrentrapp, of Cincinnati; Professor Rogers, On recent movements, by Professor Varrentrapp; Mr. Pumpelly, On the Russian Government Survey; a report by Professor Whitney, of the Geological Survey of the State of Missouri, and an examination of some points in the structure of the region; a letter from Professor Agassiz; and Mr. James Bowick's letter from Professor Agassiz, on the Glacial Epoch; and Mr. James Bowick's letter from Professor Whitney, on Western Volcanos.

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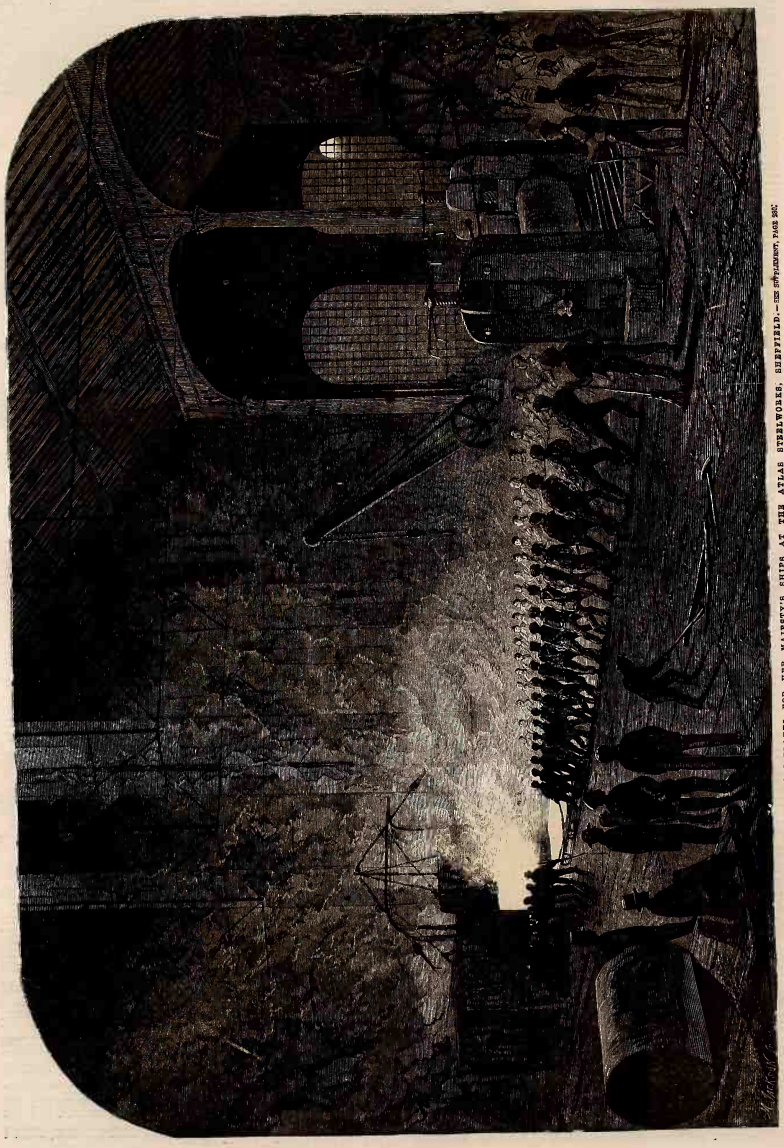
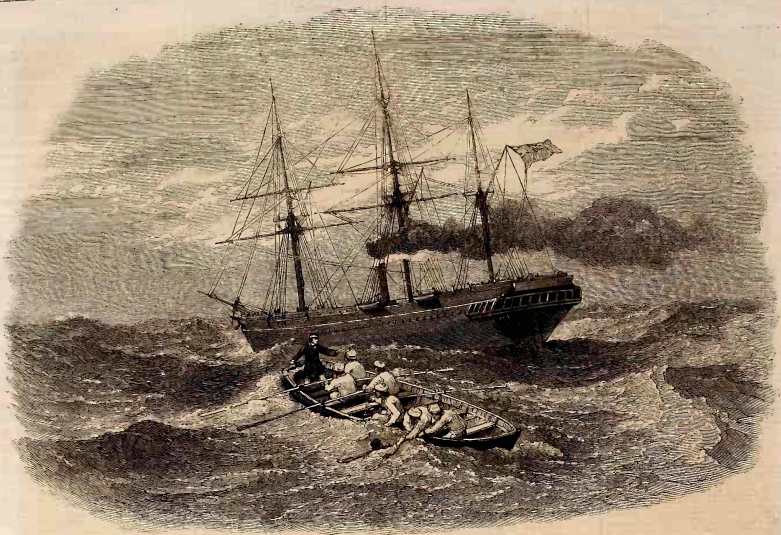


PROCESS OF ROLLING ARMOUR-PLATES FOR HER MAJESTY'S SHIPS AT THE ATLAS STEELWORKS, SHEFFIELD.—SEE DESCRIPTION, PAGE 305.



PICKING UP A MAN OVERBOARD FROM THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY'S SHIP CANDIA IN THE RED SEA.

"A MAN OVERBOARD!"

THIS cry, so exciting to the mariner, was heard on board the Peninsular and Oriental Company's ship Candia whilst on her passage recently from Calcutta across the Red Sea. One of the sailors at work aloft fell overboard. The engines were immediately stopped, and the port after-boat lowered, in charge of Mr. Duncan, one of the officers. It succeeded in reaching in time the unfortunate man, who was much exhausted. Great credit is due to Captain Stewart and the officers of the ship for the rapidity with which the boat was cleared and the man picked up. Although the vessel was going about nine knots an hour, and there was a heavy sea on, scarcely half an hour elapsed from the time of the alarm till the vessel was again steaming full speed on her course to Suez, with the rescued man on board. The young officer in charge of the boat, Mr. Duncan, has distinguished himself on several occasions. In November last he exerted himself greatly in saving La Plata, which was on fire in Southampton Docks, when he ran considerable risk in finding out where the fire was, and then directed the hose until he was almost smothered.

NEW GOLD-DIGGINGS IN NOVA SCOTIA: GOLD-STREET, TANGIER.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 289.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

BIRTHS.

On the 3rd inst., at the Beacon, Exmouth, the wife of Major Musgrave, R.A., of Shillingston Manor, Bedfordshire, of a son and heir.

On the 9th inst., at Santo Domingo Mine, Merioth, Portugal, the wife of James Mason, Esq., of a son.

On the 7th inst., at Park Place Villas, Maida-hill West, the wife of Henry W. P. Pennington, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 9th inst., at Westbury House, Lansdowne, the wife of Captain Meadows, Rifle Brigade, of a daughter.

On the 6th inst., at 24, Belgrave-square, Lady Isabella Stuart, of a son.

On the 6th inst., in Gloucester-square, Lady Poltimore, of a daughter.

On the 8th inst., at 13, Lower Grosvenor-street, the Hon. Mrs. Hussey, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 12th inst., at St. Luke's, Chamber-road, by the Rev. W. W. Mills, M.A., brother of the bride, assisted by the Rev. A. F. Kelly, M.A., Incumbent of St. Mary's, Hendon, William, third son of John Metcalfe, Esq., of Spennithorne Hall, in the county of Norfolk, to Irene Mary, younger daughter of Henry James Mills, Esq., Port of Spain, Trinidad, West Indies.

On the 12th inst., at Hampton, by the Venerable the R. B. Rone, Archdeacon of Blackheath Park Church, Rev. Jesse Penn, Minister of Christ Church, Hampton, Sarah Anne, youngest daughter of the late David Martin, Esq., of Gay-street, Bath, formerly of Cheltenham, Herts, to John Joseph Travis, of Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, and Abbey Wood.

On Thursday next, at All Saints' Church, Knighton-road, Leicester, the Rev. Henry Worsley Fitz-Maurice, second son of the Earl and Countess of Orkney, to Isabella Frances, only child of the late William Rooke, Esq., of Stanhope, Bath Wells.

On Thursday week, the Earl of Carnarvon to Lady Evelyn Stanhope, only daughter of the Earl and Countess of Chesterfield.

DEATHS.

On Friday, the 6th inst., at South Grove, Highgate, in the 67th year of her age, Sarah, widow of the late Mr. William Lucas, of the Highgate Nurseries.

On the 12th inst., at Nether-Arthuret, Renfrewshire, the residence of her son, Henry Dunlop, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Charles Arthur Spalding, Esq., aged 36, Commissioner of Stamps for the Island of Jamaica, and fourth son of the late Hinton Spalding, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S., Bath, and Custom-house, and St. Andrew's, Jamaica.

On Wednesday, at St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Mrs. Peel, wife of the Very Rev. Dean of Worcester.

On the 9th inst., at Ibbleston, Suffolk, of decline, aged 24, Jane Caroline, the beloved wife of the Rev. Acland James, M.A., Curate of Wattisham, near Ibbleston, and eldest daughter of the late Baron de H. Largent, of Holmwood House, Dorking.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, Sept. 9.—There was only a moderate supply of English wheat on sale to-day's market, and the demand for any description moderately, at an advance on the quotations of from 1s. to 2s. per quarter. Barley was taken in some instances 1s. per quarter dearer. Prices of malting were scarcely. There was only a moderate supply of foreign wheat on sale, and the trade ruled steady at full prices. The arrivals of foreign oats were moderate. Good corn only commanded extreme rates; but dung parcels were much neglected. Prices were ruled about 1s. per quarter lower. Beans were steady, and American beans advanced 1s.

MARK LANE, Monday.—The supply of inferior qualities of flour were in large supply, and the trade ruled heavy. Fine flour was steady, at Monday's currency.

The arrivals of wheat from Kent, not new, 70s. to 72s.; ditto, white, 70s. to 74s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, new, 68s. to 70s.; ditto, white, 70s. to 72s.; Essex and Scotch, new, 68s. to 70s.; ditto, white, 70s. to 72s.; Foreign, 60s. to 70s.; ditto, fine, 70s. to 72s.; Kingston and Ware, 70s. to 72s.; Chevalier, 68s. to 70s.; Talavera, 68s. to 70s.; Egyptian, 60s. to 62s.; Barley, 36s. to 38s.; Malting, 38s. to 40s.; Grinding, 34s. to 36s.; Malt, 70s. to 72s.; Peas, 38s. to 40s.; Maple, 38s. to 40s.; Boilers, 40s. to 42s.; Beans, 38s. to 40s.; Tick, 36s. to 38s.; Oats, 24s. to 26s.; Potato, 26s. to 28s.; Foreign, 24s. to 26s.; Linseed, 56s. to 58s.; Coleseed, 52s. to 54s.; Rapeseed, 52s. to 54s.; Cakes, 5l. 10s. to 5l. 15s.; Flour, 50s. to 52s.

LIVERPOOL, Monday.—There was a fair demand for wheat, and prices are well supported. Other articles are held at extreme rates.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, 10s. to 60s.; Calcutta, 32s. to 36s.; Surat, 32s. to 36s.; Egyptian, 32s. to 36s.; Pulse, 32s. to 36s.; Peas, 32s. to 36s.; Beans, 32s. to 36s.; white, 36s. to 38s.; Oats, 16s. to 18s.; Barley, 32s. to 34s.; Scotch, 34s. to 36s.; Malt, 36s. to 38s.; Scotch, 38s. to 40s.; Flour, 40s. to 42s.; Scotch, 42s. to 44s.; Linseed cakes, 5l. 5s. to 5l. 10s.; ditto, foreign, 5l. 5s. to 5l. 10s.; Rapeseed, 42s. to 44s.; Linseed, 52s. to 54s.; Rapeseed, 52s. to 54s.; Coleseed, 52s. to 54s.; Tares, 32s. to 34s.; Hay, 70s. to 80s.; Straw, 20s. to 24s.; Clover, 80s. to 90s.; Potatoes, 80s. to 90s.; Onions, 6s. to 8s.; Wool, 8d. to 10d.; Tallow, 40s. to 42s.; Lard, 40s. to 42s.; Butter, 80s. to 90s.; Cheese, 40s. to 50s.; Pork, 60s. to 70s.; Bacon, 40s. to 42s.; Hams, 50s. to 60s.; Beef, 60s. to 70s.; Lard, 40s. to 42s.; Tallow-candles, 40s. to 42s.; town tallow, 38s. to 40s.; rosin, 20s. to 22s.; Petroleum, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d.; Linseed oil, 30s. to 32s.; Rapeseed, 40s. to 42s.; French, 42s. to 44s.; Spirits of turpentine, 30s. to 32s.

Liverpool, Tuesday.—Generally speaking, the previous quotations of yesterday are held at extreme rates.

Liverpool, Tuesday, evening.—Wheat, Calcutta, 32s. to 36s.; Surat, 32s. to 36s.; Egyptian, 32s. to 36s.; Pulse, 32s. to 36s.; Peas, 32s. to 36s.; Beans, 32s. to 36s.; white, 36s. to 38s.; Oats, 16s. to 18s.; Barley, 32s. to 34s.; Scotch, 34s. to 36s.; Malt, 36s. to 38s.; Scotch, 38s. to 40s.; Flour, 40s. to 42s.; Scotch, 42s. to 44s.; Linseed cakes, 5l. 5s. to 5l. 10s.; ditto, foreign, 5l. 5s. to 5l. 10s.; Rapeseed, 42s. to 44s.; Linseed, 52s. to 54s.; Rapeseed, 52s. to 54s.; Coleseed, 52s. to 54s.; Tares, 32s. to 34s.; Hay, 70s. to 80s.; Straw, 20s. to 24s.; Clover, 80s. to 90s.; Potatoes, 80s. to 90s.; Onions, 6s. to 8s.; Wool, 8d. to 10d.; Tallow, 40s. to 42s.; Lard, 40s. to 42s.; Butter, 80s. to 90s.; Cheese, 40s. to 50s.; Pork, 60s. to 70s.; Bacon, 40s. to 42s.; Hams, 50s. to 60s.; Beef, 60s. to 70s.; Lard, 40s. to 42s.; Tallow-candles, 40s. to 42s.; town tallow, 38s. to 40s.; rosin, 20s. to 22s.; Petroleum, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d.; Linseed oil, 30s. to 32s.; Rapeseed, 40s. to 42s.; French, 42s. to 44s.; Spirits of turpentine, 30s. to 32s.

English Grain Sold Last Week.—Wheat, 30,920 ; barley, 6 qrs.; oats, 870 ; beans, 1,000 ; peas, 1,000 ; flour, 1,000 sacks.

Imports.—Secured for next week's supply: wheat and peas are well supplied; barley, oats, beans, and flour, moderately. Cargoes on passage: wheat, 1,000 qrs.; no corresponding period last year.

Beans.—Good and fine new condition heavymeet of quality, at full prices; but other kinds have been in dull inquiry, at barely late rates to shipperstone. Boiled peas maintain currency, at last week's quotations.

Linseed.—Cargoes of new arrivals still command a steady sale, and late rates are well supported.

Flour.—The trade is decidedly firm, and, in some instances, prices are a shade higher.

Oats.—Though there is only a moderate inquiry for home, at late quotations, the foreign market is steady, at full prices. In no other kind of provisions the transaction are comparatively limited.

Tallow.—The demand is fair, both for forward, at 42s. 6d. per cwt., on the spot. Rough tallow is moderately but easy inquiry.

Oils.—Linseed is in request, at late rates. Rapeseed, 42s. to 44s. per tun. Other oils are steady, at previous rates. Spanish linseed cake, 5l. 5s. to 5l. 10s. per ton.

Coals.—Newcastle, 12s. 6d. to 13s. 6d.; Hetton, 13s. 6d.; Lambton, 13s. 3d.; and good East Hetton, 14s. to 14s. 6d. per ton; Sunderland, 12s. 6d. to 13s. 6d.; Stewart's, 13s. 6d.; Hartley, 12s. 6d. to 13s. 6d.; Eastfield gas, for export, 12s. 6d. to 13s. 6d.; Wallsend, 13s. 6d. to 14s. 6d.; Hetton, 13s. 6d. to 14s. 6d.; Lambton, 13s. 3d. to 14

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BONNIE SCOTLAND. W. BRIDGER. Price 2s. 6d.
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ONLY FOR THEE. G. LINDLEY. Sung by Miss Poole. Price 2s. 6d.
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THE ITALIAN INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION.

THE first national Italian Exposition of Industry, Agriculture, and the Fine Art, is definitively to be opened on the 15th inst.

Notwithstanding that a visit to the building in course of preparation for it would seem to show only too plainly—at the date of this present writing, Sept. 4—that it is impossible to be ready by that day, the assurances that the opening will infallibly then take place are of the most positive description. "I do not say that it is possible; I only say that the thing is so," was the often-quoted reply of one who did not care to enter into argument in support of his assertion. And the answer of Signor Correa, the Secretary-General to the Royal Commission for the Exposition, and the chief manager of all the preparations and details connected with it, to all who still urge the impossibility of being punctual to the time appointed, is of the same nature. He does not say it is possible; he only says that it assuredly will be. And, in truth, if having already done "Impossible," as the French say, in bringing the work to its present state of forwardness be any justification for scouting the vulgar impediments of matter and time, Signor Correa is justified in his confidence.

The first thing to be done, as soon as the Parliament at Turin had, in June, 1860, decided that the scheme of the previously-proposed Tuscan Exposition should be enlarged into that of a national exposition for all Italy, was to select a locality adapted for the purpose. And this was no easy matter. "It was easy," as a writer in the official journal of the Exposition remarks, "for an enormously wealthy country like England, in which the spirit of speculation gets together readily any sum of money required to set to work and raise an immense building such as the Crystal Palace; but the Government of Italy, possessing no such resources, and in the very short time prescribed, could not most assuredly have built an edifice such as would be required for the purpose." Nor among all the singularly remarkable wealth of noble public buildings possessed by Florence could any one be found that would have answered the object. There are few cities in Europe—perhaps it might be said the others—that are so rich as Florence in palaces; but that there is no one—which could offer so many vast and magnificent edifices entirely at once available for any such public purpose. And perhaps all that was needed might have been found ready to hand had it not been at the same time that the whole of the Exposition should be united in one locality. But this was very essential for many obvious reasons, and, even as it is, the additions which have been made to the building selected are so extensive as to go far towards accomplishing the assertion that it was beyond the power of Italy to raise an entirely new building for the purpose. But all the vice-regal and municipal palaces to which allusion has been made are situate in the centre of the city, in positions which made it impossible to supplement them by temporary enlargement. Under these circumstances advantage was taken of the fortunate chance that the Leghorn to Florence Railroad Company, having become amalgamated with that from Florence to Pistoia, and having thus acquired a far more desirable situation for their terminus within the gates of the city, were about to abandon their original station situated outside the Porta a Prato, and just at the entrances of the Cascine, the beautiful meadows, woods, walks, rides, and drives of which are the favourite resort of the Florentines. The building in question was a handsome and very extensive one; its position was exactly what was most desirable in point of situation, and there was abundant space around it for whatever additions might be found necessary.

It was decided, therefore, to turn the old railway station into a palace for the Exposition, and, in truth, the metamorphosis has answered, as far as can be judged from the state in which the building now is, far better than some persons might have supposed possible. The original main building of the station is the only permanent part of the entire edifice; but the supplementary buildings around it are so extensive that this main building has become little more than the meteors or kernel, as it were, of the whole. No very great amount of alteration was needed to adapt this edifice to its new purpose. A gable wall has been erected at each end, with a handsome portico supported by stone columns in front of each of them. Inside, as may be readily conceived from the nature of the original destination of the structure, the building is divided into two vast galleries, parallel to each other, and communicating throughout their entire length with each other by lofty open arches. The whole is brilliantly lighted from above. Fortunately, the old railway station, like most buildings in this country, was erected with very ample height, and this has been taken advantage of by the construction of a large but light and very elegant gallery, supported wholly on ornamented brackets projecting from the wall throughout the entire length of each side of both the naves, so to speak, of the building. By this means the exhibiting capacities of the edifice are nearly doubled.

This main building is 145 metres in length by 50 in width. At the present time the flooring is not completed, the gallery is not quite finished, and the decorative work is hardly begun; or rather, to be accurate, such was the case two days ago—on the 2nd of September. But crowds of bricklayers, carpenters, whitewashers, glaziers, painters, and decorators were at work with a heterogeneous activity that reminded one of the picture of the building of Carthage.

Immediately outside the city gate, and extending along the outside of the city wall as far as the commencement of the Cascine, is a vast stable, constructed of wood, shelves, against the wall, for the reception of the horned cattle; for the Italian Exposition, unlike its elder brothers of London and Paris, is to comprise a cattle show. This range of stabling is 250 metres in length, and is appropriated to horned cattle only. An Essex breeder would doubtless find this department, at least, lamentably far from being what he would consider up to the mark. But it must be remembered that his judgment and that of the Italian agriculturist would be based in this matter on very different considerations. The Anglisman would confine his inquiries to views of beef; whereas the Italian would be thinking of beef only as a secondary object, principally for the capacity of the animals for labour.

This part of the Exposition—the cattle show—has been wisely limited to the eight first days of the time. The expense and difficulty of keeping together so large a mass of cattle in September is by no means a various respects greater than those would imagine who do not take the nature of the climate into consideration.

On the left-hand side of the main building, as it is faced in coming out of the city gate, galleries of wood and glass has been erected, 250 metres in length, detached in part for horses, but chiefly for machinery, the exhibition of which—in many important cases in action—will be one of the most useful and interesting features of the whole show.

At the further end of the main building, and jutting out in a projection of considerable extent beyond its sides, as we have already mentioned, is a large octagonal space, surrounded by six chapels, in a large octagonal space, surrounded by six chapels, in a large octagonal space, surrounded by six chapels, in

of classification which may be adopted to the end in view are various. It will not be without interest or utility, therefore, to state as concisely as possible the classification which has been adopted by the Italians on this occasion.

The whole exposition is divided into two great sections—

I. Agricultural and Industrial products.

II. Works of the Fine Arts.

The first section comprises twenty-one classes.

1. Horticulture and viticulture, flowers, fruits, living plants.

2. Useful animals.

3. Agricultural and forest products, fisheries, pastoral produce.

4. Agricultural machines, implements, and materials, as for irrigation, draining, &c.

5. Alimentation and hygiene, food, and methods and appliances for the preparation of it. Substances, instruments, and preparations for the preservation of it. Veterinary use. Anatomical and taxidermal preparations.

6. Mineralogy and metallurgy. Mining. Combustibles. Arms.

7. Jewellery, and works in gold and silver, and their imitations. Fine work in iron, copper, and other metals.

8. Machinery, and instruments of general application. Carriages.

Machinery connected with railroads and ships.

9. Instruments of precision: Clockwork; weights and measures; philosophical instruments, maps, models, magnetic and electric instruments; telegraphs.

10. Chemical products. Production of light and heat; photography; galvanoplastic processes, &c.

11. Glass, porcelain, earthenware, terra-cotta.

12. Building materials, ornamental compositions, models, plans.

13. The silk manufacture: its products, machines, appliances, dyes.

14. The wool manufacture: machines appertaining, materials.

15. The cotton manufacture: machines, materials, methods.

16. The linen, hemp, and straw manufactures, and other textile fabrics.

17. Furs and leather in its various applications. Hairs, bristles, caoul cloths.

18. Clothing, laces, millinery, false hair, &c.

19. Furniture and upholstery.

20. Printing, and printing machines; lithography.

21. An economic gallery. Articles specially destined for the poorer classes, distinguished for cheapness and convenience.

The second great division consists, of course, the three classes of—

1. Architecture; 2. Painting, engraving, and drawing; and 3. Sculpture.

It will be observed that practical convenience rather than scientific accuracy has been heeded in the preparation of this list, perhaps wisely, considering the objects in view.

With regard to the materials of the articles exhibited in other ships, the rule adopted is that they must be the production of either Italians or foreigners in Italy, or of Italians out of Italy, within the period of the last three years, or the last twenty years. But the works of deceased artists will not be admitted as candidates for prizes.

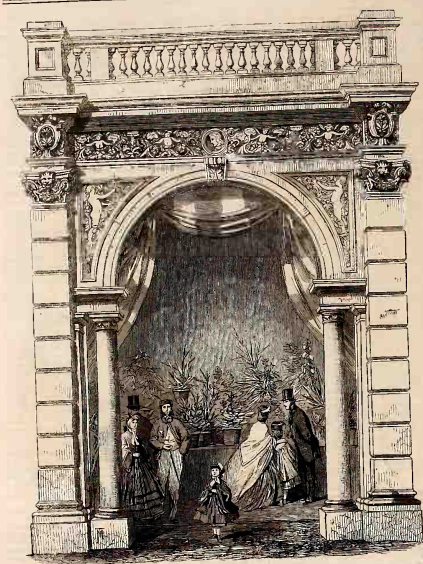
ROLLED ARMOUR-PLATES FOR VESSELS OF WAR.

The revolution in gunnery which the last few years have witnessed, and the application of steam to vessels of war, have created many new questions that the great maritime States are now upon anxious study. One of the most important questions of the day is whether vessels can be built capable of resisting shot, of carrying a heavy armament, can be built capable of resisting shot, of carrying a heavy armament, can be built capable of resisting shot, of carrying a heavy armament,

LITERATURE.

THE SECRET HISTORY OF THE COURT OF FRANCE UNDER LOUIS XV. By Dr. CHALLICE. Hurst and Blackett.

The title of this work is somewhat comprehensive, and it is to be doubted whether its promise is adequately fulfilled. A great deal that is related is not secret history at all, and anything to which that designation applies is mainly to be found in the apocryphal, which contains some of the rare and unpublished documents—but which the title-name of "Dr." Challice has in the principal object, an apology book is stated to be edited. It is, in its principal object, an apology for and a eulogy upon a very remarkable woman, who occupied a remarkable position, and not the less so from its equivocal character. In his preface the author justly remarks that the memoirs of women in his preface the author justly remarks that the memoirs of women have existed, and do exist, between France and England; and he rather more than hints that a good deal of the prejudice and injustice of the latter has been due to the influence of the conventionality and self-complacency of the former. He found, in them to handle such papers, discrepancies of every sort, he found in them the disregardence of human sympathies, even in the heart of kings, princes, and courtiers, a despotic idea do something to the prejudice of the truth. Louis XV. in England, as a country frequently at war with France, has made Louis England, as a country frequently at war with France, has made Louis in succeeding generations unconsciously, and often designedly, subject as the bridge of her neighbour and her foe. For many reasons, which he states, he asserts that calumny has usurped the place of history in English writers have adopted, and do still adopt, such calumny, and so have helped, and do help, to keep alive a feeling of irritation amongst traditional foes. Such injustice, he declares, is unworthy of a time like that of progress and of England, which proclaims universal freedom of thought, and of the publication of that thought, toleration and free inquiry. But the prejudices of the country and conquest are not all there. The internal evidence of the country and century attacked, and from intrinsic study of characters, customs, and events. As far as we can make out, it is to the latter that Dr. Challice will have at least one sympathetic reader from a particular point of view. Before proceeding further with the consideration of this work it is necessary to say that it is founded on a fact which all readers of history, and French history especially, are thoroughly aware of. It is to be blinked that in France (we say nothing about England or any other country as present) the mistress of the King was at times as much an institution as the Queen. The "Secret History," if not always holding alone about the person of, the wife of the Sovereign, these women have become prominent characters. Thus, in the 14th century, Agnes Sorel, Diana of Poictiers, Gabrielle d'Estrées, Louise de Lavallière, Montespan, De Maintenon, and Pompadour, Du Barry, and Marie Antoinette; though it is to be remembered that the latter became a mistress only after the birth of this latter to have witnessed the passing away of that sad eminence which had culminated in the person of Du Barry. It is to be hinted, in France (we say nothing about England or any other country as present) the mistress of the King was at times as much an institution as the Queen. We say nothing of



ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS, SOUTH KENSINGTON: ONE OF THE ARCHES OF THE NORTHERN ARCADE, FINISHED TO SHOW THE PROPOSED STYLE OF DECORATION.—SEE PAGE 293.

THE TASMANIAN DEVIL.

THE Zoological Society of London has been enabled from time to time, through the activity of its correspondents in the Australian colonies, to exhibit alive many rare animals belonging to the peculiar zoology of the antipodes, which are almost unknown, even as stuffed specimens in museums, in other countries of Europe. Amongst these may be particularly noticed the thylacine (*Thylacinus cynocephalus*) of Tasmania, hitherto the largest carnivorous marsupial now known to exist; the great red kangaroo (*Sogdianker rufus*), the most beautifully-coloured animal of the whole series of marsupials; and the spiny anteater (*Echidna hystrix*) of South Australia. Individuals of both the two former of these scarce Australian forms are living at the present time in the society's gardens.

The native dasyure, of which a fine example has been recently added to the society's collection through the liberality of F. J. C. Wilfred, Esq., although not so rare as the two last-mentioned animals, having been more than once previously exhibited in the gardens, is yet of considerable interest, and is probably the only individual of this species living in Europe. It belongs to the group of carnivorous marsupials or pouched animals, and is remarkable for its savage and untamable disposition, whence it has acquired from the settlers in Tasmania the name of the "devil," or "native Devil." Its somewhat ugly shape, and black, unattractive appearance, may, perhaps, have contributed to cause this superstition to be bestowed upon it.

"These animals," says Mr. Harris, in his "Notes on the Mammals of Tasmania," published in the Linnean Society's Transactions, "were very common on our first settling at Hobart Town, and were particular destructive to poultry. They, however, furnished the convicts with a fresh meat, and the flesh was said to be not unlike veal. As the settlement increased, and the ground became cleared, they were driven from their haunts to the bush to the more to the deeper recesses of the forests yet unexplored. They are, however, easily procured by setting a trap in the most unfrequented parts of the woods, baited with raw flesh, all kinds of which they eat indiscriminately and voraciously; they also, it is probable, prey on dead fish and blubber, as fish-tracks are frequently found on the sands of the seashore. In a state of confinement they appear to be untamably savage, biting severely, and uttering at the same time a low, yelling growl. A male and a female, which I kept for a couple of months chained together in an empty cask, were continually fighting; their quarrels began as soon as it was dark (as they slept all day), and continued throughout the night almost without intermission, accompanied by a kind of hollow barking, not unlike that of a dog, and sometimes a sudden kind of snorting, as if the breath was retained a considerable time and then suddenly expelled. They frequently sat on their hind parts and used their fore paws to convey food to their mouths. The muscles of the jaws were very strong, as they cracked the largest bones asunder with ease.

chosen, and one advances, takes deliberate aim at the forehead, and, if wound it, those who have hold of the ropes have a rough time of it being dragged about the field until the animal is secured, when another marksman steps forward, and generally finishes the work.

UNION TROOPS ATTACKING CONFEDERATE PRISONERS AT WASHINGTON.

There was a general impression among the disorganised Federalist soldiers after the battle of Bull Run that their wounded had been inhumanly treated by the Confederates. Many cases of cruelty were narrated, with much circumstantiality, in the Unionist journals. Some of them, it is to be feared, were but too true. Among the first to feel the consequences of the anger aroused by the recital of these deeds of cold-blooded cruelty were some wretched prisoners paraded through

THE URSINE DASYURE, OR TASMANIAN DEVIL (DASYURUS URSINUS).

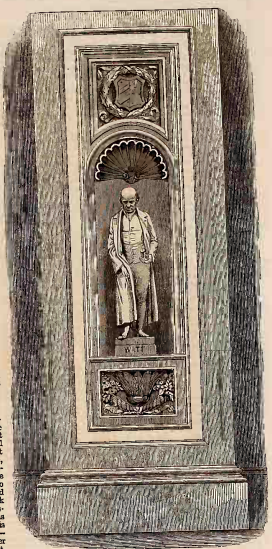
ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE WAR IN AMERICA

SECESSION RANGERS (FEDERALISTS) RECONNOITRING.

SCARCELY anything more picturesque can be conceived than a troop of these rangers (as depicted on our first page) galloping wildly through the woody ravines of Virginia, between Alexandria and Fairfax, their carbines held ready for action at a moment's notice. To see them rattling along, draped in their loose ponchos, their stern, bearded faces shadowed by the overlapping brims of their sombreros, one might almost fancy them a troop of Cromwellian cavalry in grim pursuit of Cavaliers.

KILLING BULLOCKS IN CAMP, VIRGINIA.

The regiments encamped at a distance from the Commissariat Storehouse in the Federal camp get their fresh meat distributed to them alive, a bullock being unceremoniously tarried into the canvas streets for them to slaughter, cut up, and prepare as they may think fit. The fashion of dispatching the beast (as shown at page 271) is usually as follows:—Lassos are thrown over its horns and made fast, when three or four men on each side hang on with all their strength and steady the animal's head. Some of the best shots in the regiment are then marked, with much circumstantiality, in the Unionist journals. Some



ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS, SOUTH KENSINGTON: STATUE OF JAMES WATT IN THE EASTERN CENTRAL ARCADE.—SEE PAGE 293.

Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, two days after the engagement. It was with the greatest difficulty their guard defended them from the attacks of the demoralised Union men. This incident is depicted on the preceding page.

ARREST OF MR. FAULKNER AT WASHINGTON.

On the return of Mr. Faulkner from his mission at Paris he went, as is the custom in such cases, to Washington, in order to report his arrival to the Executive. While awaiting the settlement of certain formalities he took apartments at Brown's Hotel, and it was here he was arrested. It appears that Mr. Faulkner, a Southern man, is imbued with Southern tendencies; and it is charged against him that during his period of office in France he encouraged the Secessionist agents in every possible way, and even went so far as to purchase arms from French manufacturers for the use of the Confederate States—endeavouring also to procure the recognition of the Southern Confederacy by the French Government. Mr. Faulkner is now lodged in close confinement at the Provost Marshal's office; and it is reported that among the documents found with his effects papers of a treasonable character have been discovered.

MACHINERY FOR BREAKING UP ROADS AND CRUSHING OR TILLING LAND.

Mr. JAMES BRADY, junior, of Southwark, has patented an invention for "Improved Machinery for Lifting or Breaking-up Roads or Ways, Crushing Chalk, and Scarifying or Tilling Land." A satisfactory trial of the machine for the purpose of breaking up macadamised roads which require relaying took place a short time ago in Kensington-road. The work was accomplished at the rate of 600 superficial yards an hour, notwithstanding the hard surface of Guernsey granite of which the roadway was composed, entirely to the satisfaction of the surveyor of roads for that district. Among the gentlemen present who took an interest in the invention were several road surveyors and contractors, and gentlemen connected with the different boards of works in the metropolitan parishes. This is the first machine that has been used for the purpose of superseding the pickaxe in preparing the worn-out surfaces of roads to receive new material, and it seems thus far to have borne out the expectations of the inventor and to have met the approval of the gentlemen who witnessed its trial.

The nature of Mr. Brahy's invention and the manner in which it is to be performed are thus set forth in the specification of his patent:—"My invention of improved machinery for lifting or breaking up roads or ways, crushing slods, and scarifying or tilling land, relates to a novel arrange-

THE WAR IN AMERICA: UNION TROOPS ATTACKING CONFEDERATE PRISONERS IN THE STREETS OF WASHINGTON,—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

THE WAR IN AMERICA: ARREST OF MR. FAULKNER, LATE UNITED STATES' MINISTER TO FRANCE, AT BROWN'S HOTEL, WASHINGTON, ON THE CHARGE OF TREASON.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

THE BRITISH DEPENDENCIES AND THE EXHIBITION OF 1862.

It appears from the Times that in the exhibition of next year there will be such a show of excellent productions, manufactures, and fine art as has never been seen before or ever will. All, even to our most distant dependencies, are gathering together to be well represented, and to show the progress they are making and the interest taken in the scheme at home.

The Canadian Government has voted £5,000 towards the expenses of properly representing that grand colony; Cape Colony will give £5000; British Guiana, £2,000; Queensland, £2,000; Jamaica, £1,000; Trinidad, £1,000; Ceylon, £5,000; and £5,000 for an exhibition of gold; Victoria gives £10,000; New Brunswick, £1,000; British Honduras, £500; and Prince Edward's Island, £500. Similar liberality will be shown by all the other colonial Legislatures throughout the world.

The idea of the gold exhibition of the Australian colonies is a most valuable one. For the first time the English public will see a properly arranged and classified exhibition of the various products of the gold-fields, and the vast amount of which has in the short years raised Australia from the position of an unknown colony to that of a country which is a source of wonder and interest. There is not to be a mere display of nuggets; on the contrary, the nuggets for the most part are to be kept in the background, and the public will be asked to see a specimen here and there of the various forms in which the rich auriferous soil is displayed by the various processes of washing and crushing. It is wished at first only to show the gold in its rough state and gold sand, with the rock in the lump, or with only a small quantity of every grade of matrix, so as to show the public all the stages of metal at last coming in an eruption of pure assay, to the amount of £2,000,000 sterling. Twenty-five thousand pounds will be given for the gold portion of the settlement of Victoria £5000, with £5000 more for the general purposes of exhibition.

In 1851 Victoria was just starting into existence as a separate colony. Its population was then short of 80,000; it is now nearly 600,000 souls. Its imports were then under £3,000,000, and its exports under £4,000,000. Now the population is nearly 600,000, the imports have risen to nearly £15,000,000 annually, and its exports to £16,000,000 sterling, or £27,000,000 including specie. The colonists own upwards of 6,000,000 sheep and cattle, and have sent gold to the amount of £40,000,000 sterling, or £45,000,000 including specie.

Nor is it only in Victoria that we see such astounding progress in the ten years that have elapsed since New York, which in 1851 had only just been united to the interior railways, is now the great commercial emporium of the United States, and the centre to which the last two years become a great, prosperous, and independent colony, with its rising capital of Queensland, its Moreton Bay, and its Port Curtis. Its rich land is the wealthy and thriving settlement of Moreton Bay and Port Curtis, the beautiful Darling Downs, and the other districts with all good settlements, but these been colonised by the Phœnician Islanders, and have a peculiar interest in all that appertains to them. Like their forefathers, they keep up their primitive simplicity and isolation unthinned by the tumult of their mighty neighbour. They are a people apart, with their own laws and their own language, and they are now making rapid progress. Their population is 60,000 souls, and their exports are £1,000,000 sterling, or £1,500,000 including specie. The colonists own upwards of 400,000 cattle and sheep, and have sent gold to the amount of £1,000,000 sterling, or £1,400

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE MARCHIONESS OF BREADALBANE.

The Most Noble Ellen, Marchioness of Breadalbane, whose lamented death occurred on the 29th ultimo, at the family town house, 21, Portland-place, was the eldest daughter of the late George Baillie, Esq., of Jerviswood, N.B., by Anne, only child and sole heiress of the late Sir Patrick Pringle, Bart. Her Ladyship was born on the 24th of June, 1800, and was married on the 23rd of November, 1822, to the present Marquis of Breadalbane, then Earl of Ormelie, by whom she had issue—William Henry, Viscount Veliteris, and Charles Ernest, a Captain in the Grenadier Guards—and a daughter, Evelyn Georgina, who died in infancy. The deceased has father as third Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe, Sept. 26, 1839, by Lucy Lordship was Chief Lady in Waiting to the Queen, Colonel of the 3rd Royal Perth Militia up to 1857, Captain of the 16th Duke Rifles, and Special Constable during the disturbances. He took no part in politics, but his religious opinions were Conservative. He was an excellent landlord, to the tenantry of his principal estate, Mount Stuart, was perversely a Liberal. In 1849 he published "Extracts from a Journal kept during the Revolutionary Movement of 1848-49 in the Various States of Europe," which he had visited after a long illness.

Earl of Haddington, of the Countess of Aberdeen, and of the Countess of Ashburnham.

THE EARL OF MOUNT-EDGCUMBE.

The Right Hon. Ernest Augustus Edgcumbe, D.C.L., and F.S.A., third Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe, Viscount Edgcumbe and Valletort, and Baron Edgcumbe, of Mount Edgcumbe, in the county of Devon, and of Cotehele, in the county of Cornwall, in the peerage of Great Britain, was the elder son of Richard, second Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe, by his wife, Sophia, third daughter of John, second Earl of Buckinghamshire. He was born March 22, 1797, and was educated at Harrow and at the University of Cambridge. He entered the Grenadier Guards, and in that regiment obtained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. He married, May 5, 1831, Caroline, eldest daughter of the late Admiral Charles Fielding, R.N. (a Lady of the Bedchamber up to 1854, some while time the late Queen Victoria), by whom he has issue two sons and three daughters—William Henry, Viscount Veliteris, and Charles Ernest, a Captain in the Grenadier Guards—and a daughter, Evelyn Georgina, who died in infancy. The deceased has father as third Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe, Sept. 26, 1839, by Lucy Lordship was Chief Lady in Waiting to the Queen, Colonel of the 3rd Royal Perth Militia up to 1857, Captain of the 16th Duke Rifles, and Special Constable during the disturbances. He took no part in politics, but his religious opinions were Conservative. He was an excellent landlord, to the tenantry of his principal estate, Mount Stuart, was perversely a Liberal. In 1849 he published "Extracts from a Journal kept during the Revolutionary Movement of 1848-49 in the Various States of Europe," which he had visited after a long illness. He succeeded by his elder son, William Henry, Viscount Veliteris, who, He is succeeded by his elder son, William Henry, Viscount Veliteris, who, at his birth, was born June 5, 1832, and was now fourth Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe, who, at his birth, Lady Emma Augusta, was educated at Eton, and who married, Oct. 4, 1860, Lady Emma Augusta Hamilton, daughter of the late Duke of Abercorn, K.G., and has issue two female children. His Lordship is Extra Groom of the Bedchamber to the Queen. The Edgcumbe Family, and Barons of Mount-Edgcumbe—are a family of great antiquity. The name is evidently derived from the ancient family of great antiquity. The name is evidently derived from the ancient family of Richard Edgcumbe, a distinguished soldier, time the time of Edward III., and Richard Edgcumbe, a Lord of the Bedchamber to Henry VIII., on the field, after was, for the bravery he displayed, Knighted by Sovereign VIII., on the field, after the battle of Bosworth. For Cornwall, was created Baronet of Cotehele, Feb. 24, 1742-3. Treasurer in 1716, and Member for Lostwithiel, 1727-34, and Plymouth, 1734-41. He married, first, Gertrude, daughter of the first Earl, the father of the Earl just deceased, Revd and died at Richmond, in Surrey, and here will be found the following graceful inscription to his tomb in Kew Churchyard in the following graceful inscription to his memory:—"Richard, Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe, is buried here, who was born at Cotehele, in Cornwall, and married in this neighbourhood for a residence, and, dying at Richmond, declared that his earthly remains should be laid in the parish where he had lived. Let his wish be obeyed." The deceased is to be deposited in this churchyard. Let us hope that his memorial part may remain in this rich old spot, in that shade which he loved to frequent, and that the Earl will wear it him."

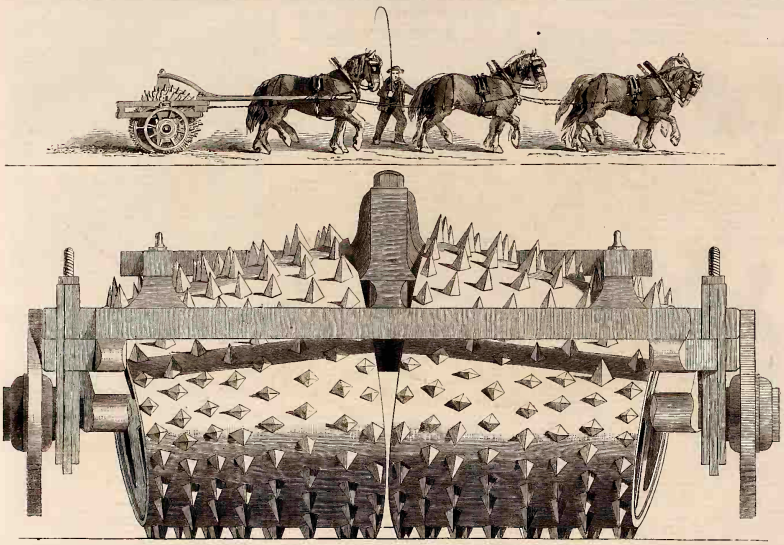
The Earl whose death has just occurred was born at Richmond.

LADY MARY ASHLEY.

Lady Mary Charlotte Ashley, whose lamented death occurred on the 5th inst. at Torquay, Devon, after a long illness, was the second daughter of the late Ashley Cooper, seventh Earl and present Earl of Shaftesbury, by his wife, Emily, Ashley Cooper, seventh Earl and present Earl of Shaftesbury, by his wife, Emily, eldest daughter of Peter Leopold, fifth Earl Cowper. The deceased lady was therefore married with her parents' consent, and as she there derived much benefit, it was deemed advisable to try what effect a change of air and scene would have on a weakened constitution, but unhappily the same result was not attained. Lady Mary was in her nineteenth year.

THOMAS BATEMAN, ESQ.

Thomas Bateman, Esq., of Lomberdale House, and of Middleton Hall, Derbyshire, died on the 26th ultimo, at the former residence, in his 71st year. He was born at Middleton Hall, and in his youth was distinguished as a learned and his manners of which has been occasionally referred to and made use of by many collectors in every branch of history and antiquities. He was an enthusiastic collector in every branch of history and antiquities. He was an enthusiastic antiquary, and he was famed for his knowledge of and for his extensive museum in antiquarian and miscellaneous matters. His collection was the pride of Derbyshire and the adjoining counties, extending over a period of more than seventy years, have resulted in the formation of what is now a collection of Celtic remains as no other museum, public or private, can rival. These were described in his museum in the Middleton Hall, and which were also the extensive and valuable collections of coins and antiquities which he had inherited by collateral kinsfolk and purchased from the Duke of Norfolk's museum. At this sale also, and at Middleton Hall, he had one of the most extensive and valuable libraries in the provinces, and one of the most select and modest numismatics. To all these he gave the public access. As an author Mr. Bateman was also known: his principal productions were "Ten Years' Diggings in the Celtic and Anglo-Saxon Graves of Derbyshire," and



BRAHY'S MACHINE FOR BREAKING-UP ROADS AND SCARIFYING OR TILLING LAND.—SEE PAGE 282

NEW BOULEVARD MALESHERBES, LOOKING TOWARDS THE MADELEINE.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1861.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 1109.—VOL. XXXIX.] SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1861. [WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

THE DECLINE OF THE POPULATION OF IRELAND.

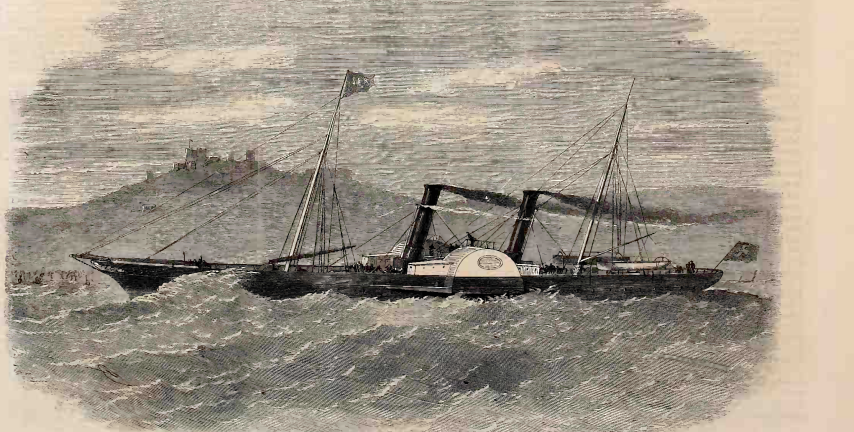
THAT portion of the world's inhabitants among whom the English language is predominant has of late been indulging in a general census-taking. In the summer of last year the people of the United States summed up the goodly total of thirty-one millions and a half—a decennial increase of 35 per cent. It was their last corporate feat. No sooner were the numbers announced than the great Republic, unable to harmonise so large a family, fell asunder. In January of this year the great colony Canada reckoned up her two millions and a half—a larger proportional increase than that of the United States; and in April the British isles—the motherlands of a numerous and scattered progeny—numbered those of their children who still remained beneath the parental roof. South Britain and her contiguous islands were able to parade a population of twenty millions and a quarter, or an increase of 12 per cent in ten years. North Britain could boast a population of three millions, or an increase since 1851 of nearly six per cent. West Britain's was the sole discordant voice in this chorus of progress. The Niobe of nations had to confess a loss of more than 12 per cent in the number of her children—a confession which, on a superficial view of the case, was cheering only when viewed as an improvement on the preceding decade (1841-51), when the loss had been nearly 20 per cent.

This collapse of the population of Ireland from 8,175,124 in 1841 to 5,764,543 in 1861 is a phenomenon which arrests the attention of thinking men in all parts of the civilized world. Its causes have often been discussed before, but the publication of the figures of the last Census reopens the whole controversy.

The history of the growth and decline of the population of Ireland is full of startling fluctuations and moving incidents. The Irish race have felt in full force the effect of the economical changes of the last two centuries. Two centuries ago that western isle was a thinly-inhabited country. For the first three-quarters of the eighteenth century the Irish multiplied steadily and healthily, but not excessively; but from 1775 to 1835—a period of sixty years—there was an era of marvellous and excessive production of the human species: to this succeeded a few years when the natural increase was about balanced by emigration; and, lastly, twenty years of depletion as marvellous as the former period of increase. Whether this last period has even yet closed, to be succeeded by one of equilibrium between the natural increase and the emigration, we will consider hereafter. Let us first make good the preceding generalisations.

The first estimate of the population of Ireland is that of Sir William Petty for 1672. Sir William Petty had superintended a general survey of Ireland with a view to the settlement of the conflicting claims to the proprietorship of Irish landed property; and his authority as a careful and well-informed statistician ranks high. His estimate was 1,100,000. The growth of the population during the eighteenth century we ascertain approximately by the returns of the collectors of a tax called "hearth-money." These collectors give us the number of families, and by multiplying the number of families by 5½ we cannot be far wrong. In 1733 we accordingly find that the population had increased to about 2,100,000. In 1775 it seems to have increased another million. Thus in one hundred and three years the Irish race resident in Ireland had nearly trebled. In the cotton-growing States of America they express their gratitude to the shrub to which they owe their prosperity, and it may be said their very existence, by the loyal ejaculation, "Cotton is King!" In Ireland it was the Potato which was King. The Irish race based all their temporal hopes upon that admirable esculent. But the potato's reign was not yet over. In the succeeding sixty years it did wonders. It raised the population from 3,100,000 to something above 8,000,000. Considering that Ireland was almost a purely agricultural country, the number of persons to a square mile of rural territory could have been excelled only among the rice-eating populations of China and India. But in or about 1835 a tide of emigration to Great Britain, the British colonies, and the United States set in, which nearly counterbalanced the excess of births over deaths, for the Census of 1841 gives only 8,175,124. That emigration thenceforward swelled into a torrent, King Potato abdicated his throne, and the torrent became a flood, which reached its climax about 1852, and has since considerably subsided, though still far from insignificant. The result is to throw back the population to the figure at which it stood about fifty years ago. Major Newenham's hearth-money estimate in 1805 was 5,395,456. The estimate based on the abortive attempt to take the Census in 1812 and 1813 was 5,937,836. The figures of 1861 are between these two estimates—viz., 5,764,543.

If we seek for the causes of this vast emigration we find two—one which Ireland has in common with many other agri-



THE SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY'S NEW FOLKESTONE AND BOULOGNE PACKET VICTORIA,—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 301.

cultural regions, the other peculiar to Ireland. Since the application of steam to land and ocean transportation, and the inauguration of the free-trade system, there has been a tendency of the agriculturists to flow into the cities on the one hand, or to emigrate to new agricultural regions on the other. This movement causes the agricultural population of the greater part of Central and Western Europe to be stationary or on the decline, while the cities rapidly increase in population. It makes itself felt in England. In Scotland it is so strong that in her last enumeration twelve of her counties have fallen off in population, and four others are about stationary. In New England and New York, comparatively undeveloped countries, though they are, the cities and their suburbs only increase, the rural districts simply maintain their old numbers. Thanks to the steroscad instrumentalities, the prairies of the Western States of America—California, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the Cape—offer superior attractions to vast numbers of agriculturists native to the Old World on the ancient settlements of the New. Ireland is ill prepared to stand the shock of this double movement. England and Scotland, New England and New York, France and Germany, have numerous manufacturing centres whose increase overcomes or neutralises in the Census returns the loss or absence of increase of the rural inhabitants. But Ireland has few such foci, and therefore, under all circumstances, we see that a certain falling off in her population since 1841 was an inevitable result of the economical conditions of the civilised world during this period.

But had this general agency been the only cause at work we should have found the civic population of Ireland increase in numbers, even though the rural population fell off. But this is not the case. In twenty years Dublin has grown from 233,000 to 258,000; Belfast, from 44,000 to 76,000; and Londonderry, from 15,000 to 20,000. This is trifling for twenty years; but almost every other city shows a large decrease. Limerick has fallen from 65,000 to 35,000; Galway, from 22,000 to 25,000; Kilkenny, from 21,000 to 17,000. Most of the smaller towns tell the same tale. The only result of the general movement of population from county to town has been in Ireland to diminish the ratio in which the urban has fallen off as compared with the rural population.

What, then, is the cause special to Ireland which has increased, steadily and intensified the other general cause? merely supervened and intensified the other general cause? The failure of the potato. That root had reared a more multitudinous population than any that could have been reared in Ireland on cereals. The potato rotted; simultaneously the first onset perished by famine and pestilence, while the survivors wisely looked abroad for fresh fields and pastures new. These two causes, operating in the same direction, explain the historic emigration from Ireland, and solve the mysteries of the Censuses of 1851 and 61.

Has the drain been even now arrested? The foreign and colonial emigration of 1858-9 and 60 was hardly a fourth of what it was in 1851-2-3, while we know that the emigration to Britain is small compared with what it was fifteen years ago. A country where early marriage is fashionable, as in Ireland, can bear a considerable emigration without diminishing in numbers. This is the case with Britain. Our emigration far exceeds our immigration. Nevertheless, we multiply apace, because the excess of births over deaths maintains the excess of emigration over immigration, and leaves a handsome balance to our credit. There is little immigration into Ireland; but we find that every fecund, and there is not much celibacy. The American civil war has cut down Irish emigration to a lower figure than that of 1858, which was probably the lowest since 1840. On the other hand, the reflux of returned emigrants from America has never been so large as it is this year. There is reason, therefore, for supposing that Ireland has reached her nadir in this respect, and that the Census of 1871 will report a population not less than that of 1861; and, inasmuch as sentiment has at length established a registration of births, deaths, and marriages in Ireland, the annual reports of the Commissioners will enable us to judge from year to year whether the tide of humanity flows or ebbs in Erin.

But, because Ireland boasts fewer inhabitants than of yore, it would be a fallacy to infer that the numbers of the Irish race are fewer than in 1841. The contrary is true. The multitudinous Irish emigrants to America and Australia, where children are sources of wealth rather than incumbrances, have propagated their race quicker than those who stayed at home. The arguments to Britain, as British statistics show, have been fully as prolific as the Irish in Ireland. Settling in solid phalanxes everywhere, both sexes as a rule, and the male sex especially, have sought partners exclusively from their own ethnic stock. Where an exceptional disposition has been shown to mingle their blood with other European races, it has been almost always on the female side. The consequence is that the stock is propagated with great purity in many other countries besides Ireland, so that it may be said without exaggeration that persons of purely Irish and half Irish descent are not less numerous out of Ireland than in it. The emigration has been the means, not of "exterminating" the Celtic people, but of reproduction far greater than could have taken place had that emigration been more restricted.

If the Irish during the last twenty years have not decreased, but greatly increased, in numbers, have they enjoyed less prosperity, are they less instructed, have they less political power than before the tide of emigration flowed so strongly? It is safe to affirm that in all these points emigration has been an unqualified blessing both to those who went and those who stayed behind. We entirely agree with the Census Commissioners in the doubt they express "whether voluntary emigration will ever prevail among a people wholly destitute. It would not appear to be the first step in the march of improvement. It is when man has already begun to move onwards that he seeks a more advantageous field than his native country affords." Yes; it is a sign of an intelligent spirit of enterprise when a people, in the well-grounded hope of bettering their condition, leave the homes of their ancestors and brave the dangers and hardships of the transit and the first settlement in a strange country. In the present instance the honourable ambition that inspired the movement has been signally blessed. And the misery has been plucked the flower of independence. In industrial pursuits the Irish emigrant of both sexes has thriven extraordinarily. No European emigrants, and that only because them in this respect, except the Germans, and that only because of the great skill both in agriculture and manufactures which the latter possess, and which the Irish lacked. The greatest thrifty-goods merchant in America is a native of Ireland. The women seem to have succeeded even better than the men. The immense sums transmitted to their relatives in Ireland by the servant-girls have attested the strong domestic affections and the large savings of Irishwomen abroad. In the matter of education the young family of the emigrant has been taught by free unsectarian schools the elementary branches of knowledge, free from sectarian schools the elementary branches of knowledge, On leaving school their children have enjoyed every facility for the acquisition of trades. Political power has been his in a measure greater than he has known how to use wisely. What American or colonial politician does not consider the constituencies, or swear by "the Irish vote"? If the German emigrant is slightly superior in the industrial career, in politics he is a cipher by the side of the Irishman. Australian and Canadian premiers, Californian and Jamaican governors, American senators, spring directly from the ranks of the Hibernian emigrants. Two Presidents of the United States (Jackson and Buchanan), and more United States' Presidents (Jackson and Buchanan), and more United States' Presidents (Jackson and Buchanan), and more than one Judge of the Supreme Court, were the sons of Irish parents. To shed tears over the fate of the population that has vanished from Ireland is evidently to throw away one's sympathy on objects who do not need it.

And what of the Irish at home? While the emigrant has thriven has the stay-at-home retrograded? By no means. The population whose numbers have been thinned have increased in every sort of well-being. The over-peopled Ireland of 1841 was a land of misery and filth, gross ignorance, and a sullen superstition, political bitterness, and a demoniac outrage. The not station, political bitterness, and a demoniac outrage. The not-over-peopled Ireland of 1861 shows a nation better instructed, better clothed, and better paid. The number of the proletaire class has diminished, that of persons of comfortable means has grown, and of the learned professions increased. Mud cabins by the thousand have disappeared, and comfortable houses of stone and plaster have taken their place. In short, quantity has made way for quality. Although the Irish have not abandoned their aspirations for political independence of England—aspirations which are rather dormant than extinct—crime, even in Ireland, and the terrible Whiteboyism which once held its accursed secret sessions. Whiteboyism is now a crime of rare occurrence where once it was regarded as an ordinary event, and with assassination have disappeared the minor forms of agrarian outrage. Judges complain that the calendars are void of cases, and grand juries gratulate grand juries on the breast and thank Heaven the counties smile therefore. Such is not only the case in Dublin and other cities of Ireland are not as other counties elsewhere. The schools are full, the workhouses are empty. Who desires to return to the Ireland of twenty years ago? Even if the will were there, the power would be wanting. Even if the and to restore the Ireland of twenty years ago? Even if the population should experience a still further decline, it will only be because the labourer, who earns a shilling a day now where a few years ago he only earned sixpence, sees a chance of making a dollar a day abroad, or because he likes to join relatives already in foreign parts. He not only withdraws one competitor from the labour market, but frequently contributes to the most remittances to the relief of his aged parents or to the support of his sisters. This latter trait is still more characteristic of the female emigrant.

There is, therefore, no reason why we should wince at the figures of the Irish Census returns—no reason why we should avoid the subject as an unpleasant one for philanthropists to contemplate. With the exception of the one calamitous epoch of famine and pestilence, all else tells of fruitful progress and moral and intellectual advancement at home and abroad.

STATISTICS OF NEW ZEALAND.

The statistics of New Zealand for 1860 have just been published, by which we find that the European population of the colony, at the month of December, 1860, exclusive of the military and their families, numbered 99,021, being an increase of 9,000 during the year. The population was nearly equally divided, the small excess being in favour of the north before the end of the year, but the preponderance in favour of the south has since increased to 1,000 females.

The number of the Maori population was, at the same period, 59,868 females, making (with 1,000 Europeans) a total of 120,889. The males in the Maori population (with 19 sex not stated) a total of 59,278.* This was the case also with the other aboriginal races that have come under our rule, as in India, Java, and Ceylon, where the males of the above number 50,000 were in the majority. The population of Auckland is stated to be 25,000 of European descent, and the province of Otago, 12,000. Nelson, 7,252; Canterbury, 15,701; Wellington, 11,500; Grange, 12,000. Nelson (including Settlement), 12,000; Taranaki, 2,000; Bay, 2,031; and Taranaki, 1,918.

The registered deaths were 1692—of males and 824 females; while, 1444, in each of the same sexes. These deaths, it will be seen, are in excess of the births, evidently in excess of that of the former year, and in excess of the average of the preceding five years. Nevertheless the natural increase for the last six years is 9,000, and the total increase for 1860, 9,000.

The total value in the imports for 1860 was £1,548,333, being a decrease of £200,000 compared with the year 1859; and that the exports was £588,840, being an increase of £57,460 over the previous year. The value of the wool exported in 1860 was £1,000,000, the uniform rate of 1s. 4d. per lb.) was £444,392, showing an increase over 1859 of £100,000.

The returns of the shipping show an increase of tonnage, but a decrease in the number of the ships. The total tonnage in 1860 was 84,000 tons, being 1,000 less than in 1859; but the increase in the tonnage was 3,000. The "coloured" tonnage was 1,000 less than in 1859; but those are the principal ports, and the decrease were the same in number as in 1859, namely, 1,000. The number of registered vessels belonging to the ports of New Zealand in the year 1860, 324, with 84,000 tons, being a decrease by

their Majesties proceeded to the cemetery, situated in the northern part of the town, where a funeral service was performed for General Fortschakoff, and for all those who fell in the defence of the town. In the evening the Emperor and Empress went to Bakhtcheseraï, where they remained for the night. Their Majesties also visited the cloister of the Assumption, and Tschnitt-Kale, and in returning to Sebastopol passed over the field of battle of Inkermann. The *Presse* announces that the Emperor will extend his tour to the Caucasus.

The popular agitation increases and spreads in Poland. There have been disturbances in Warsaw, Lublin, and Posen. In a word the cause the appeal to the spirit of nationalities has found a serious response among the Poles, and that half-measures either of repression or concession will be of no avail.

TURKEY.

Riza Pacha has been named Governor of Aleppo.

The Montenegrins, it is said, have secured the alliance of the Princes of Servia in the war just commencing with the Turks. Prince Michael is collecting a large number of troops on the side of Bosnia, and the Porte, alive to the danger which menaces it, has placed the fortress of Belgrade in a state of good defence. Omar Pacha proceeded on Sunday to join the Turkish army at Gatzkoe.

INDIA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

India remains perfectly tranquil, unmolested by domestic or foreign enemies. On the lands of the departing famine we have, however, unfortunately to announce the approach of the scarcely less dreaded cholera, which was making frightful ravages in Agra and Meerut especially.

In China there has been no interruption of the peaceful relations between the English and French Plenipotentiaries and the Chinese Government. The Shantung rebels had received a defeat at the hands of our old enemies, the Taepings, and the Taeping rebellion was viewing itself out. The exploring party that proceeded up the Yangtze some time back, in the hope of reaching Lantchou overland, has been obliged to retrace its steps, and has arrived at Shanghai. As they advanced passive resistance was changed into active opposition, and the travellers found that the Emperor had given instructions, and even faint rumours of foreign successes utterly disbelieved.

From Japan the most important feature of Mr. Alcock from Nagasaki to Jeddo is reported. It appears to have been a complete success, and the party were perfectly well received by the populaces of the districts through which they passed. Enthusiastic accounts are given of the large city of Osaka and its port, Hiogo.

AUSTRALIA.

In Sydney there was a complete lull in politics, the only matter of interest being a renewal of the disturbances at the Lambing Flat Diggings, and the loss of several lives.

The last Parliament of the reign of Victoria had been dissolved, and a new Parliament summoned to meet on the 26th of August. The cause of the dissolution was a motion added to the Appropriation Bill by the Assembly, limiting the supplies to the end of the month of August, which they refused to withdraw, though the Governor, in a message, supported by the Council, declared it an infringement of the Queen's prerogative.

The exploring expedition under Mr. Burke has terminated disastrously. Mr. Burke returned to Melbourne on the 29th of June, and reported that Mr. Burke, with Messrs. Wills, Gray, and a third, had left the depot at Cooper's Creek to cross to the Gulf of Carpentaria on the 16th of December, but not since been heard of. Mr. Burke was subsequently met by the home party under Mr. Wright, and were belaguered by the natives. They remained for eighteen weeks waiting for Mr. Burke's return, when they had but four of their number by sickness, including Mr. Ludwig Becher, the naturalist and artist of the expedition, when they were compelled to retreat.

NEW ZEALAND.

The latest advices from New Zealand somewhat diminish the apprehension that fresh hostilities with the Maories are inevitable. The Waikato King has refused to acknowledge the authority of the Governor's demands; but the New Zealand Assembly had passed a vote of want of confidence in the Ministry—a vote which is held to indicate a change for peace; and the Governor had informed the Assembly that he would not commence hostilities unless they voted a large sum towards defraying the cost of the war—an intimation which is considered to damp any excess of warlike ardour on the part of the European settlers.

The Chambers of Denmark are convoked for Oct. 5, and it is expected that the debate will be a stormy one.

Madrid journals announce the convocation of the Cortes for the 20th or 30th of next month.

General Cluny died suddenly last week at Cherbourg from apoplexy.

The subscription opened in Portugal for erecting a monument to the memory of Camoens amounts to a sum of 25,000 dollars.

The *Toronto Globe* of August 20 announces the death of Mr. William Lyon Mackenzie, the leader of the Canadian rebellion.

A Turin letter says that a revival is manifested in that part of Italy, and that prayers for it are said daily in the churches. There has been but a slight decrease of the yearly harvest.

At Neuwiller and the neighbourhood, in the Bas Rhin, the gathering of hops has been commenced. The quality is generally speaking good, but the produce generally is somewhat less than usual.

The thirteenth general meeting of the German Catholic Union was opened at Mayence on the 8th inst. Twenty-seven thousand persons were present on the occasion.

The large exhibition building in the Champs Elysées, Paris, is again opened to the public, and contains, under the title of an "Exposition of the Industrial Arts," a variety of decorative articles, household furniture, and objects of vertu, to be sold by auction for the benefit of the poor.

According to *Galignani* workmen are busily employed in the backyard at Paris of the late Prince Napoleon Jerome Bonaparte, for the purpose parte of wrought-iron, measuring 9ft. 10 in. long, 2ft. 11in. wide, and 2ft. 5in. thick.

On the 1st of July the French Minister at Pekin gave a grand dinner in honour of the Ambassador and Envoy Extraordinary of Persia. Count Kleczkowski, the diplomatic representative were present on the occasion.

The Russian Academy of Arts has decided upon commencing the illustration of the Russian school of painters in the International Exhibition of 1862 with Finland, the Lithuanian provinces, and Russian painters.

Delhi has established a museum and institute. "The Dreamchild" is the best beer ever given up to the purpose. The ex-King's white elephant occupies the centre of the room, while two stones, one with the print of Mahomet's foot, and the other of Buddha's hand, are placed on each side table.

In a violent storm at Lodeve, in the Hérault, France, a few days ago, the lightning penetrated the room of a house in which a workman named Vidal, his wife, and three children were, rolled up the mat which it found them, without, however, injuring any one. It then entered a bedroom in which the father, a man of forty-four, was breathing his last, and after striking her in the forehead, caused instant death!

The *Gazzetta di Milano* says that quite a swarm of locusts that had descended on the peninsula of Krotch had been nearly exterminated by the peasants. A great loss indeed would have ensued had not the people many fields of wheat in the districts of Taverdola, Simbracqui, and Frenchise, and the remains of Roman Carthage. Schoengraf the destruction caused by the locusts is reported to be enormous.

According to the last census taken in Switzerland, the total population of the Confederation in December last was 2,510,432 souls, of whom 2,204,280 were Swiss citizens, and the rest foreigners. In religion 1,680,264 of the total were Protestants, 1,240,469 Catholics, the rest "Separatists," Jews, &c. The number of occupied houses was 377,782, and of families, 564,400. Of these latter 184,881 spoke French, 29,159 Italian, the rest German, &c.

The report of the death of the Queen of Madagascar has not been confirmed. The *Paris Pays* notices as follows a report that the French and English squadrons were "in observation" at Madagascar with a view to passing events:—"What truth there may be in the report as regards the English squadron we know not; but, so far as French ships are concerned, we may state that we have a frigate and a few smaller craft in these waters, as we have had for years past, which never see less, and the station is an immense one."

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

The Canadian steam-ship Hibernian, from Quebec, brings intelligence to the 7th inst.

BELLIGERENT OPERATIONS.

The naval expedition under the command of Commodore Stringham and General Butler left upon the forty-third commanded Hatteras Inlet, on the coast of North Carolina. The attack commenced on the morning of the 28th ult.; 800 Federals, commanded by Colonel Hawkins were landed through a heavy surf. All the boats were hilged in the surf, and no more could be landed between shores. Two frigates, the Minnesota and Wabash, commenced shelling from off the batteries. The shot from the battery fell short. In three hours the Confederates evacuated the fort, and were pursued by more than 300 United States troops on shore. On the next day Fort Hatteras was attacked. At two o'clock p.m. one eleven-inch shell having pierced the bomb-proof through a ventilator and exploded inside over the magazine, the enemy gave up the fight, and raised a white flag. The Federal troops were immediately marched into it. The Confederates were commanded by Commodore Barron, late of the United States navy, and subsequently Secretary of the Navy of the Confederate Navy. After some demur the force, consisting of 45 officers and 670 men, commissioned officers and privates, surrendered, and have been taken to New York. Their loss was 8 killed and 25 wounded. On the Federal side nobody was hurt. In the forts were mounted 25 pieces of artillery, 1,000 stand of arms, a large quantity of ordnance stores, provisions; three vessels laden with cotton and tobacco, and also the blockade-runner Winslow, recently captured. It is observed that the articles of capitulation are signed by S. Barron, "Flag Officer Provisional Navy, Commanding Naval Defences, Virginia and North Carolina," and by Wm. F. Martin, "Colonel 17th Regiment Infantry, North Carolina Volunteers." The fort was commanded by Federal officers appointed by Colonel Hawkins, and General Butler forthwith reinstated to Washington, where he received an ovation, and made a speech on the day he reached the end of the line.

The Confederates have since abandoned their fortifications at Ocracoke Inlet, also on the coast of North Carolina, a little to the south of Hatteras Inlet. The Federals have taken possession.

Multitudes of North Carolinians were coming in to Fort Hatteras to take the oath of allegiance. They had been driven from their homes by the Confederates.

The *Richmond Enquirer* of the 20th ult. publishes a letter from Fernandina, Florida, which states that the crew of the celebrated privateer Jeff. Davis had arrived there—thereby having been wrecked on the first cruise they had made. They were all safe.

Major-General Fremont, commanding the army of the West, has issued a proclamation declaring martial law throughout the Federal law throughout the State of Missouri. The lines of the army of occupation are for the present declared to extend from Leavenworth, Kansas, by way of the posts at Jefferson City, Rolla, and Ironton, to Cape Girardeau, on the Mississippi River. This includes about three-fourths of the State. All persons who shall be taken within these lines with arms in their hands within these lines shall be tried by courtmartial, and if found guilty will be shot. The property, real and personal, of all persons in the State of Missouri who shall take up arms against the United States, or who shall be directly proven to have taken active part with their enemies in the field, is declared to be confiscated to the public use, *and their slaves, if any they have, are hereby declared free men.*

A short telegram to Further Point announces that Pulaski, Kentucky, had been occupied by the Federals, overlooking the navigation position which the Kentuckians have striven to maintain against both sections of the late United States.

THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

A report had been in circulation in the north and in Kentucky that President Davis died in Richmond, of a congestive fever, on the 2nd inst. It is contradicted by the absolute impossibility that he could die of disease. Mr. Russell, in his last letter to the *Times*, speaks thus of Mr. Davis:—"He is a tall, thin man, with a sallow face, and a look of the absence of his bodyguard, to which he is subject, and its agonies have been so frequent of late that the public of not what it was assured, in consequence. He is a slight, spare man, who did not appear to be capable of resisting violent disease." If the report be true, Vice-President Stephens, of Georgia, will occupy the post of honour and responsibility. When last heard of, the Vice-President also was sick at Manassas, and he is still sufferer and altogether Mr. Davis.

East Tennessee is now co-operating with the Confederates, Knoxville, the capital, turning out some fine battalions of cavalry.

An Alabama newspaper says that the Confederates have the negroes more molasses and rice and less bacon. This plan would diminish the consumption of bacon two millions and a quarter of pounds weekly in the Southern Confederacy.

THE NATIONAL LOAN.

The New York papers publish full accounts of the way in which the public are coming forward and taking the 7 3-10ths per cent loan. Nevertheless, the aggregate subscriptions by the public (apart from the banks) on the 3rd inst. only stood at £650,000 sterling. Under these circumstances Secretary Chase has found it necessary to issue an appeal to the people of the United States in behalf of this investment. The most interesting passages of this appeal are as follows:—

"The real and personal values in the United States reach the vast aggregate of $20,000,000,000 dollars. The yearly income from the labour of the people is $2,000,000,000 dollars. The yearly surplus earnings of the loyal people are estimated at $300,000,000 dollars. The annual expenditure of the national government, before the present rebellion, while the well-considered judgment of military men of the highest rank and authority declared that a million of men were required to meet the military exigency, average, and still it may be brought to a conclusion before the close of the coming spring, is not expected to cost beyond this sum. The public debt on the 1st of July was $90,000,000 dollars loan authorised by Congress, but with a discretion in the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds to the amount of $150,000,000 dollars, or France in years of peace. And it is not unreasonable to hope that the unanimous will of a people thus blessed by the exercise of the elective franchise, and by the possession of a territory unsurpassed in fertility by any of the states in incremation—that they will relieve their action, weigh their own wishes, and promptly and cheerfully sustain the government in the support of all their constitutional rights, and to allow them their full share in the burdens of the present struggle, and to contribute to the United States which in an evil hour they have tempted to throw off?"

THE NORTHERN STATES.

The Surveyor at New York has seized some forty vessels in New York harbour, under the confiscation law, who are said to be owned at the South. Similar seizures have taken place at Boston and Philadelphia.

The Federal Government are active in arresting persons charged with treasonable practices in the Northern States.

The immigration to New York this year from Europe consists chiefly of Germans, who settle on farms in the West, and are comparatively unhurt by the war. The Irish, who are chiefly employed in cities, feel the effect of hard times more acutely, and send home discouraging accounts, which check the immigration.

It having been discovered that vessels loaded with provisions and stores of all sorts were clearing for Mexican ports, and that the people bordering on Texas, the cargoes of which were doubtless intended for the enemy's use, all clearances for that port have been refused by the collectors of the United States.

The Northern journals continue their "frantic shaw" as a Boston paper calls it. Mr. Blair, Postmaster-General, has published that Fremont's proclamation in Missouri makes the war one of emancipation, and approves the idea as a military measure. Both are not coming in quick enough, the people are warned that resort will be had, if necessary, to conscription.

Prince Napoleon and suite have been travelling in Wisconsin.

CALIFORNIA.

A San Francisco correspondent says:—

The war has not yet done any serious damage to business generally in California. The general feeling here is one of peculiary prosperity. Labour is as high and as much in demand as at this time last year. San Francisco is improving with great rapidity. At no time in past years were so many dwellings and public buildings in course of erection, the Broadway of the Pacific.

The remains of T. R. M'Manus, the late Irish exile, were shipped from San Francisco on the 31st ult., for Ireland, by way of New York. They were escorted to the dock by a procession of Irishmen.

A ROMANCE IN HIGH LIFE.

An extraordinary case is under investigation by the Rugby magistrates, the accused person is Mr. Richard Guinness Hill, nephew of the well-known Dublin banker and brewer; and the technical offence charged against him is procuring the insertion of a false entry in the books of the registrar at Rugby.

The facts alleged by the prosecution, which we give with due reserve, are as follow:—Mr. Hill, now a man aged thirty-two, was some years ago married to a Miss Amy Georgian Burdett, granddaughter of Sir Francis Burdett. After marriage she made a will devising the whole of her property, about £3,000 a year, and bequeathing it, as said, a large estate, to her husband, in case she should die without surviving issue. In 1859 Mrs. Hill was expecting to be confined, and, being in Ireland, and wishing to have her child born in London, surveyed thither. She was, as stated by Rugby, and removed from her carriage to the nearest place where accommodation could be afforded—a small herbrose called the Black, about half a mile from the station. Here the child involved in the present inquiry was born. A few days afterwards the prisoner commenced a course to destroy the child, and succeeded with the presumed object of procuring himself of the property in case his wife should die before him. The first step was to have it registered under a false name, as "Robert Hill, son of Robert Hill and Mary Hill, maiden name Sergeant." Then he persuaded his wife to put it out to nurse, and went to London to make arrangements. He left the child was sent in charge of a young girl of fourteen, Catherine Parsons, the daughter of the woman with whom she was then nursing in a shed, for which was paized for particular reasons by the mother, and forms an important ingredient in the case. Catherine Parsons states that on arriving at the Euston-square station the child was met by the prisoner, who in a few hours afterwards, in the presence of this girl, handed over the child to two disreputable females—one a huckswoman—the woman who took the child insisting upon taking the shawl with her. The girl told her employer what had occurred, but the husband succeeded in terrifying his wife as to the safety of the child. From time to time Mrs. Hill inquired for her child, and was assured by her husband that it was in good health; afterwards, however, he said it was dead. Then, when pressed for a certificate of its death, he said it had been taken to Australia.

A serious quarrel ensued, and a separation took place. Mrs. Hill then called in the aid of detectives to discover her lost child. An advertisement brought forward a woman named Mackay, who brought the case pointed to a woman named Andrews. The police then followed up the inquiries of the detectives, and found her in a wretched room in Lincoln-court, Drury-lane, with a child believed to be the missing infant.

The description of the room is horrible:—In one corner lay a man nearly naked, apparently in a dying state, and sensating all over the floor were several women in a most ragged and filthy condition. The whole place was in a dreadful state; the stench from the filth being almost unbearable. The child was found in the miserable den Ernest alleged he had the heir to £14,000 a year almost in a state of nudity and covered with vermin and filth. No shoes were on the child's feet, and only one dirty rag enveloped the entire body. The toes were terribly scorched. In the possession of women, no doubt inflicted by walking on stones, while the head had badly recently discharged matter from a severe contusion and ill-usage. The house from bottom to top appeared to be occupied by the lowest classes, and the prisoner was only escaped with the child in safety by literally "paying his way" through the swarm of people who looked up every means of egress.

A shawl pledged for this woman has been identified by Mrs. Hill as the one sent with the child, and a box found in her possession is also identified as that which contained the child's clothes.

The statement of the woman Andrews is that she was standing begging one evening in the Haymarket with her two children, when a gentleman accosted her, putting a shilling in her hand, and beckoning her into a corner, and after some time promised her £10 a year to the care of a child. She agreed, and received the child from him at the Euston station, he telling her that she need only treat it as her own, or that she might, if she liked, sell it. She took it to her own residence, and says that its mother was dead, and that he was a clerk, and going abroad. She did not know the name nor address.

Mr. Hill was arrested in London on Saturday last, on his arrival from Belgium, and was examined on Monday at Rugby, where the legal officers with which he is connected are commissioners. The false entry of registry of the child, and has been remanded on bail of £1000 till next Tuesday.

The Provincial Council of Milan has voted a sum of 3000*l.* for a monument in commemoration of the late Alessandro Manzoni.

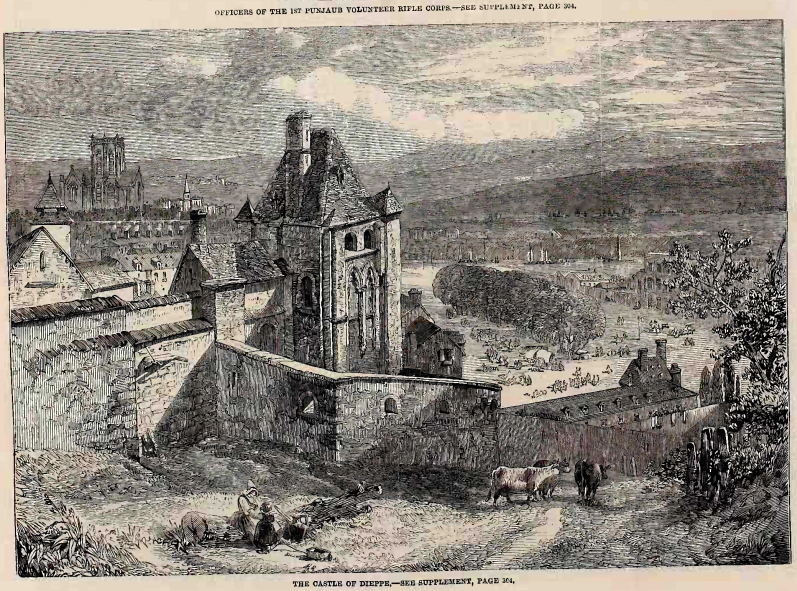
On the 9th inst. Frederic von Raumer, the historian, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his connection with university education. The King of Prussia conferred upon the Orders of the Red Eagle of the first class, and the Queen presented him with a beautiful bronze vase ornamented with a portrait of Frederic the Great.

We are requested to state that the following papers were read in section D during the fourth day's proceedings of the British Association:—By Dr. G. D. Gibb, On the arrest of preparis metamorphosis of Vanessa Antiopa; by Capt. Calver, On the discovery of Orthoceratites and coal by A. Staniield, on new British species of Blechnum.

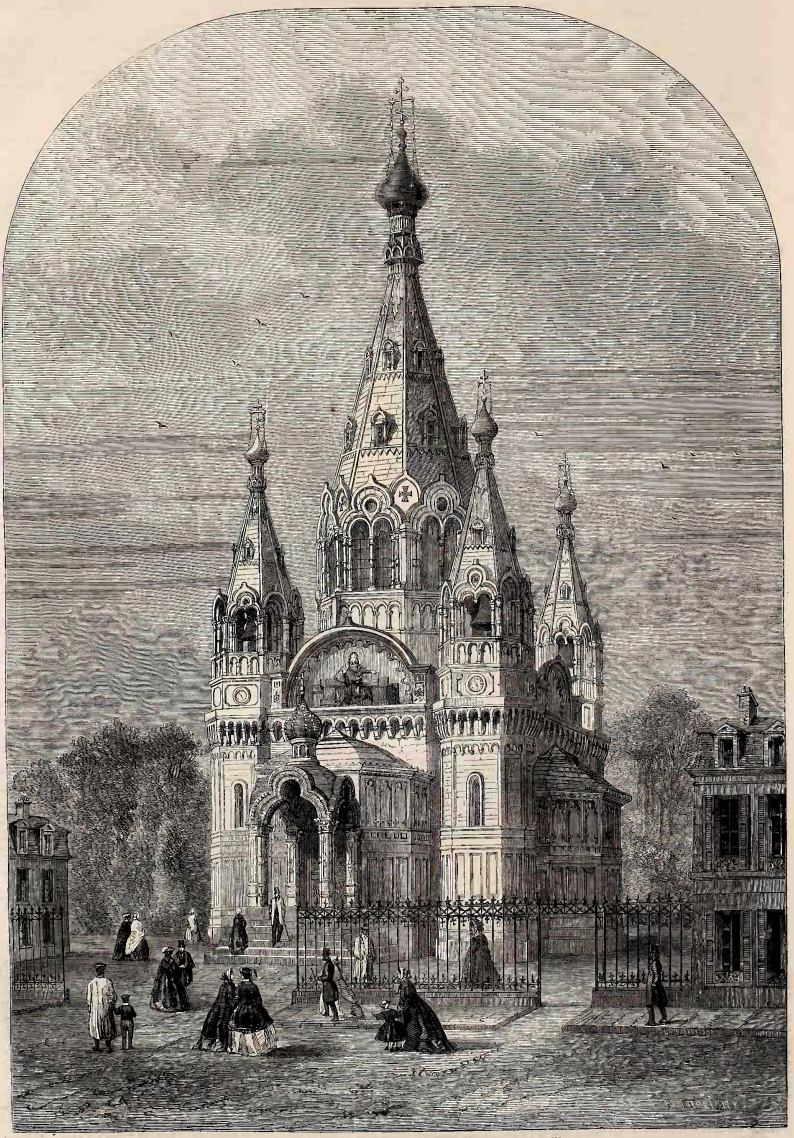
The Paris Morgue is not to be rebuilt. At the western point of the Ile du Louis, on a site formerly intended, by the Prefect of the Seine having not issued a notice to the effect that contractors will be received by the municipality for the building of a morgue at the extremity of the Ile du Palais, between the Pont de l'Archevêché and the new Pont Louis Philippe, on the site called Le Terrain, which is to be the future Place Dauphine.

The births of 1795 children—916 boys and 879 girls—were registered last week in London. The deaths registered in the same years 1854-60 the average number was 1468.—The deaths registered in London last week were 1194. Allowing for the deaths from zymotic diseases in the districts west of 1854 are excluded, it will be found that the average number of deaths for the whole of the metropolis during the month

OFFICERS OF THE 1ST PUNJAUB VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 304.



THE CASTLE OF DIEPPE.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 304.



THE NEW RUSSIAN CHURCH IN PARIS.—SEE SUPPLEMENT PAGE 304.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Sept. 22.—Seventeenth Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 23.—Charles I. dethroned, 1649.
TUESDAY, 24.—Charles I. beheaded, 1649.
WEDNESDAY, 25.—St. George's in the East closed, 1859.
THURSDAY, 26.—St. Cyprian.
FRIDAY, 27.—Battle of Boscawen, 1461.
SATURDAY, 28.—New Rivers completed, 1613.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE.
FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 28, 1861.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
5 31	6 14	7 0	7 48	8 36	9 24	10 12

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1861.

RAILWAY COMPENSATION.

IN a preceding paper we have endeavoured to show that a great and pressing duty has now to be fulfilled by the railway companies if they would reassure the public mind, place their property in a healthy condition, and prevent—by making unnecessary—Government control in the actual administration of their affairs. For ourselves, we may say frankly we do not want to see their business taken out of their own hands. We are not at all desirous that they should point the moral and adorn the tale of some new philosophical or Parliamentary essay intended to show that all such giant organisations must fail under commercial management. Let them only vigorously legislate for themselves in the interest of the public safety, and the result must be better than if legislation were forced upon them. Who knows, or can know, so well as they do the nature and relations of the multitudinous details that have been gradually evoked and drawn together into a wonderfully complex, and in many respects strikingly beautiful, system? Who else can he so deeply interested or so well fitted altogether to improve, guide, and govern it?

Let no one say the necessary remedial processes will be too expensive. The truth is just the contrary. When we learn from a Parliamentary paper just issued that no less than one pound a quarter per cent of the entire amount available for dividends during the last year was taken away to pay for accidents, we can no longer resist the conclusion that what the companies *cannot* afford is to be quiet and let things alone. They must destroy accidents, or accidents will go far to destroy them.

But is the duty thus imposed on the companies the only one of that demands consideration? Is there nothing due *from* that public which just now requires so much? Certainly the companies are of a very different opinion. It may sound strange, but it is quite true, that they are at this moment meditating having recourse to a measure similar to that with which they are threatened—an appeal to Parliament, and in connection with the very subject that is agitating the public mind—this of railway accidents. Go to any of their half-yearly meetings, and you are almost sure to hear earnest, sometimes bitter, complaint of the injustice with which they conceive they are treated. Is there any force in that complaint? Let us see. Before 1846 the only law applicable to railway accidents was that under which carriers (whether by land or water) generally had conducted their business. If a person was simply injured, while travelling, through any neglect or wrongdoing, he could obtain damages. But if he were killed outright, there was no redress for his family. This cruel absurdity was remedied by Lord Campbell's Act, which enables the relatives of persons killed by wrongful or negligent conduct to recover damages through the instrumentality of a jury. Now the companies say that at present they are, in effect, made not only to assure the lives of passengers without any payment of assurance money, but do it under conditions that no assurance office would for a moment listen to, even if paid.

They say, also, that a disposition not unfrequently shows itself among juries to treat a company rather in accordance with its supposed wealth than with regard to the justness of the claim.

They say, further, that such a state of things tempts persons who may have a claim upon them to urge it to the most unreasonable extent; and one gentleman officially connected with railways enumerates cases in proof. Such as where £500 was claimed and £100 finally paid, £800 claimed and £80 paid, £1200 claimed and £325 paid, £1200 claimed and £250 paid, £6000 claimed and £1000 paid, £3000 claimed and £250 paid, £1000 claimed and £50 paid £500 claimed and £30 paid, and £7000 claimed (by a lady, for a slight hurt to the knee) and £625 paid. Now, it may very well be that some or most of these claims were not actually so unjust as they look; but such cases show clearly enough how little of rule exists to guide either party as to the proper sum to be demanded or consented to.

But it is the inequality shown in the varying sums allotted by juries to rich and poor, and shown, as regards the former, without any fixed rule of limitation, that is felt as the chief grievance. Why, asks one director, should a man who pays 2d. a mile for his journey claim £20,000 for an injury, while the man who pays 1d. asks only £200 under similar circumstances. "For my part," says another, "I cannot see why a poor man who paid his 1½d. should have a less sum allotted than the rich man who paid *his* 1½d." How the actual system works may be illustrated by two or three examples. On the Great Northern Railway a gentleman is killed who leaves behind him large property. Not having made a will, the whole goes to the eldest child, a minor. The widow and younger children are left destitute. They demand compensation, and obtain no less than £12,000 from the company. It is, therefore, far from improbable that the family, on a whole, is just this £12,000 richer than they would have been had the head of it died in a more natural way. Contrast with this the case of a professional gentleman, of the highest standing, who was killed on the South-Western. He had been in the receipt of a very large income, the whole of which died with him. Of course, here was, or might have been, a case for unusually heavy damages. Not a bit of it. His only relatives were two sisters, both married, and in independent circumstances, and not at all in a position to show (had they been so inclined) that they were directly injured by the death. So that whether compensation be looked at as an assurance, for which no premium has been paid, or as a penalty for misdeed, which may not be exacted in the worst cases, or may fall capriciously heavy in others, the result looks, it must be confessed, equally unsatisfactory.

But if cases of this nature were all that could be adduced we should be inclined to say the matter must remain as at present—solely with juries. They desire to hejust, at all events, and if the companies will remove all disturbing elements such as accidents clearly traceable in their origin, we believe they will not be harshly or inconsiderately used. There was a jury case not long since that revealed the right spirit. A gentleman who was severely shaken by an accident claimed £5000 from the company, which offered him £2000. He refused, and went to a jury, which awarded him £4000, of which he had only to pay his expenses. But, though we do not doubt the wish or the power of juries to act justly, we do doubt if they have as yet received sufficient help from legislation to show them what is just in certain cases. For instance, towards the close of 1859 an accident happened to the mail train from London to the Great North of Scotland, a particularly good train in all respects, very cheap, very conveniently timed, and very fast. For 30s. one is taken up in London at nine at night and set down in Edinburgh to an early breakfast next morning. The passengers are of a class to add to the respectability of the train. In front of the train, however, is only, but well-to-do professional men, such as lawyers and doctors, with a considerable sprinkling of men of business, who earn, it appears, their £2000 a year. The accident referred to occurred at Hitchin, through a misadventure of the signalman. The Great Northern, on its honour be it said, gives to each of its signalmen a gratuity of £2 10s. half-yearly if he has made no mistake, and if his conduct has been in other respects exemplary. The Hitchin signalman had received the gratuity on an unusually favourable case of the signal being set right now to make his first mistake. The Midland train was approaching, and he signaled to it, rightly, to come in: but seeing immediately after that the Great Northern was ready to go out, he again signalled so as to direct the Midland to stay, only to tell the latter train to pass on. He forgot that the Midland could not stop in time to prevent a collision; the two trains met at a speed of about ten miles an hour, and many persons, chiefly those of the third class, were injured, though, happily, none killed. Now, on what principle could the company be called on to compensate all those wealthy men who had paid third class fare—and that fare unusually low—just as though they had paid first? We can see absolutely none. But the company preferred to suffer privately—if suffer they must—and so consented to pay sums varying from £200 to £3000 to persons who had been in no part responsible for the error who had paid equal fares. Here, then, we think, is a wrong that demands legislative remedy. People can have no possible right to be treated as first class when they come for compensation who treated themselves as third class or second class when they paid their fare. And, as would probably be the case, if those passengers changed their style of travelling to adapt themselves to such a change of law, the companies could no longer complain if they received no premium: that change would be a sufficient premium. If, on the other hand, wealthy persons insisted that former habit, juries, when they were appealed to, would see the propriety of the law that compelled them to discriminate as to the quality of claims, by using people's own estimate of themselves, as shown by the chosen class. Not that we would advocate any rigid unyielding law, even for such cases: but that we think there should be a limit imposed for each. This principle exists, we believe, in the United States. It is said that the sum of 1250 dollars is the highest that can there be demanded for a railway accident. But even this measure of relief is, we are sure, disputed by many directors of the companies. It would be to the last degree unwise to face Parliament under the existing condition of things. To all appeals for a modification of the law the answer would be, "That law is the only existing safeguard for the public. Against the terror which your accidents excite you must be content to hear the opposing terror of a rough, indiscriminating, but effective law. To disarm both, you must take the initiative. When you have done so, come to us again, by all means."

FROM each succeeding week's news we gather that the struggle in the States is assuming more and more steadily the aspect of a real war, to be carried on according to the known rules, and in all respects after the fashion, of the Old-World contests. The singular mélange of valiquérous hostings and lamentable shortcomings, of military toiletting, scandalous jobs, female influence, and incompetent officering, is gradually dying out before the stern exigencies of the occasion. The first well-organised expedition under this new régime has proved entirely successful; and, though the overwhelming amount of force employed may detract a little from the honour and glory of the encounter, yet the importance of the position may fully compensate for any deficiency on that head. The Northerners have established themselves in command of the extensive system of gulfs and creeks which lie immediately behind the easternmost point of the Southern States, and which have hitherto supplied at once protection and a vast natural harbour for privateers, and they have thus at once struck a heavy blow at this questionable system of sea robbery and at the same time secured an important outpost in the enemy's country. In all probability a similarly well-planned expedition is at this moment sweeping down the Mississippi, and which, if successful, will have the effect, in conjunction with the blockade and the attitude of the Federal troops along the Northern border, of surrounding and isolating the whole eastern portion of the Seceding States. We suppose, by-the-way, no sane man in this country ever believed that in the present aspect of Italian affairs Garibaldi would for a moment dream of putting the Atlantic between himself and the Mediterranean at present. His refusal is now formally announced. The Southerners appear also to have made a decided move in the direction of English interference: the quasi proclamation of an intention to store the whole cotton crop and issue State Bonds against it can have no other meaning than to invite, or rather compel, us in behalf of Manchester, to break the blockade. The step is only another proof of how little our Transatlantic cousins understand our temper. We shall do nothing of the sort; we can buy and grow cotton elsewhere, though we admit that at present there is a doubt as to quality. But we are not going to war for Manchester, much as we desire to see it prosperous and this naturally brings up a regret at the somewhat gloomy aspect of commercial affairs in Lancashire and elsewhere. We are getting on through autumn; winter—perhaps as bitter a season as the last—will soon be upon us; and already mills are working short time, the short time, the stock of cotton is admitted to be getting low, and ominous meetings are taking place among the hands. That suicidal manœuvre—the strike—appears also to be spreading from the metropolis countrywards. It will be well for thoughtful men to lay these things to heart and endeavour to be prepared.

It will be matter of universal regret that the magnificent naval fabric on which we so much prided ourselves, and which had hitherto succeeded in scoring an amazing amount of confidence as an Atlantic seaship, has proved herself unequal to grapple with one of the gentle Eolian storms of that proverbially vexed ocean. Both her paddlewheels and her rudderhead wrenched off by the tremendous force of the waves, the Great Eastern lay for two days and three nights a mere log in the trough of the ocean, the tendency to roll which was originally observed in her being of course exaggerated to a most painful and dangerous degree, and fractured limbs and bruises in plenty were the inevitable result. We suspect the inquiry will elicit that the construction and fitting of temporary steering-gear, under such circumstances, was an act of little less than heroism. The moment steerage power could be applied the screw accomplished the rest with ease, though of course slowly. We fear confidence will be much shaken, if not entirely destroyed, in this noble vessel. People will not stay to reflect that, had no accident occurred to her rudder, the destruction of the wheels need not necessarily have stopped, though it would have prolonged, the voyage.

THE COURT.

THE Queen continues to enjoy the fine weather now prevailing in the Highlands.

HER Majesty and the Prince Consort, accompanied by Princess Alice and Prince Louis of Hesse, drove to Balchall on Wednesday morning, and honoured Mrs. Gordon with a visit. Prince Arthur rode to Loch Bulig and round by Invercauld. Prince Louis of Hesse, having completed his twenty-fourth year, received, to-day the congratulations of her Majesty and of the Royal family. The Duke of Newcastle arrived at Balmoral in succession to Sir Charles Wood as Secretary of State in attendance on her Majesty.

ON Thursday (tonight the Queen, accompanied by Princess Alice, Princess Helena, and Prince Arthur, drove to Mar Lodge, and honoured the Countess of Fife with a visit. The Prince Consort and Prince Alfred went out deerstalking. Her Majesty's dinner party included Princess Helena, the Duke of Newcastle, the Hon. Mrs. Gordon, Miss Horsfield, Sir James Clark, Mr. Ramard, and the ladies and gentlemen in waiting.

ON Friday (tonight the Queen did not leave the castle.

ON Saturday her Majesty Queen and Princess Alice, accompanied by Princess Helena and Prince Arthur, took a ride. Prince Louis of Hesse went out deerstalking. Mr. and Mrs. Farquharson had the honour of being invited to dinner.

ON Sunday the Queen and the Prince Consort, with Prince Alfred and Princess Louis of Hesse, attended Divine service in the parish church of Crathie. The Rev. Dr. Pirie, Professor of Divinity of Aberdeen University, officiated.

ON Monday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena, rode out, while the Prince Consort, with Prince Alfred, Prince Louis of Hesse, and the Duke of Newcastle, has the woods driven for deer. Countess Russell was presented to the Queen to-day on Earl Russell's elevation to the peerage. Earl and Countess Russell and Viscount Amberley (their eldest son) had the honour of being invited to dinner.

ON Tuesday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Alice and Prince Louis of Hesse, drove to Loch Bulig

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

The Bishop of London preached last Sunday in the English Church at Lausanne.

According to present arrangements the Bishop of Victoria will consecrate Dr. Hoagking on Oct. 4.

The Norwich Diocesan Choral Society will hold its annual meeting in Norwich Cathedral on Tuesday next.

The Bishop of Salisbury opened the new school at Chilbrook, Wilts, on Saturday evening.

On Sunday week the Rev. R. Harris, now in the ninety-eighth year of his age, preached at St. George's Church, Preston, of which he has been incumbent sixty-four years.

The Rev. Dr. Hodgson of Durham have elected the Right Rev. Dr. Charles Perry to the bishopric of Durham, and the confirmation will take place in Canterbury Cathedral on Oct. 2.

The Cathedral Church of Lichfield, having undergone much restoration, will be reopened on Tuesday, Oct. 22, when the annual festival of the provincial Synod will be held there.

On Tuesday afternoon the parish church of Fordham All Saints, in the diocese of Rochester, which has been erected at a cost of £7,000, was reopened for worship, the sermon being preached by the Bishop.

The foundation-stone of a new church at Havelock Park, New Southsea, was laid on the 19th inst., by the Ven. Archdeacon Jacob, D.D., Canon of Winchester. The church will be dedicated to St. Bartholomew, and will contain 1,000 sittings, all the pews to be appropriated to the parishioners.

The parish church of St. Benedict, Wood Enderby, was reopened on Sunday last, after having been entirely rebuilt, under the superintendence of Mr. Hackforth, of Boston. The church now consists of a nave, north aisle, and chancel, with a tower and spire at the west end of the nave. The first stone of the new chapel connected with St. John's College, Hurstpierpoint, was laid on Tuesday by the Provost of the college. The Bishop of Oxford officiated on the occasion, and at the dinner, which followed in the afternoon, the same dignitary urged the importance of providing the Metropolis with a complete education for the middle classes.

The foundation-stone of St. Luke's National Schools, Bedfordstreet, Longton, was laid on Saturday afternoon, the 17th inst., by Mrs. Darby, the Rectoress. The site, which cost £1000, was presented by Robert Gardner, Esq. These schools, when finished, will accommodate for 750 day scholars and 500 Sunday scholars.

The annual commemoration of Trinity College, Glenalmond, took place on Wednesday, and the proceedings were of more than usual interesting from the circumstance that the foundation-stone of the new hall was to be laid by Lady Burrell of Broomhall, and from the fact that, since the visitor was entertained at luncheon in the College Hall, the walls of which were lately renovated and decked with flowers.

The new Church of St. Mary, at Selly Oak, in the parish of Northfield, near Birmingham, was consecrated on the 15th inst. by the Lord Bishop of Worcester. It consists of nave and side aisles, transepts, chancel, and side-vestries on the east side, the latter for the accommodation of clergy. The spire rises to the height of 168ft, and is a prominent point in the landscape from the Lickey and Clent Hills.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—At Oxford the Rev. W. Monkhouse, Senior Fellow of Queens', the Rev. Nicholas Pocock, formerly Fellow of Corpus, and Mr. Bernard Pares, Scholar of Corpus on the Old Foundation, have announced themselves as candidates for the professorship of Queens' College. The names of the Rev. A. S. Farrar, D.D., of Bp. Auckland, and the Rev. T. R. Levy, have also been mentioned.

At Queen's College, Cambridge, on the 15th inst. the Lowmoor Prize for Bachelors will commence in the Senate House on Friday, Oct. 21, at nine o'clock a.m. The examiners are Rev. J. B. Lightfoot, of Trinity College, Archdeacon Prince, of St. John's College.

The Tyrwhitt scholarship, for medical students in Durham University under the new regulation is recommended by the Board of Council of Physicians, and the first scholar elected at Michaelmas will be held on 4th inst.

The head-mastership of Berwick-on-Tweed Grammar School has been conferred on the Rev. Robert Forsyth Scholefield, B.A., late Assistant-Classical Master of the Grammar School at Bishop's-Stortford. Mr. Marrideu graduated in 1858, and has been a second classic.

A mathematical mastership in Harrow Grammar School has been conferred on the Rev. J. C. Wilson, B.A., late Assistant-Mathematical Master at Rugby.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—Rev. W. Drake, Vicar of Holy Trinity, Coventry, to be Honorary Canon in Worcester Cathedral.—Rev. J. E. Bromby, to be Senior Classical of the Cathedral Middle Class.—Rev. C. H. Dew, to be Rector of Otterburn, Cornwall.—Rev. P. Gaskoin, to be Vicar of Ashbourne.—Rev. Henry Currie, of Hepburn, to be Vicar of Holy Trinity, Coleridge, Crewe.—Rev. R. A. Tisdall, to be Incumbent of St. Gregory the Great, Northampton.—Rev. T. F. Morton, to be Chaplain of the Penitentiary Hospital; Rev. T. Robertson, to be Chaplain to the Duke of Marlborough.—*Perpetual Curacies*: Rev. G. F. Farrer, to Bitchip, Kent: Rev. R. T. Herrington, to Dehington, Devon; Rev. E. Lewis, to Hoed: Devon; Rev. F. Williamson, to Sabrewin, Devon. *Curacies*: Rev. J. W. Marshall, to St. Martin, Birmingham: Rev. J. Stubbins, to Iver, Wilts: Rev. C. H. Taylor, to St. John's, Southsea-by-the Pleasure: Rev. T. A. Spurgeon, to West Ham, Essex.—*Colonial Missionaries*: Rev. Jabez Cornelius Whitley, B.A., of Queens' College, Cambridge, to Sydney, New South Wales: Rev. Henry Hutchinson, to Sandy Bay, Tasmania.—Rev. Dr. Kay, Principal of the Battersea Training College, and Mr. C. H. Bills, of St. Augustine's College, and Mr. J. W. Cox, of Magdalen College, to be Classical Masters; Mr. Bills to be Assistant-Master, to the diocese of Middleton, Mr. Cox to be Head-Master of the Grammar School at Yoeva Point; and Mr. C. F. Parker, of St. Aidan's Theological College, Birkenhead, to the diocese of Grahamstown, South Africa.

COUNTRY NEWS.

The Queen has approved of Don Howard Fox as Vice-Consul at Falmouth in the Republic of Ocre.

On Wednesday the first stone of a proposed monument to Bishop Hooper was laid at Gloucester on the site of his martyrdom.

The Earl of Derby has laid the first stone of the engineering agreed to by the recommendation of the Marine Committee to provide a new life-boat for the Hayle district, at the disposal and use of their Liverpool branch of the service.

A silver cradle has been presented to the Mayoress of Wisbech by the members of the Corporation and private friends to record the birth of a son during the year of the mayoralty of Alderman Thomas Lynn, Esq., of Wisbech, 1864.

A society has been formed in Dublin to promote the employment of women in suitable industrial pursuits. It is established as a branch of the London Society for similar objects, and through it is in connection with the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science. The employment which the society seeks to introduce will be that of telegraphic clerks, in addition to the needs of the workers and the existing market for labour.

At the opening of a Baptist place of worship at Bristol on Wednesday week a gentleman who was present, and who gave up his beath, which seems to be seriously impaired, and the nurvic conduct of the mob which could not be quelled by the presence of the police, was much disturbed. There was much disquietment and great noise made because he declined to stand uncovered, and to go out in the open air. He was compelled to do so, and was seen to down by a rope from the window to foten the police.

The Worcester and Hereford section of the Midland Railway was opened throughout yesterday week. The first train left Worcester at nine o'clock in the morning, and reached Hereford in about forty minutes past four. The new line from Malvern Hills to Hereford is twenty-one miles in length, and runs through the Oakwood with the Severn and the West Midland Railway, and forms an important link of railway communication between the Welsh and West districts and Oxfordshire, London, and the Midland districts.

THE METROPOLITAN RAILWAY.—This line is fast reaching its way into the heart of the City. From the Great Western line at Paddington to the Victoria Station it is completed. At that station it has been carried under the Marylebone-road, or as it used to be called the New road. Between the Edgware-road and Baker-street Bridge the line will occupy the centre of that road, and from the church to Harley-street the tunnel is perfectly finished. Owing to the building of the Post Office at Trinity Church Square the line will have a little diverged, and are brought under the ornamental grounds as Farringdon-road and in the Farringdon-road. This will occasion the removal of one or two of the mansions in the crescent, and considerably mar its architectural beauties. Between Portland-road and Baker-street various owners like best in a loop, and thence to King's-cross the permanent archway is, with the exception of the short distance between Farringdon-street and the goods station to Bishop's-gate-street, complete. At King's-cross the line runs into the Valley of the Fleet, which it crosses for a short distance, until it is covered by the present buildings at Clerkenwell. On this section of the line there will be a station at or near the present railway station, and yesterday was designed as the last day of occupation to those who rented the houses in Arlington-street and the other streets branching off the King's-lan-road, which stand in the way of the line. The heaviest portions of the works is that between the Farringdon-road and Victoria-street, Holborn, as it has been necessary to tunnel through a hill of stiff clay.

The Board of Inland Revenue have decided to allow the drawback on paper to all stationers whether they are also printers or not.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Queen has given orders for the appointment of Captain Hugh Dunlop, R.N., to be Companion of the Order of the Bath.

The Lords of the Admiralty have just conferred a pension for wounds and distinguished service" on Captain Peter, R.N., chief constable of Cambridge and Huntingdon.

A general promotion of naval officers has been issued, to the effect that the Secretary of State for War has authorised the payment of one farthing per pound for all the shot fired from carbine and half-grass which may be manufactured.

John Grier, seaman of the Excellent, has been sentenced, by a courtmartial at Portsmouth, to two years' penal servitude, for maliciously striking Lieutenant Kennedy, and using threatening language to Lieutenant Rogers, of the Excellent.

News has just reached England of the death at Simla of Colonel Sir George Berkeley, at the age of forty-four. General Grant has succeeded to the office, after a short interval, of Adjutant-General. Lieut. East Huntley, Scots, a lieutenant only seven years of age, Captain Parry Dr Winton, and Lieutenant T. Hodges, Royal Artillery, are dead.

General Sir James Hope Grant, G.C.B., was presented on Thursday week with the freedom of the city of Perth as a mark of admiration for his services in India. The presentation took place in the City Hall, and a large and distinguished company of burgesses and gentlemen assembled to testify their regard for the gallant general.

The squadron under the command of Rear-Admiral Sir A. Milne, K.C.B., on the coasts of North America and the West Indies, consists of twenty effective vessels and eight others. There are ten second-rates, four corvettes, and six sloops, eight sloops, four are on the coast of Mexico, two at Bermuda, and the others are several leagues. The squadron is manned by 2,000 seamen, by 600 men, and mounts between 400 and 500 guns.

The defences of Chatham, from the water side, are being steadily pushed forward, and the new forts seaward are now open to the Medway for its course is fully mounted with Armstrong guns of the heaviest calibre. The defences of the Thames, however, are not yet complete. No change now in progress are fully carried out, this important naval station will be entirely secure from the sea.

A terrible crime was committed at Preston barracks last Saturday. A private named Wilson, belonging to the 1st battalion of the 60th regiment, was ordered to be confined within barracks for a certain period. He, however, thought proper to leave the barracks without leave, and was found in his old set, watching his opportunity, fired at his commanding officer, Captain Campbell, as that gentleman was passing in front of the guard-house, accompanied by Adjutant Masham. The ball passed through Colonel Grafton's body and wounded Captain Campbell. Wilson was then shot himself on Sunday and the Adjutant on Monday. The assassin is in custody.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

Last Saturday the members of the 8th company of the London Scottish Rifle Volunteers, under the command of Captain Wheelhouse, went to Wimbledon, provided by Mr. James Duke Hill, who was by Sergeant Murray's the second prize in the Queen's Prize Match, and who had the honour to be the highest number of hits—after a tie between Corporals Davison and Sergeant Murray—in the Queen's Prize.

The 1st Surrey Administrative Battalion assembled on Wednesday week in the Corn Exchange, Kingston, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Campbell of Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell. A large assemblage of spectators was present. The 21st Surrey Artillery, accompanied by the band from the Victoria Docks and from the 42nd Rifle Corps, is now fully organised, the whole corps having been inspected by Major Rev. A. S. Farrer, R.A., assisted by Commandant Barnes as to the head of this force. A challenge-match has been made at Liverpool between the Liverpool Volunteers and the Irish Rifles (Bentley) Rifle Volunteers. The firing was favourable to the Bentley force, but the match was declared unfinished, and another match is to be fired or renewed at Wesley. On Tuesday the 13th Essex (Witham) Corps competed for a series of 21 in the Queen's Prize, which was won by Lieutenant Cole.

The town of Maidstone presented on Thursday week a scene of unusual animation on the occasion of the annual inspection of the Kent Rifles. There was a review of the whole of the artillery and rifle corps in their county, amounting to about 3,000 men. In the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel Lintott (who delivered the prizes to the successful competitors at the annual county gathering), the command of the whole force was, by special request, handed to Private Andrews, of the 9th Norfolk Arsenal Rifles, together with the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. In the course of the day the companies were drawn up in order, and Viscount Sydney, with Colonel Lavie, Lieutenant-Colonel Lintott, Major Rev. A. S. Farrer, R.A., and his staff proceeded from rank to rank; the whole force then marched past at slow and quick time in excellent order, and the inspection was highly satisfactory. The accuracy and precision of the file-firing from more than one battalion could scarcely be surpassed. The Duke of Cambridge, Colonel-in-Chief, and other distinguished officers of the several corps assembled, they were addressed by Lord Sydney.

The Inspection of the Volunteers of Cambridgeshire by Lieutenant-Colonel Edwardes and Major Dashwood, retired list scores (Brighton) Artillery Volunteers, took place on Saturday last. The 1st and 2nd battalions of the corps were carried out in an excellent manner.

The annual meeting of the Volunteers of the Isle of Wight was held at Newtown-on-Tuesday week. More than 300 volunteers were present in the course of the day, and were marched under the command of Captain Wilson. The after parade was held in the field of the Earl and Countess Yarborough, the latter of the county cite at the hall.

The annual meeting of the Volunteers of Northumberland took place on Tuesday week. The ceremony challenge cup was won by Berwick-upon-Tweed. The prize was for a silver cup, to be fired for by a number of points at 500 yards, which was also won by Private Dorrell. The shooting during the day was generally excellent. Mr. Wm. Orde, of Nunnykirk, was driven by Corporal J. Jeffs at the 200 yards' stage.

The 1st Middlesex (Victoria Park) Rifle Volunteer Rifle Association commenced in the Deer Park, Shooklegh, on Monday, and terminated on Thursday. The number of rifle pits were divided into three sections, the First Administrative, and the Second, or Birmingham Battalions, and ten at each of the Third, or Staffordshire Battalions. Each company of volunteers were selected from each of these divisions for the usual number of rounds at 100 and 200 yards, and 15 rounds at 500 yards. The 1st Middlesex, 200 points, and obtained 415, and Mr. J. W. Lennox, pits 4, 5, both gentlemen being awarded the first prize of £5 each. The Birmingham Battalion, one of the companies in the 1st battalion then contended for money prizes at 300 and 500 yards, and Mr. W. H. Over, of Rugby, was the first prize winner, scoring 11 points after a tie with Sergeant Hayes, of Coventry, who obtained the second prize of £4, and Private Wall, of the 1st Middlesex Volunteer Artillery, pits 8, 9, and 45, as the third best shot. Twenty-five riflemen then contended for the "Challenge," and were divided into two sections by Colonel G. F. Clarke, of Ulleu, which was scored by Mr. C. Poole, of the 2nd Surrey, and Mr. Hutchinson, of the 1st Middlesex, pits 4, 5, and 45, respectively. The latter gentleman was declared the winner by the largest aggregate number of hits at the longest range, and Mr. Poole was second. Mr. Wm. Hall, of the 1st Middlesex, pits 8, 9, 10, 11, 18; 6th Coventry, 24; 7th Coventry, 24; Rugby, 29; Warrick and Leamington, 30; Stafford, 31; 1st Middlesex, 32; and 2nd Surrey, 33 points respectively.

On Thursday week the encampment of the Berkshire Volunteers on the Queen's Course, Newbury, commenced. The first day was taken up by a distribution of the prizes won by the successful competitors. The battalion was commanded by the Marquis of Abingdon, and the various evolutions and movements, under the command of Colonel Loyd Lindsay, Major Sir Peel Haworth, and Captain Hall, were carried out with great precision. A review was restored about on the hill to witness the proceedings. Lady Overstone, in an open carriage and four, accompanied by Lord Overstone, on the part of the Berkshire Volunteers, presented the prizes to the successful shots. The following are the names of the prize winners:—The cup will only be shot for. The regimental prize, a silver cup, value £20, was won by Private Hall, Co. (16 points); second prize as same stage, value £1 Sergeant-Major Cole, Co. (15 points); second prize, a silver cup, value £10, was won by Lieut. Ellen (7 points); second prize, £1, same range, Mr. Hollis. A silver cup, value £10, was given for the challenge cup, presented by Colonel Loyd Lindsay to the company making the highest aggregate score while shooting for the regimental prizes, won by Maidenhead company, who made 192 points. A silver cup, presented by Major Sir Paul Hunter for the greatest number of hits at 500 yards, won by Mr. Prinsep. The County Challenge Cup, with a purse of £20, and the bronze medal of the National Association, Mr. Smith, Windsor Great Park, second prize, Mr. Plumber, third, Mr. Nicholson, were presented by Mrs. Lindsay, after an appropriate introductory speech.

A fine was presented to the North Cotswold Corps of rifle volunteers by the Worcestershire Chronicle on the 15th inst., the contest having taken place on the ruins of Compton House, which was purchased for Charles I. in the civil wars, and destroyed by fire to prevent the possibility of its falling into the hands of the rebels.

The members of the 4th Middlesex (North London) Rifles recently had a competition for prizes. A rule, presented by Lord Truro, Lieutenant-Colonel commanding, was won by Sergeant T. Lavrie. The same gentleman also won the rifle presented by Lieutenant Wilmotty for competition by the 4th company. The silver cup, presented by the officers to the 2nd company, was won by Private G. Williams—the second prize being taken by Private King. Early in the ensuing month a silver cup, presented by Mr. C. Wyman, and a rifle, given by Mr. C. Poole, will be contended for by the members of the corps.

The annual inspection of the 2nd Hants Artillery by Col. Turner, R.A., took place at the Government Recreation Ground. The corps under the command of Captain Gale. After some gunnery-practice at the Spur Battery they proceeded to the Common, where they were inspected by Col. Turner and went through various evolutions, as 1,000 men from the garrison. At the conclusion of the inspection the corps marched into the grounds of the Council-house, and formed into three sides of a square. Lieut. Arnold, the adjutant, briefly stating that he was much pleased and gratified at the manner in which the corps had gone through the exercises. The first prize awarded to Captain Frost's rendezvous at Southsea, where they were entertained on the lawn.

The second day's meeting of the 3rd Kent Rifle Volunteers' camp at Wedgwoby were at the range near Newpors for a silver drinking-flask, a silver cup, and an ornamic clock, given respectively by Mr. Wootton, Mr. Wyatt, Lieutenant Tomb, and Ensign Pittis. The ranges were 200, 300, and 400 yards from the firing-point, five rounds at each distance. Marine, Mr. Woodford tied, making 20 points each; Mr. Warne, 19. The tie was decided by the number of hits, which resulted in Mr. Woodford winning the first. For the Lieutenant's prize, distance 200, 300, and 400 yards, five rounds at each, Mr. Woodford again won, making 18 points. The Captain's prize, distance 200, 500, and 700 yards, five rounds at each, Dr. Castle won, scoring 18 points.

The annual shooting-match of the 3rd Dorset (Dorchester) Rifle Corps took place at the Union Cricket-ground, on the Grimbald's Crown range, value £6, with the bronze champion medal, was won by Private A. Esson. The Mayor's plate, value £6, with the silver champion medal, was won by Private Joseph Homer. The borough members' Whitworth rifle, value £20, was won by Private Joseph Homer. The county prize, a Malvern badge, value £6 6s., given by the Lieutenant and Ensign, was won by Private T. Homer. A silver crenitage, value £5, given by Lieutenant at the previous contest, was won by Private J. T. Esson. The members and several other military guests of the corps were entertained at a banquet given by Sir Mayor, Mr. J. F. Hodges, in the Townhall.

The first annual Government inspection of the 3rd Devon Artillery Volunteers took place at Sidmouth on Wednesday week, under favourable auspices, the weather being in every respect that of spectators. The movements, consisting of all the ordinary evolutions of a field-day, were executed in a manner that elicited the general approval of the officer in charge of the district. Much expressed himself highly gratified with the appearance of the men.

The competitions comprising the 1st Administrative battalion of West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteers, under the command of Colonel the Earl De Grey and Ripon, were brought to a conclusion on Saturday last by a match at Stanley Ferry by Major G. G. Harcum, Government Inspector of Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Brandling, Lieutenant-Colonel Bye and Compton, Major Hughes, and other officers. The usual battalion evolutions having been carried out, the prizes were presented to the successful competitors. A great review of Yorkshire volunteers has been fixed to take place on the Queen's Birthday next year.

The Durham County Rifle Volunteer shooting competition was opened on Thursday week at the Rifle Butts, near Chester-le-Street, by the Earl of Durham, with a match between the Durham and Tyneside Rifles. The matches were fired at 200 yards, and the first shot in each team was fired by the Earl of Durham. On the conclusion of the match the competitors sat down to dinner, the Earl of Durham presiding. The challenge cup, given by Mr. H. Fenwick, M.P., was carried off by Sergeant Hughes, of the 1st Durham Rifle Volunteers. The cup was won at long range, but the weather was very unfavourable, the wind blowing half a gale. The Durham Light Infantry Volunteers, of Bishop Auckland, under Captain Francis Jackson, of the same corps, winning the second prize of £10. On Saturday evening the prizes were distributed to the rifle corps of the county Volunteers and a team fight, in which latter the Newcastle Volunteers took part, by the successful pair of the Duke of Durham at Durham Castle.

At a meeting of the Artillery and Rifle Volunteer officers of the city and county of Edinburgh, held on Wednesday week, it was resolved to form an association for the city and county of Edinburgh. There was a numerous attendance, Colonel Trotter, M.P., presiding, and Mr. Balfour, M.P., present.

The following prizes have recently been shot for by the 2nd Linlithgowshire Volunteers:—The first prize, a silver cup, value £5 5s., was won by Pte. Ure, 15 to the second; which were won by Sergeant Robertson and Private Stalking. 2nd, Mrs. Wilson, 14; Sergeant Robertson, 13; and Private Stalking, 12. The Officers' prize of £1 5s.—£2 2s to the first and £1 1s. to the second; which were won by Private Smith Grieve, 15, and Pte. Ure, 14. The silver cup medal, which was won by Sergeant Robertson. 5th. A silver medal, which was shot for by the members of the Bathgate prizes; which was won by Private Kirkwood.

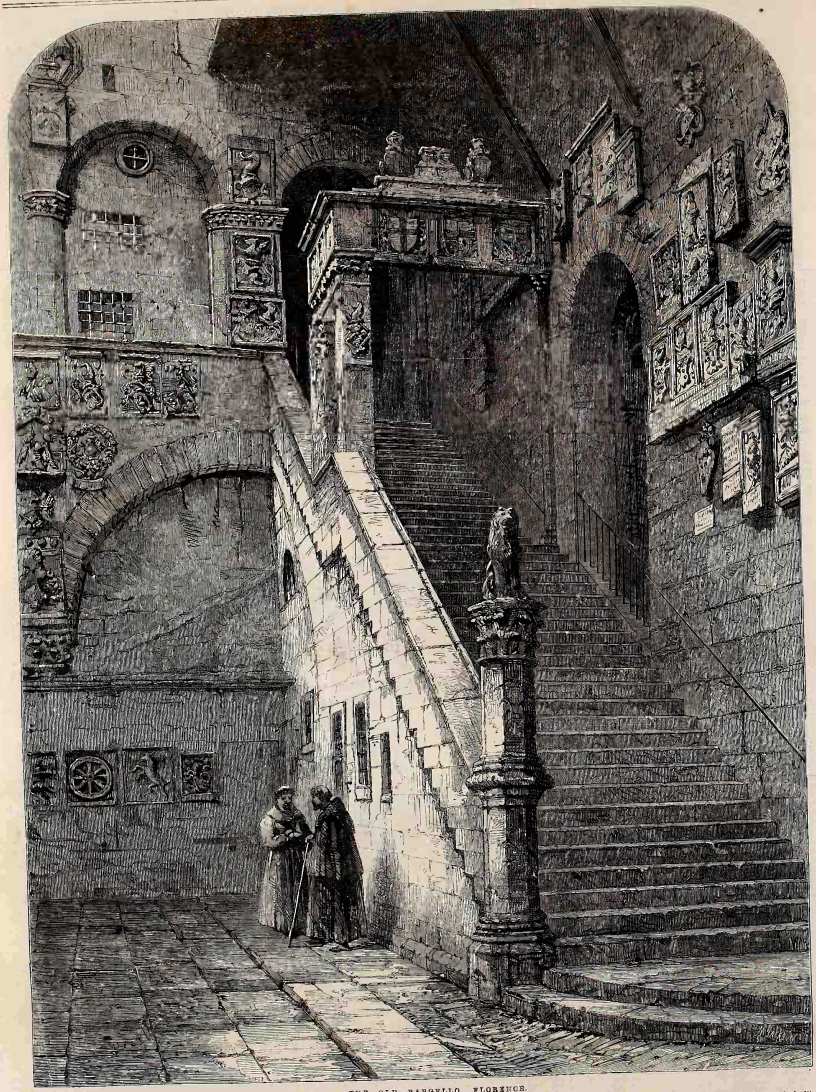
THE ST. GEORGE'S CHALLENGE VASE.—It is intended to offer to the volunteer battalions of Great Britain a handsome prize for annual competition, and the Council have a few of the conditions under which it is proposed the race proposed—That a piece of plate be presented by Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. H. Lindsay, on the part of the Council of St. George, to be annually competition by the volunteer rifle battalions of Great Britain, and that it be called the St. George's Challenge Vase—That the number of shots to be fired at which shall not be less than 150 guineas. That the ranges be 200 and 500 yards, with five shots in each range. That no battalion be allowed to enter for the vase battalion for three years consecutively, it shall become the exclusive property of such battalion, but that on the entrance fee each year (fixed at £5) for the purchase of another challenge vase, to be presented to the country upon the same conditions. That the number of marksmen per battalion be 25 (not to be 5s.) the score amount of which is made up of points gained by the 25 marksmen. That the battalion winning the vase for the first time have the name of the battalion engraved upon it, and that it be returned to the Council of St. George, to be competed for by the battalions in the following year, to be held and shot for as a record of the contest in which it has proved itself successful.

A letter in the *Dennis Zeitung* gives an account of a visit just paid by the Empress of Austria to the British ship of the line Queen at Corfu. The Queen was surrounded by a crowd of small boats, full of visitors to greet the Empress. The ship was dressed out with flags, yards were manned, and the Queen's band played the Austrian anthem as soon as the Empress stood on the top of the masts, welcomed her Majesty with three hearty British cheers. As she sat down on deck the admiral presented to her the officers of the corps of the Austrian national hymn. She went over all the ship, examining everything with much interest.

BREAK-DOWN OF THE GREAT EASTERN.—On her voyage across the Atlantic the Great Eastern, when about 200 miles off Cape Clear, encountered very much smoother weather than she had met with in the Channel, and she rendered her rudder useless. Many of the passengers were seasick, and the ship's company were somewhat alarmed at the prospect of the return that the lavishman was exposed to imminent danger, and the passengers were much concerned at the prospect of going back. The ship was duly notified to the public, and, happening to be in the neighbourhood of the ship, the agent of her line, Mr. Forwood, of Liverpool, was enabled to put into Cork Harbour on Tuesday evening without any difficulty.

THE NEW SAVINGS-BANK MOVEMENT.—A circular has been issued by the authorities of the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway to the effect that a scan to be called the Railway Savings-Bank will be established forthwith. His business will be to ride on the seat placed for him on the tenders, and to keep a deposit-account with each of the police and fifty to 250 of the trains, as that in case of any accident to any of the carriages on the train, or of any signal from the guard, or any other circumstance requiring that the train be detained, he will be at once in communication with the engineman, and will be able to give the necessary orders. It will be his duty, moreover, to have charge of the carriages forming the train, to see that, in every respect, they are in a good condition for the conveyance of passengers, and to be careful to observe carefully the running of the different carriages, and to take note of any irregularity in the working of the machinery. In case unnecessary delay occurs, and to enter a note of this and of any other circumstance requiring to be recorded in a report-book for the use of the directors.

THE NEW SAVINGS-BANK MOVEMENT.—On Monday the new Post-office Savings-Bank system for enabling the public to invest the deposit of small savings, and for making the General Post Office available for that purpose, under the direct security of the State, came into operation throughout the metropolis and the provinces. About three hundred of these new receptacles for savings were opened simultaneously in London and the country; little or no organisation for the purpose being required beyond the authority of the Postmaster-General to the clerks of the various letter-receiving houses to receive deposits for remittances to the principal office, and to repay when called upon all sums so deposited with interest at the rate of 2½ per cent, repayment to be made not later than ten days after demand. The amount of business transacted on Monday at the Post Office savings-bank far exceeded the most sanguine expectations of those who arranged the detail of the scheme, a very large number of persons, male and female, of all ages and classes, having become depositors.



THE OLD BARGELLO, FLORENCE.

was situated was popularly called by the same name. But the grand old castle, which has for many centuries been doomed to bear that ill-omened appellation in Florence, was not always a Bargello. It was the work of Arnolfo, the celebrated architect of the cathedral, and was built to be the "Palazzo della Signoria," the residence of the chief magistrate, and the chief seat of the Republican Government, ages before the more celebrated and still more magnificent edifice now known as the Palazzo Vecchio. The old palace was built by the thriving and increasing Republic for that purpose. When Republican Florence became too great and too grand to be contented with the fine old halls built for it by Arnolfo, when the citizens required a "sala dei cinque cento"—a room fit for a council board of five hundred members—then the older building was degraded into a prison. And few chapters of the history of the rough old Republican times, or of the subsequent smoother but worse times of the Mediean principality, can be got through without records of troubles heads exposed at the Bargello windows, or decapitations in the centre of its picturesque old courtyard.

When deposed from its high estate to these vile uses the building was in many respects altered to match its altered fortunes. The wonderfully beautiful "loggia," or open arcade, around the con-

tral court, was closed with hideous dead walls; and the magnificent ci-devant council hall was cut up into no less than five stories, or rather layers, of small prison cells. In short, the admirable Townhall—to translate its old title and use into familiar English—became an infamously bad prison, and continued such almost to the last days of the ousted Government. It has now been (the work is not quite but very nearly completed) restored to its original arrangement and appearance. The loggia around the court has been opened, the old hall cleared of the multiplicity of floors which cut up its magnificent height into five stories, and all traces of its prison life removed. An architect would at once appreciate the quality of the masonry which after so many centuries could bear to have five floors laid across the empty extent of a vast hall removed without danger. The chapel, too, in which exists the celebrated contemporary fresco portrait of Dante, has been completely restored.

And, now that Florence possesses once again her original seat of Government, to what use is the fine old building to be put?

A very happy idea has been started, and accepted by the municipality, to make it into an exclusively mediæval museum. The noble old halls and corridors are admirably adapted for the purpose; and the wealth of objects illustrative of mediæval art and mediæval life still existing in Florence, but so scattered as to be unavailable and almost unknown, is very great. "Still existing," we say, because the quantity of objects of that kind which has of late years been carried out of the country is almost incredible. The museums of every country in Europe, besides innumerable private collections, have received the bulk of their treasures of mediæval art in every branch from Tuscany. The mine seems absolutely inexhaustible; and the marvellous quantity of that which has been taken away, as well as the still large amount of that which remains in site, is a very striking proof and illustration of the extraordinary wealth, especially artistic wealth, that existed in Tuscany in her palmy days.

When the numerous small collections preserved, but in many cases unknown to the Florentines themselves and never dreamed of by strangers, shall be brought together in the ci-devant Bargello, the building and its contents will form one of the most interesting sights in Europe. It will be a very important aid to the means of artistic education existing in Florence, which there, for Italians and foreigners, forms a large portion of the business and life of the community; and the change in the destination of Arnolfo's master-piece will mark very characteristically and significantly the commencement of the new Italian era.

"WHO CAN THIS BE?" BY C. R. LESLIE, R.A., IN THE SHEEPSHANKS COLLECTION, SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.

"WHO CAN THIS BE?"

BY C. R. LESLIE, R.A.

Leslie's quiet humour and dramatic tendency are fairly illustrated in this little work, which was painted by him in his best and ripest period, having been exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1839. A portly and pure-ground burgomaster walking in the public garden of his town, over which he presides (the prim-cut hedges and borders of which are of the true school of Dutch gardening), with his young and handsome wife leaning on his arm, is surprised to receive a most courtly salute from a young gallant in crimson coat and broad, betufted beaver. The old gentleman shows by the expression of his features that he is puzzled perhaps not without a slight suspicion that he is not the sole object of the delicate attention; and with something like misgiving, as he mechanically raises his hand to acknowledge the salute, he seems to inwardly ejaculate "Who can this be?" The lady, who is more alive to the motives of the intruder, seems to wish to avoid his glance; and, with an assumed air of unconsciousness and indifference, pretends to be wonderfully engaged by the gambols of her little pet spaniel. This clever little picture, which forms part of the collection munificently presented to the nation by Mr. Sheepshanks, and at present located at the South Kensington Museum, is solidly painted, in a full tone of colour.

MUSIC.

The Hereford Musical Festival, otherwise called "The Meeting of the Three Choirs of Worcester, Gloucester, and Hereford," was held last week. This is the smallest of the three provincial meetings which still keep up standing and established on a permanent footing; the others being the festivals of Birmingham and Norwich. The "Meeting of the Three Choirs" is the most ancient of the three, having existed for a century and a half; but it is on a much smaller scale than the others, and less remarkable in a musical point of view, for no exertion appears ever to have been made to impart to it variety and interest by the introduction of new works. Its halls of fame have always consisted of the standing dishes of the day—with a ballad-opera vocalis, cabalised to satisfy the appetite of the many: but not to stimulate the sated palate of the musical epicure. Hence it is that these meetings, good and pleasant as they are, do nothing towards the encouragement of art, and afford little and no food for the comments of the critic. They are carried on successfully, nevertheless; and that more especially in consideration of their object, which is of very great importance and interest. This object is to maintain a fund for the relief of the widows and orphans of the poorer clergy in the dioceses of Worcester, Gloucester, and Hereford; a district in which the livings of the parochial clergy are generally speaking, smaller than in any other part of England. In the above three dioceses there are one hundred and forty-seven benefices of less than a hundred pounds a year; and there are now ten widows and seven orphans who are applicants for relief from the fund raised by these meetings. How little indeed, must in a poor and remote corner of th island, but in a rich and populous district in the heart of the kingdom, we cannot pretend to say; but every one, however attached he or she may be to ecclesiastical establishment, must feel that such a state of things ought not to be, and calls for amendment. In the meantime the present case is a considerable one in mitigating, at least, this crying evil; and they are, therefore, encouraged and supported by the fashionable inhabitants, both lay and clerical, of the district in which they are held.

Respecting the meeting at Hereford there is, as usual, little to say in a musical point of view. The miscellaneous performances the ordinary consisted of the following pieces:—Mendelssohn's "Elijah," Spohr's "Last Judgment," Handel's "Samson," Haydn's "Seasons," "Hymn of Praise," Mozart's "Requiem," the first part of Haydn's "Seasons," and "The Messiah." The evening concerts were made up of a very miscellaneous selection, and only things which the world had tried, that made some approach to novelty was Benedict's very beautiful cantata, "Undine;" though this, since its first production, has given at the Norwich Festival, had been twice or thrice performed in London. The principal singers were Mdlle. Tietjens, Miss Dolby, and Miss Susan Pyne; Mdme. Dolby, Mrs. Weiss, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Montem Smith, Mr. Weiss, and Mr. Winn. The band and chorus were small in comparison with those of Birmingham and Norwich, but were on the whole efficient; and the whole performances were well conducted by Mr. Townshend Smith. The pecuniary results were satisfactory. The collections for the assembly at the doors of the cathedral, it is stated, have been larger than at any previous meeting; and, however, that may be, the fund, it is estimated, will be benefited to an amount exceeding £1000.

THE THEATRES.

SADLER'S WELLS.—A revival of Shakspeare's "King Henry IV., (Second Part) was successfully exhibited on Saturday. Parts of this play have been frequently done, but the whole has not been put upon the stage in performance at all is a noteworthy circumstance. The piece is entirely a history, scarcely a drama. Its only object is to continue the account of the life of Hal, prior to his death; and to show the connection between Falstaff and his crew, with Justice Shallow, are thrown in as makeweights. However, though the play is as episodical as it can be, and in detail the poet descends to the lowest and meanest, not to say the most wicked, portions of life. There are in it, nevertheless, passages which Tennent are scarcely to the taste of even mixed audiences; yet, strange to say, while the London audience they possess a purity and delicacy that positive is in indulging in the most riotous enjoyment of the humour. Mr. Phelps in this play performs two parts—the Fourth Harry and Mr. Charles Shallow; the former character he has carefully studied by his son. The scene of the death was admirably rendered. In Shallow, Mr. Phelps has already made a high reputation, and in the present occasions we pointed out fully the characteristics of the assumption. Sterility in his individual forms was never better displayed than Mr. Barrett's Falstaff is excellent. The play is placed on the boards with the appropriate spectacular accompaniments, and merits prolonged patronage.

STRAND.—Another little piece has been produced at this theatre—a slight domestic sketch entitled "Love and Jealousy." As Tyrone has here adopted from the French vaudeville entitled "Au Travers de Regnar," by Mr. C. S. Chetnam. Miss Marie Wilton, as Louise d'Harcourt, plays on green spectacles, and makes herself look like an old woman, to guard her beauty from the over-ogrant attentions of the young officer of the French regiment under Louis XV., Monsieur de Bercy (Mr. Belford), nevertheless, makes her his toast; and thus the lady, in her proper character, tortures him a little, insisting on his marrying her forthwith. In the last scene all is cleared up to Louise, and the antigone dame is proved. With such performers as Mr. Belford and Miss Wilton, such characters as these were well supported, and the new drama was accordingly successful.

GEM THEATRE.—This little theatre, in Catherine-street, Strand, was opened on Tuesday for a dramatic performance, when "Delicate Ground," "The Merchant of Venice," and "Boots at the Swan," were performed by a company of amateurs who were not altogether ignorant of their business. The room, which is very elegant, was crowded with theatrical loungers.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

A MINERAL WATER at Baden, called the Marquelle, has been discovered by M. Jonnen, the eminent chemist, to be rich in lithia. As the chemical of lithia is a very good solvent of calculous gravel, this spring will no doubt acquire additional medical importance.

A SLATE QUARRY has been produced from the oil of cotton by M. Kuhlmann, who has subjected its properties to rigid scrutiny before communicating them to the Academy of Sciences at Paris. The slate has many and advantages as set forth in the *Comptes Rendus*.

M. QUETELET, the eminent natural philosopher of Brussels, has announced to the Royal Academy of Belgium that he will publish, in the course of the year, a work entitled "Physique du Monde," which will contain a resume of the observations of his valued friend, the late Baron Alexander de Humboldt, on the physical world and his work.

NOMENCLATURE OF NEW BEASTS.—At a recent meeting of the French Academy M. Levrelier maintained his idea of ceasing to give names to animals from their resemblance to other animals, and adopting a scientific and therefore more exact one. He instanced the rhinoceros, which he proposed to call "Monoceros," and the hippopotamus, which he wished to be named "Potamobius," as being more in accordance with the opinion opposed to that of this great naturalist.

MINIUM (red lead), as we learn by the *Chemist*, has been employed by shoemakers to colour the prepared leather to imitate morocco. The more expensive red ones. The shavings are simply washed with a solution of the carbonate of potash, and afterwards with muriatic acid. The large quantity of shavings so coloured have been seized in the market. The discovery will make a considerable saving to many leather manufacturers.

THE PIPING CROW OR MAGPIE OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—It is not uncommon for eggs of the same species of birds to vary so much both in size and colour that it is difficult to say to which of the species they belong. In some species. Dr. G. Bennett, in a communication to the Zoological Society, states that this is particularly the case in the eggs of the piping crow. On Aug. 26, 1851," says Mr. E. Bamay, who forwarded specimens to Dr. Bennett, "I found a nest of the piping crow containing four eggs. I have no variety of the eggs of this bird, and so much do they differ from each other that, had I not taken them from the nest, I could not have believed that they were the eggs of the same bird. All the young birds I have taken from the nest have had the brown eggs. The white eggs I have found in the nest of the crow from its size; but now in May (1850) changing the plumage at the breast to black. The eggs of the crow are rather smaller than those of the piping crow."

NUTRITION OF BONE.—In 1842 Chossat experimented on starving pigeons, and found that they lost about one-third of the weight of their food a certain quantity of calcareous salts, their blood, instead of imbibing in the process of nutrition, deposited a certain quantity of calcareous salts in the bony tissue, and thus in a space of time varying with the life and character of the animal, the whole of the calcareous salts of the bones were absorbed and death ensued. Chossat did not, however, endeavour to explain by chemical analysis the phenomena of which he was the author, or by what means the osseous tissue is destroyed. This purpose M. Alphonse Milne-Edwards has undertaken, and the results of his researches are published by the same physician in rigid analysis, the result of which, he says, confirm the opinion that the bones undergo in the living body a kind of chemical solution, and combine with lime with caseine. M. Edwards has also endeavoured to ascertain whether the bones are subjected to the same alternations of decay and renewal in the constitution by analogous compounds—e.g., salts of iron, manganese, or magnesia. The conclusion at which he arrives is that the bones are not only the egg, but not with bony tissue, in the constitution of which these salts enter, but that they are subject to the same laws of decay and renewal as what of an exceptional character, eliminating from the system such substances as are useless or developed in the course of nutrition.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF PLANTS.—The physical influence of the Alps on vegetation has been studied by M. Martins, who has contributed a paper on the subject to the Philosophic Society of Paris. He discriminates the effects of the mountains under two heads. First, attributes it to complex chemical action, others are in merely a physical and mechanical way. He adds a long list of plants which, according to M. M. Cosalpon believes the trunk to be strewn the above-mentioned opinions. We cannot here enter into the details of the arguments which he adduces in each, such as cosmic, to which he due the presence of a maritime flora on the summit of the Pyrenees, and the absence of the same flora on the Alps. We refuse to recognise the physical character of the soil, its permanent condition the means by which it is worked by the hand of man, and modified by cultivation, therefore, all of which must exercise a great influence on the distribution of plants. Thus, for example, the Alps are composed of the primitive rocks, and growing on soils formed from these rocks, yet M. Cosalpon, after matured observation, has found that the greater number of species which grow on these plants to chemical action, but rather to the physical nature of those rocks by causing the retention of heat and moisture. Thus, in the Pyrenees, and in certain cases, the siliceous plants are found growing in calcareous soils, and calcareous plants in siliceous soils. The same thing occurs in the Alps, where the siliceous plants are found growing on calcareous soils, but this observation may be simulated by purely physical influences. He supports his views by examples drawn from the Pyrenees, the Alps, the Jura, the Vosges, and in La Serra, in Jura, in the Vosges, and in Auvergne. M. Cosalpon's communication excited much interest.

OZONE AND ANTOZONE.—Professor Schönbein, the discoverer of ozone, has published the substance of a communication which he has made a note on their specific differences. Certain metals, agitated in a fluid exposed to the action of ozone, become capable of decomposing peroxide. The oxygen is, so to say, polarised—i.e., separated into two kinds of ozone—ozone proper, which is the active principle of the atmosphere, and antozone, the latter only forms oxy-water, the former forms oxydes. The following are the means by which Professor Schönbein has discriminated between the two kinds of oxygen. A very dilute solution of the red prussiate and sesquioxide of iron is used to test the ozone. Prussian blue is always produced. Thus, in the air in gardens or villas between the town and the country, and in the air of the sea, in Jura, in the Vosges, and in Auvergne. M. Cosalpon's communication excited much interest.

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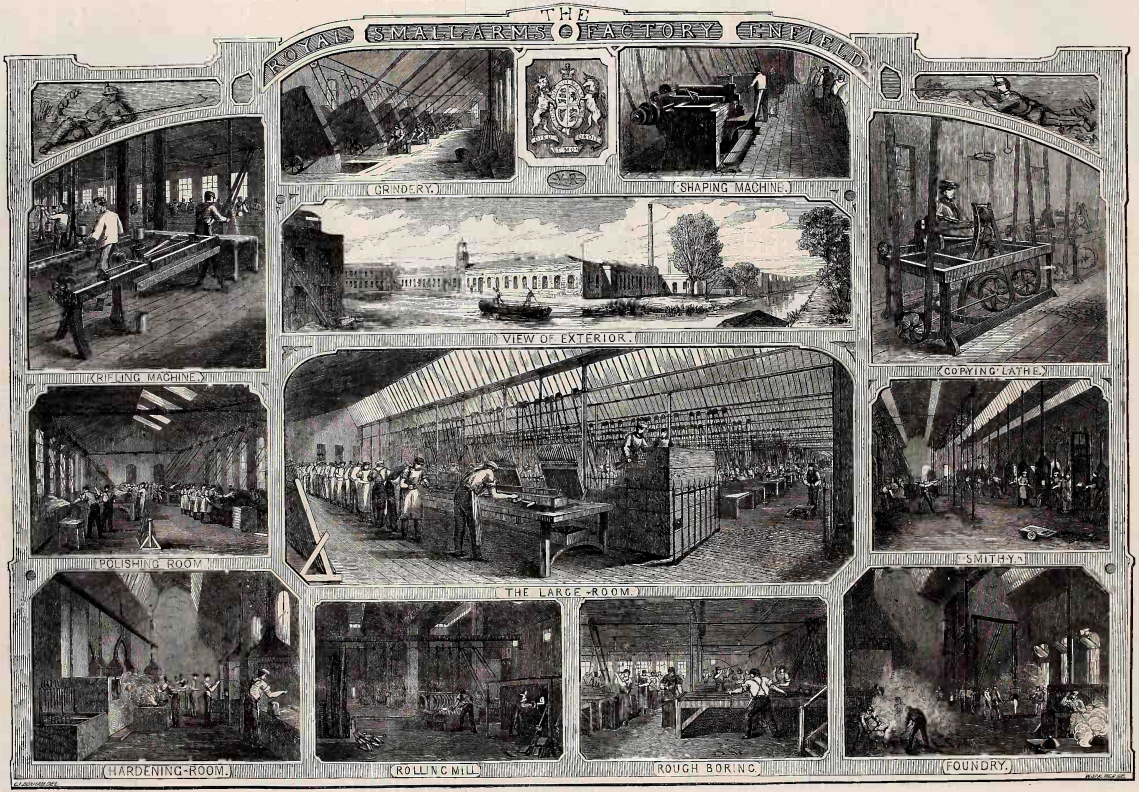
THE BRAINS OF VARIOUS SPECIES OF APES AND LEMURS have been compared by Mr. W. H. Flower, demonstrator of anatomy at Middlesex Hospital, in a paper read before the Zoological Society of London. Many links, he says, are still wanting in the chain of evidence required to establish the fact of the gradual development of the cerebral hemispheres from the lateral ventricle, and the peculiar disposition of cerebral substance which is found in the human brain. Some of these links, however, have been found existing in many distinct parts of the series appear to lead almost irresistibly to the conclusion that the progress of development in the cerebral hemispheres is

deal of time to fill out, was fourth, and did not disappoint his stable. The running did not raise Marquis much in the Derby betting, and 100 to 6 was currently offered against him. The racing on the whole was exceedingly interesting; and, in fact, we hardly remember a better was exceedingly interesting; and, in fact, we hardly remember a better Doncaster Tuesday. The morning of the St. Leger was singularly short of betting incidents, and, though Cutler Ord's name was coloured (24) on the card, not a soul felt sure that she would even start, or even gave her a thought.

In the hour that Lord Derby's yearlings sold remarkably well, one fetching 5700 guineas, and another, by Stockwell from Mincepie, 5000, fifty fetching 4



SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 304.

REOPENING OF LLANDAFF CATHEDRAL.

FOUR years have elapsed since the last partial reopening of this cathedral on the 16th of April, 1857. On and since that occasion subscriptions to the amount of about £7000 having been given and expended in further restorations, the results were on Tuesday exhibited to the public by another formal reopening of the fabric with full choral services. The Lord Bishop of Winchester, who was translated from Llandaff to Winchester, preached in the morning, and the Lord Bishop of Bangor in the afternoon. The following—to quote the last report of the Dean of Llandaff—are the principal works which have been done in the interim: "The once-ruined section of the nave has been thoroughly restored; its arcade and its western front (the latter is seen in the Engraving), its clerestory and its side aisles, rebuilt; its walls plastered, its windows glazed, and a new roof thrown over its whole span. The partition-wall (an ugly erection of the last century), which so long severed it from the portion used for public worship, has been removed, and from the western entrance the original design is once more manifest in all its beauty. The roofs of the side aisles of the eastern end have also been restored, with the exception of the two bays, which extend beyond the Chapter House, and which are separated from the others by a small vaulted chapel. The Bishop's throne and a portion of the stalls and the screen have also been nearly completed, and are fixed."

The works have all been done with the best materials and in a most substantial manner. The new roofs mentioned above are of English oak; the throne and stallwork of teak-wood and sequoia, enriched with inlaid woods of other colours. The throne has an octagonal canopy, groined within and rising to the height of 30ft., and will be adorned with panels of sculpture and figures.

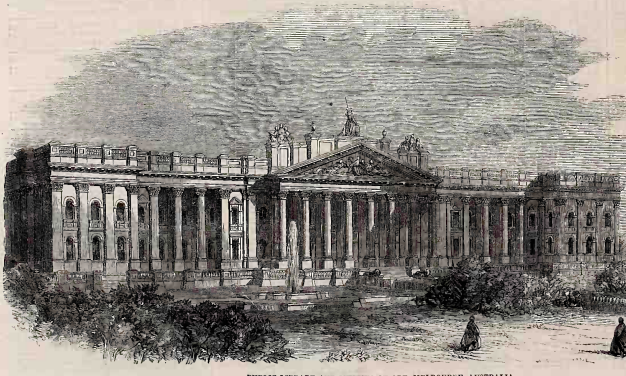
A new organ has been erected by Messrs. Gray and Davison, at a cost of £1000. The case and decoration of the pipes have been designed by the architects in union with the rest of the furniture of the choir. Thus, after the lapse of more than a hundred years, the choral service is enabled to be resumed, and will henceforth be continued. Of the View of the Cathedral West Front which we give the western end of the nave has been, as said above, restored. The northern tower, which is of the Perpendicular style, and called Jasper Tudor's Tower, remains to have its ornamental parapets replaced as they are known once to have existed. The southern tower has as yet only had the foundations and lower story constructed; the upper stages of the tower and the spire, together with the restoration of the Chapter House and many other minor works—and, it may be hoped, much further decoration of the interior—being what the Dean and Chapter trust to be enabled to carry out if the liberality of the public should furnish them with the means of so doing. The whole of these works are from the designs and under the superintendence of the diocesan architects, Messrs. Prichard and Seddon, and skilfully executed by Mr. Thomas Williams, of Canton, near Cardiff.

A valuable addition has also been made to the cathedral in the shape of paintings for the reredos by Mr. Dante Gabriel Rossetti. They consist of a large centrepiece representing an angel presenting a shepherd and a king to the Virgin and Child, and surrounded by other angels, typifying the adoration of our Saviour by both high and low; and two side pictures (one of which only as yet has been executed) of David, the precursor of our Lord, in the capacities of shepherd and king.

LLANDAFF CATHEDRAL RESTORED.

MELBOURNE PUBLIC LIBRARY AND MUSEUM OF ART.

AN article in our last Number on the British Dependencies in connection with the Great Exhibition of 1862 bore testimony to the extraordinarily rapid progress of the Australian colonies in population and in material prosperity. There are now railways and telegraphs to towns in Australia which ten years ago were only stations with sheep-tracks through the bush. Steamers are plying on the Murray and the Darling, and Moreton Bay has within the last two years become an independent colony under the name of Queensland. It is in Victoria, however, that the growth has been most striking. Port Phillip, which at the time of our last international exhibition had only just been erected into a separate colony, is now the great settlement of the group. Nor is it in material prosperity alone that Victoria is progressing. Among the public buildings of Melbourne not the least important, and certainly not the least interesting, is its Public Library, of which we give an Engraving. A Museum of Art is connection with this noble building was opened to the public on the 24th of May last, by his Excellency the Governor, Sir H. Barkly. In a long address Sir Redmond Barry stated that the primary idea entertained by the trustees, in recommending the formation of a museum of art in connection with the library, had reference to the establishment of a school of design. With this view casts of some of the best-known works of antiquity had been procured. These formed but a small part of what the collection would be. As to the library, it was stated that the number of volumes on the shelves was now 57,240, and at the end of the year the number would be 59,000. The readers within the library have increased with the enlargement of the building. In 1856 they numbered 23,769, while during eleven months of 1860 the number was 162,115. His Excellency, in reply to the address of the learned President, said he regarded the collection as the first step towards the establishment of a school of design, in which the future artificers and manufacturers of Victoria might be imbued with purity of taste and correct principles of beauty. "Its enjoyments, however," said his Excellency, in conclusion, "will extend to all classes and all ages, from the students in our schools or at our University, who may here realise the poetic fancies of classical literature, and gather illustrations of what they read in Hesiod or in Homer, in Virgil or in Ovid, to the accomplished citizen of the world, who will rejoice to be thus reminded in this distant realm, where he has perhaps come to spend the evening of his life, of those forms of beauty and masterpieces of art with which he was so familiar in younger days, amid the kindred climes of Greece or Italy."



PUBLIC LIBRARY AND MUSEUM OF ART, MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA.

*** The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, is Five Shillings for each Announcement.*

BIRTHS,

On the 16th inst., at Shrub's Hill, Sunningdale, the wife of J. R. Berry, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 16th inst., at 61, Grosvenor-street, the wife of Lt.-Colonel R. Bulli, of a son.

On the 4th inst., at the Fiscus of Athens, the lady of W. B. Neale, Esq., her Majesty's Consul for Continental Greece, of a son.

On the 21st of August, at St. George's, Bermuda, the wife of the Rev. J. Lumley Leach, of a son.

On the 15th inst., at the residence of her father, Peter Muir, Esq., 17, Porchfield-place, the wife of William Ireland Blackwood, Esq., of Southborough, Tunbridge Wells, of a daughter.

On the 13th inst., at Bexhill Hill, Upper Norwood, Mrs. Henry Sotheron, of a son.

On the 15th inst., at Ibiza, Ibiza (Spain), the wife of Alfred Rumbold, Esq., C.B., of a daughter.

At Sandringham, Norfolk, Lady Winnington, of a daughter, still-born.

DEATHS.

On the 16th inst., Grace, the beloved wife of J. Chamberlain, The Terrace, Peckham Rye, and Greenchurch-street, London.

On the 15th inst., at Brighton, at an advanced age, Miss Cuthie, of Bothell, Westmoath, Ireland, and of 2, Stirlingparade-terrace, London, relict of the late Gen. Cluthe, of Hyde Hall, Cheshire, and of Hyde Hall, Otago, State of New York, and Colonel Edmund Sandford, R.A., nephew of the Earl of Belvidere.

On the 2nd of August last, at Cabbera, Chile, of typhus fever, Emma, eldest daughter of S. H. Thomas, Esq., late of the Alms Department, Exchequer, in the fifteenth year of her age.

On the 16th inst, at Exeter, Hugh, Earl Fortescue, K.G., in his 75th year.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, Friday.—Fresh up to the morning's arrival the supply of English wheat was very moderate. In both red and white qualities a steady business was done, and late rates were supported. The supply of foreign wheat was by no means extensive, and the demand was restricted to the wants of millers, at quotations fully equal to those of previous market day. In flour, the supply of which was limited, there was a steady sale, at former rates. In barley, prices had an upward tendency. The malt trade was in a rather inactive state. Oats were in fair request, at full prices. Beans and peas sold to a fair extent, at former rates. In maize, the supply was only moderate, with both beans and peas we were scarcely required, and the quotations for them were nominal. Of flour were in steady request, and their value was well maintained.

Mark-lane, Monday.—Arrivals this week: barley, 270; malt, 130; oats, 3,040; flour, 1,810; beans, 1,010; peas, 1,000; linseed, 14,760; barley, 180; malt, 40,300; flour, 9,900 barrels.

English.—Wheat, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; barley, 3s. to 3s. 4d.; malt, 5s. to 6s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, 5s. 2d. to 6s.; rye, 3s. to 3s. 4d.; peas, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.; boilers, 3s. 8d. to 3s. 10d.; beans, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.; Lincoln and Essex, 3s. 8d. to 3s. 10d.; oats, 2s. to 2s. 6d.; Lincoln and Yorkshire, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 8d.; Chevalier, 2s. 8d. to 2s. 10d.; potato, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 8d.; linseed, 54s. to 56s.; Mediterranean, 52s. to 54s.; Trieste and Galz, black, 50s. to 52s.; Egyptian, 48s. to 50s.; white, 50s. to 52s.; Odessa, 48s. to 50s.; Baltic, 48s. to 50s.; hempseed, 34s. to 36s.; canary, 50s. to 52s.; coriander, 18s. to 20s.; brown mustard, 9s. to 10s.; country, 7s. to 8s.; white, 8s. to 9s.; tares, 40s. to 42s. per bushel.

Foreign.—Wheat, Dantzic and Konigsberg, 50s. to 52s.; Pomeranian and Rostock, 48s. to 50s.; Marianopoli, 46s. to 48s.; Polish Odessa, 46s. to 48s.; Taganrog, 46s. to 48s.; Petersburg, 46s. to 48s.; Riga, 46s. to 48s.; Archangel, 46s. to 48s.; Salonica, 42s. to 44s.; Fine Pomeranian and Rostock, 50s. to 52s.; Danish and Holstein, 48s. to 50s.; Marianopoli, 46s. to 48s.; Ghirka

FAMILY TICKETS to the WATERING-PLACES, and to SOUTH COAST, are now issued by LONDON, BRIGHTON, and SOUTH-COAST RAILWAY, to families of four persons and upwards. Tickets are issued from Victoria, London-bridge, and Pimlico Stations, and from Shoreham, Portsmouth, Ryde, and Wight, Worthing, Hastings, &c. for four ladies. For Eastbourne, St. Leonards, and Eastbourne, no separate adult persons. Tickets and full particulars can be obtained at the Victoria, London-bridge, and Pimlico Stations Stations, and at the Company's offices, 45, Regent-street, Piccadilly.

PARIS in TWELVE HOURS and a HALF, viâ Dieppe, by the new DAILY TIDAL SERVICE, with Special Express Trial Trains both on the English and French railways—Dep. from Victoria, 8.30 a.m.; Arr. Paris, 8.30 p.m. Two departures daily (except Sundays). For hours of departure from London and Paris, see the "Times" daily.

FAMILY TICKETS to HASTINGS, ST. LEONARDS, and EASTBOURNE, for six or more persons (including Children and Servants), are issued from Victoria, London-bridge, and Kensington Stations, at reduced Fares, by the BRIGHTON and SOUTH COAST LINE, on application at the Booking-offices of those Stations, or at the Company's Offices, 149, Buckingham-palace-road; 79, Cheapside; and 28, Leadenhall-street. Further terms and Tickets for Families of Four Persons and upwards, for Pleasure Parties, Schools, &c., may be had at the Company's Offices, 149, Buckingham-palace-road, and 28, Leadenhall-street.

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Chappell's Favourite Airs from "Dinorah" and "Le Prophète."
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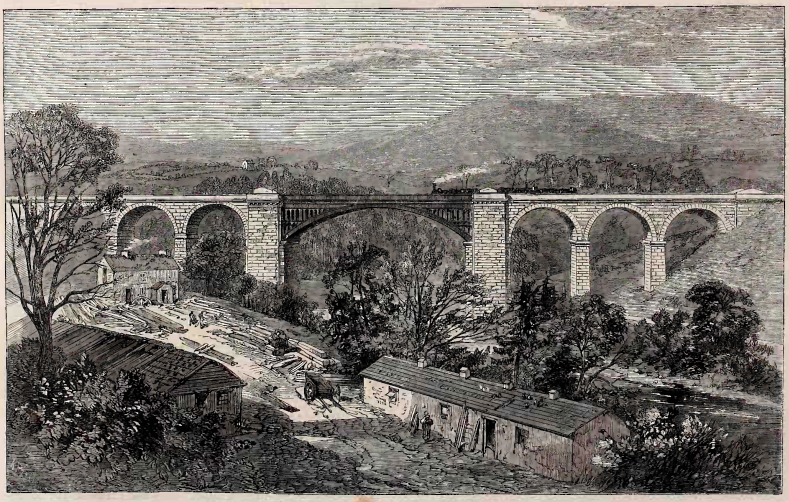
THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA: CONFEDERATES TRAPPING A BOAT'S CREW OF THE POTOMAC FLEET.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

A short time since the United States' sloop Resolute, while cruising along the Virginia shore of the Potomac, detached a boat to take possession of a scow that lay hard and fast in the mud, laden with barrels, supposed by the commander to contain powder for the use of the Disunionists. Just as the bowsman was preparing to hold on with the boathook a murderous fire was opened from behind the bushes on the bank, killing and wounding all but one at the first discharge. It was nothing more than a ruse to draw the Federalists on, and it succeeded too well. With great difficulty the boat was got out of range by those able to seize the oars, and shortly afterwards the Resolute came up and shelled the woods, but with what execution it is impossible to say.



VIADUCT ON THE LIME BRANCH OF THE LANCASTER AND CARLISLE RAILWAY.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

THE LIME VIADUCT.

THIS viaduct is situated at Waterside, on the Lune Valley branch of the Lancaster and Carlisle Railway, and the branch joins the railway at Low Gill station, runs thence by Sedbergh and Ricby Lonsdale, joining the Little North Western branch of the Midland Railway at Ingleton, thus forming a direct communication with the Yorkshire and east coast lines. The viaduct, from the design of Mr. I. L. Errington, C.E., consists of six stone arches, each 50 ft. span, the first one of 1805, span, the total length being 480ft. on a curve of half a mile radius; height from water 90ft. to level of rails. The iron arch has four wrought-iron spandrils of corrugated plate iron, which was constructed by Wm. Cudbard and Sons of Broadbum, and was tested by Mr. Charles Vignoles with six locomotive engines and tenders, weighing together 240 tons at a speed of twenty miles per hour, all the engines running in the same direction on one line of rails. Mr. Cudbard and Mr. Allen were the contractors for the railway, and the whole of the work was carried out under the superintendence of Donald Campbell, Esq., the resident engineer.

THE VICTORIA PACKET.

THIS new Rotterdam and Boulogne steamer, built by Samuda Brothers' engines by Penn and Son for the South-Eastern Railway Company, left London to take up her station on Saturday, the 7th inst., and made a most extraordinary voyage, which, probably, was rapidity has never been equalled. After leaving her moorings at Greenwich she passed Gravesend at 4.40 a.m.; Coal Hoisting Mark, 1 Nore Light, 5.37; West Goss Point, 5.53; Girdler Light, 6.15; Tongue Light, 6.32; North Foreland, 7.12; South Foreland, 8.41; Dover, 8.45; and arrived at Ruleston at 8.52; having thus performed the entire journey from Greenwich to Folkestone, a distance of 84 statute miles, in 3 hours 52 minutes, at an average rate of 21 miles per hour, the whole way. Making every allowance for tide, the actual speed throughout the whole of the distance was 19 miles per hour.

The dimensions of vessel and power of engines are as follow:—Length, 260ft.; breadth, 34ft.; depth, 12ft.; draught of water, 6ft.; tons (O.M.), 596; and engines, 250 horse power, nominal.

In the trial-trip in Long Reach with the Board of Trade the average of all the runs was 19.825 knots; results—6 runs with the tide, and blowing half a gale. On this occasion, when the wind slightly abated, the velocity attained on two runs equalled 20 knots.

On Tuesday the Victoria made her first voyage from Folkestone to Boulogne and back in the extraordinarily brief periods of one hour thirty-four minutes and one hour thirty-five minutes respectively, being at the rate of twenty miles an hour; although in the voyage over she encountered an adverse sea, and on the return voyage a strong north wind was dead ahead of her.

THE 1ST PUNJAUB VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

THIS corps was, as its motto (Patrias in Indis) denotes, the first volunteer rifle corps raised in India. It numbers, including affiliated corps, between four and five hundred men. They are armed with the Enfield and discipline, and reckon some excellent shots among their members, having at a rifle-match at Lahore, in 1860, beaten some of the picked men of her Majesty's 24th and 32nd Regiments of Foot. The corps is composed of the principal members of the Civil Service, with the Chief Commissioner, Sir John Lawrence, at their head, is more adapted for service and climate than for show, but is nevertheless very neat, consisting of a "shako" of dark-coloured cloth and patent leather, surmounted ornamented with braid of the same colour, with a helmet and turban to match. The men are armed with the short Enfield rifle and wear bayonets; they are also provided with the regula in their attendance at drills and target practices and as the regulations require assistant surgeons to the corps are appointed from distinguished themselves during the late mutiny, there is no doubt but that, if brought again into action, they will give a good account of the enemy.

The officers whose portraits are given in our Engraving on page 290 are as follow:—Proceeding from left to right, the first on the front rank is, first, E. A. Perkins, Esq., Assistant to Financial Commissioner; second, Lieutenant Colonel Edwardes, C.B., Chief Commissioner, Lahore, Captain; A. A. Roberts, Esq., C.B., Judicial Commissioner, Punjaub, Commandant; Major G. Sim, Consulting Engineer to the Punjaub Government, second in command. Immediately behind them are J. Hearne, Assistant to Chief Engineer, Rawlpin; and G. Leppers, Esq., Civil Commissioner, Lahore, Captain—the former looking over the shoulders of Messrs. Forsyth and R. Bosworth, and the latter over those of Messrs. Cooper and Thorne. Those standing at the back, beginning at the left-hand corner, are A. Higgins, Esq., Head Assistant to Chief Engineer, Captain; J. G. Jones, Esq., Assistant to Chief Engineer, Punjaub, Major; Lieutenant-Colonel G. F. A. Kelly, Principal Assistant, Deputy Auditor and Accountant-General, Adjutant; and J. Davies, Esq., Assistant to Chief Engineer, Umlap.

THE CASTLE OF DIEPPE.

THE seaport town of Dieppe is situated at the mouth of the Arques, in Upper Normandy. It has a population of 20,000 inhabitants, a fine entrance and autumn, and is at the present time crowded with visitors. Our Number for the 10th of August last contained a view of the harbour of Dieppe; and we now give a view of the interior of the Castle. It stands on the tall cliff at the west end of the town, and boasts a picturesque chapel, with its quaint old-fashioned bell-tower, its high bridge and drawbridge spanning a chasm which runs down to the sea. It was built in the fourteenth century, but is much modernised, and is used as a barrack. This castle contains historical associations of great interest. Within those walls Henri IV., retreating before the army of the Leaguers, found shelter and security. "Vive Dieppe," so he called them, who had been the first to acknowledge his right to the throne, before the battle of Arques. The devotion of the people from the attachment of its inhabitants, the fidelity of its garrison, and the advantages of an open communication by sea with England. While here he received from Queen Elizabeth a reinforcement of 1000 Scotch and 4000 English soldiers. In 1589 the famous Duc-de-Mayenne, supported by a powerful army, marched on the town of the Ponde, defying the Royal authority was compelled to take refuge in the castle; but, being closely besieged by the two armies of Mayenne and Anne of Austria, she with difficulty at length escaped home by night, and, making her way amidst storm and tempest, after numerous dangers and adventures, embarked for England. The castle in an English vessel dressed as a man, and at length succeeded in reaching England. The Duchess remained for a short time at the beach, nearly under the castle. There are (to "Murray" informs us) no less than seventeen batteries on the cliffs. Of these, 11 are erected at the seaside, from which ladies take in robes resembling those of men, and gentlemen in wide trousers, and thus bathe in public. There are also bathing-machines for the beach.

THE NEW RUSSIAN CHURCH IN PARIS.

THE first notice of erecting this beautiful Oriental monument was broached by the Archpriest Wassiliff, the Chaplain of the Church of the Russian Embassy at Paris. Since the year 1820 the Embassy possessed a chapel in the Rue de Lauriston, but the progression of the Russian colony was by no means in harmony with the majesty of the Greek worship nor with the importance which the Russian empire at present occupies amongst the great Powers of Europe. Moreover, the augmentation in the number of devout Russians and other members of the Greek Catholic Church resident in Paris rendered it necessary to increase in the accommodation for the public performance of their religious duties. Actuated by these considerations, M. A. Wassiliff addressed the idea of organising a subscription to raise the sum necessary for the realisation of his project. After two fruitless demands for the requisite authorisation from his Government, he at length succeeded in obtaining it towards the end of 1856. Alexander II. (in whose honour the church has been dedicated to St. Alexander), the patron saint of the present Emperor of all the Russias), on giving his consent to M. Wassiliff's proposition, contributed £8000 from his private purse towards the expenses of the sacred edifice. The Russian Synod granted a similar sum, and the collections of the archiepiscopal Almoner from the wealthy members of the Greek Church promise to supply the remainder of the sum required, upwards of £32,000, of which £28,000 has been spent in the construction of the church, £12,000 in the purchase of the ground, and £4000 in the payment of two habitations intended for the members of the clergy attached to St. Alexander. The plan of the edifice was drawn up by M. Kozmine, professor of architecture at the Academy of Fine Arts at St. Petersburg; and its execution was confided to M. Strohm, member of the same academy.

St. Alexander has been built in the quarter of the Faubourg St. Honoré, on a fine piece of ground in the Rue de la Croix, situated between the Arc de Triomphe and the Park of Monceaux. The style of architecture of the new Russian church is that known as the Byzantine-Muscovite—that is, the style possessing most of the forms and of the ornamentation which, during the middle ages, characterised the edifices of the Christian worship. It is in the shape of a Greek cross—that is to say, a cross with four equal branches. The entire is dominated by a large pyramidal gilt cupola, surmounted by a small gilt dome and a bright cross. On each of the principal angles of the monument there is a small cupola similar to that which covers the body. The Christian sentiment attached to these five cupolas is that they symbolise Jesus Christ supported by the four Evangelists who recorded in their sacred words and actions of their Divine Master. The rich gilding of these cupolas, their brilliancy, their elegant workmanship, and their peculiar Oriental aspect, combine to render St. Alexander one of the most remarkable exteriors in the French capital, so rich already in buildings of the Greek, Gothic, and medieval style of architecture.

The interior of the church is divided into four compartments (the nearest to the nave, the sanctuary, and the space set apart for the faithful), grouped around the common centre, above which rises the grand cupola, supported by four columns. Immediately under the cupola a cornice runs entirely round the room giving the details, are of the richest and yet most harmonious description, the designs of the ornamental painting having been executed by M. Solomon, a pupil of M. Constantin Gay, the model of Byzantine churches and the principal object of the studies of Oriental artists. The walls, the ceiling, the pillars, and the arches of the ordinary rich ornamentation of Eastern churches, St. Alexander shows in which the whole interior is covered with paintings in oil of the saints, and a number of subjects taken from the Old and New Testaments. Some of the frescoes have been executed by the Archimandrite Wassiliff, who is also the author of those in the cupola chapel of Pine Arts at St. Petersburg. Those representing the Virgin and the Apostles are the work of M. Bolotoff, a pupil of Ingres. Taken altogether, the impression produced on entering this sacred edifice is most imposing, and well calculated to call forth those religious feelings which in other historical decoration is intended to convey.

The Church of St. Alexander was consecrated with great pomp on Wednesday, the 4th inst., by the Archbishop Isidore, Exarch of the Metropolitan of St. Petersburg, the first Oriental Bishop who has consecrated a church in Paris. The Archbishop Isidore, on his arrival, was full. By far the greater number of the persons invited were Russians, and, as a matter of course, the Russian Embassy was *en grand costume* on the occasion. Many Russian ladies possess of distinction at the ceremony, amongst others Marshal Vaillant and the Duchess of Malakoff, the Baron Haussmann, the Prefect of the Seine, Monsignor Lacroix, who accompanied by all the Oriental Archbishops and Bishops at present in Paris, officiated at the consecration of the church; which terminated, wax tapers were distributed to all present, and the procession, headed by the Bishop, with the cross and banners, proceeded round the church, the doors of which were closed, and immediately afterwards Divine service was celebrated therein for the first time.

Our Illustration of St. Alexander is from the pencil of M. Thorigny, who has very cleverly reproduced the effect of the sunset on the Russian church in Paris. It is, of itself occupies a space 92ft. square, the extreme elevation to the top of the cross being 157ft.

THE MANUFACTURE OF THE ENFIELD RIFLE.

THE national importance which invests the subject of rifled firearms, and the prominent manner in which it has lately been brought before the attention of the public, by the decision of the Government of her Majesty's forces with this description of weapon, and still more recently, and to general observers more fauiliarly by the volunteer movement, induce us to devote the following pages to a brief but, we hope, from the more important processes in the manufacture of the Enfield rifle. These will be illustrated by one of our present Engravings.

The small-arms factory was established by Government at Enfield Lock in 1848, and was at first used for the production of the ordinary musket, the new pattern of Brown Bess.

In 1854, when the experience gained in connection with the Russian war first taught us the necessity for a rifle musket, it was found that the establishment formed a convenient nucleus for the erection of works on which the Government could rely for the supply of weapons which might be fabricated. These improvements have since become a really magnificent series of buildings, and the efforts of those engaged at the institution have resulted in the production of the new rifle, the Enfield rifle," pattern 1853, which, whatever may be the comparative merits of the rifle which the volunteer public service has been ordered, is acknowledged on all hands to be a most efficient and deadly instrument of war, and the accuracy of which has been proved by innumerable returns of rifle-shooting matches all over the kingdom bear ample testimony.

The principle of rifling is now so generally understood, and the individual weapon itself is so well known, that any description of it would be unnecessary. We may, however, say that it is the invention of the Minié rifle, altered and improved for military purposes. We will now proceed to give our readers some idea of the mode in which the musket is followed in Enfield. The buildings that constitute the factory are situated on the banks of the River Lea, the site being undoubtedly chosen on account of the facility which it affords for the use of the means of transport which the navigable portion of that river presents. These consist principally of barges, some of which are of considerable burden, never might appear in themselves to be of any importance, and in which most of the actual manufacture is carried on (the different processes succeeding in all to no less than 50), office-rent which is the management, storerooms and houses, rolling-mills, foundry, engine-houses, provingroom, &c.; and, in addition to the premises in the occupation of Government, a number of houses belonging to Government, in the occupation of the principal officers connected with the factory, the inspector, proving clerk, and a schoolhouse for the children of these of the hands that live near. Of the immense extent occupied by all these one View of the Enfield factory, which appears on page 305, will convey a better idea than any description we can give. The buildings that constitute the factory are situated on the banks of the River Lea, the site being undoubtedly chosen on account of the facility which it affords for the use of the means of transport which the navigable portion of that river presents. These consist principally of barges, some of which are of considerable burden, never might appear in themselves to be of any importance, and in which most of the actual manufacture is carried on (the different processes succeeding in all to no less than 50), office-rent which is the management, storerooms and houses, rolling-mills, foundry, engine-houses, proving-room

ART IN HOLLAND AND BELGIUM.

(From our own Correspondent.)

BRUSSELS, Sept. 10.

In bringing to a close my brief artistic tour, I must beg permission to reflect upon you a communication of a somewhat loose and miscellaneous character, containing the result of various observations, some of them made under hurry in the course of travel.

There are four pictures in Holland which no art-pilgrim may pass by without paying them his debt of homage and admiration—viz., at Amsterdam, the "Banquet of the Civic Guard," in commemoration of the signing of the Treaty of Westphalia, by Van der Helst, and "The Night Guard," by Rembrandt; and at the Hague, Paul Potter's celebrated "Young Bull," and Rembrandt's "Lesson in Anatomy." The first and third are the undisputed chefs-d'œuvre of their class in the two most important pictures in Europe. It is nearly a quarter of a century since I first saw them, and then they were as fresh, as lifelike, since I first saw them, and then they were as fresh, as lifelike, as full-toned, and clear in colour as they were then—ay, as they were on the very day they were painted. In point of preservation they are on the very day they were painted. In point of preservation they are the two most wonderful works the technical mysteries involved in their production, they would be worth a pilgrimage from the whole body of artists of every land, for whom they are canvases of inexhaustible resource the permanence of their colours. Then, again, in the manipulation particularly, the certain treatment and the realisation of the subject-matter, they are absolutely safe, both, yet never to the extent of rule, have perfect, each on technical grounds, as of making one existing especial remark on technical grounds, as of making one case of objects one portion of the whole—objects of still-life, for instance, more conspicuous than the rest! In Potter's Bull the brushing of the hair has the perfect truth and accuracy of sculpture; but they do not take the lead of the smoother portions of the hide; and the dark leaves growing at the animal's feet, though crisp and juicy, as though they had been but just transplanted from the meadow in which they grew, do not throw into disparaging comparison the life of the honest herbage, or the bull's own glossy hide, scape in the distance. Such was this great master's art of doing all to perfection, but retaining all in "keeping." Rembrandt's "Lesson in Anatomy" is at first blush a painful subject, but it grows upon you as you consider its marvellous reality, and the degree of intellectual as you consider its marvellous reality, and the degree of intellectual character from it the same. The same master's "Night Guard Scene," though it has been disparaged by some critics, is, after all, a grand effort in colour and general effect, which in later researches I seldom been surpassed. I would gladly indulge in a few remarks about other chefs-d'œuvre of colour and manipulation amongst the relics of the old worthies at the Hague and Amsterdam, but must content myself with a passing ejaculation of admiration at "The Descent from the Cross, by Rembrandt;" the large Italian landscape with animals and figures, by Berchem; the Boy Blowing Bubbles, by F. van Mieris; the Young Mother Lice, and the Family of the Painter, by Jan Steen; and one or two of others by Ostade, Teniers, Terburg, &c., in the former; and the Allegories of the Shepherds, by George de Cuyper, the Fire of St. Nicholas, by Jan Steen; the Every Man to his Fancy (with boy's mouth wonderously slobbered with yolks of egg), by Schalken; Fatemal Council, by Terburg; the Evening School, and marvellous effect of candlelight and chiaroscuro), by Gerard Dow; the Avenue of Ashtrees (forming in itself in a glory of perfectly illusive sunlight), by Hondhrst; and the "Receive," by N. Maes.

The Van der Hoop Museum—containing the small collection of pictures presented by that gentleman to the city, the proceeds of the small charge of admission being appropriated to the relief of the poor—is worth a visit, if but for the grand Italian landscape by the Both, the charming watermill swelling in trees, and another landscape by Molkeiner, in Teniers, in his very peculiar style; by de Hoogh; a glorious old woman, spinning, by N. Maes; and the Fete Champêtre, by Teniers. It also contains forty specimens of modern Dutch art, amongst which are two fine illustrations of local history, by J. S. Dodge—Kenau Hasibar on the ramparts of Haarlem, and Van Speijk, the hero of the time, at the moment of blowing up his ship.

At Amsterdam there is a society called "Arti et Amicitiæ," which comprises all the artists and connoisseurs of the city, and whose exhibitions have been considered the hand-maidens of art. Visitors being once introduced here will find themselves at once on equality of all that is there, however, receive additions from time to time, which later in the season will give it one of more importance. There is some character in Abele's Sabbath morning, representing a whole family party going to church; and something pretty in A. F. Lamme's little picture of a girl peeping into a birdcage; and a great deal of truth and careful painting in J. Tasman's old gardener trimming a flower growing in a pot; but these are all that I remember out of a very large miscellaneous collection.

The leading men of the day are this year exhibiting at Antwerp, where Ten Kate takes the lead with five subject-pictures, the most striking of which are an "Episode of the Persecution of the Jews in the Middle Ages" and "Isaac Van Ostade in his Studio, with his Models." Spool, of Rotterdam, and Scholten, of Amsterdam, make a fair figure in history—"Charles IX. of France before his Mother, Catherine de Medicis, to the Massacre of the Huguenots," and the "Lady Jane Grey on the Morning of her Execution," both the latter being works of considerable merit. Burgers, of Amsterdam, and F. Leys, of Munich, are amongst the most successful painters of genre, of the Hague, are amongst the most successful painters of domestic life and other genre subjects. Many pictures of marine and other landscapes, chiefly local, are too numerous to mention.

A small collection of modern pictures, chiefly French, is to be seen at the pavilion in the little park at Haarlem, where they were removed from the Hague on the dispersion of Baron Nagel's collection. Countess Duchâtel's picture of the Battle of Waterloo, at the moment when the Duke of Orange received his wound, is the most conspicuous object in the collection, measuring full eight and 27ft. wide, and entirely filling one wall of the centre room. It is also a very able and effective performance, and, upon the whole, a good picture on this once-popular national subject that I have ever met with. By C. Kruseman is another conspicuous picture, "The Marriage of the Prince of Orange at Berlin, at the moment when his Royal Highness' horse was wounded" (1853), which is not so effective as the last. This picture has also the "Embankment of Antwerp," a large composition, supposed after the accepted models of renaissance art, but is wanting in true structural character. "The Good Samaritan," by Gallait, representing the moment when he is putting the wounded man on his horse, is a work of no mean pretensions. Navez was an historical painter of estimable capability and learning, but a little French in style. His picture of "Elisha remonstrating the Son of the Shunamite" is a considerable composition, and displays much power of design. In the boy is very successfully realised. Paulinck's "Toilette of Psyche" is a showy affair, in the cold, chaste style of Paris rather than of the latter end of the last century. Amongst the landscapes, those of Van Stolk are warm and Cuyp-like. The sea-pieces of J. H. Koekkoek are somewhat in the style of Backhuysen, but the water dark and leaden. P. G. Van Os paints landscapes with cattle somewhat in the manner of Berghem, but hard and artificial in treatment. In fact, everywhere we see more or less suggestions of the achievements of the older worthies. Of Alma-Tadema, sã, to J. Kobell must be examined for merit in animal painting as represented in this room. We have two examples of his talent—"A Herd of Oxen," full of life and variety of character, in an admirable landscape, and two cows reposing in a rich pasture land, with dock leaves, and a distant landscape, in the Potter, finely handled with a rich impasto. G. J. J. Van Os is natural and easy in a wooded landscape, with distance seen through trees (the animals by P. G. Van Os), and appears to excel in flowers, dead faces, and still-life.

The Museum at Brussels, though not enjoying a very high renown amongst the public galleries of Europe, should not be passed by unviewed. In German, Dutch, and Flemish schools it has a very fair collection. Its German portrait-remarkable specimens by Mabuse, Hemskirk, Gaspar de Crayer, Rubens, Jordaens, amongst the older masters; and a very full representation of those of later date, particularly those during the last century, and including the prize works since 1811. The latter comprising such names as Van Bree, Lens, Leys, Van Eyckon, Van Lerius, Verschuren, De Keyser, Alex. Thomas, Hamman, &c., in history; and Verboeckhoven, Ommeganck, Robbe, and others in landscape, De Brackeleer, in domestic subjects, &c., will justly excite admiration and give rise to a high opinion of the position of art in the country.

The gallery of M. Wiertz, in the forbourg near the station of the Luxembourg Railway, should also be visited, if only to give an idea how far enthusiasm in art and self-contained genius may carry a man. In this vast edifice we behold the extraordinary gigantic productions upon all sorts of subjects—some historical, some poetic, some philosophic—in the latter of which the artist's visionary temperament reveals in the wildest feats the most nightmare-oppressed brain could imagine, yet all displaying great power, both in drawing and colouring. The latter picture, some forty feet high and long, is called "The Last Judgment" contains some passages marvellously original and suggestive. The struggle for the dead body of Patroclus is really hard to recognise a masterly work—figures much more than life size. But what are we to think of "A Giant of the Future," by-and-by, in the opinion of the artist? Some feet high, with beauty hairs, as big as quills, on his legs, stooping down to pick up the little folk around him, for the purpose of devouring them? There are four other pictures of that three minutes' time, elapse on the guillotine—before, during, and after an execution—every incident being realised in extraordinary force! Or the little forbidden paper-boats, on locking through one of which we see a woman staring in delight, with her nearly bare head child in her lap; or, reversing the picture, we find our face reflected in a mirror, with a comical cap on our head? Go and see the *Manie Wiertz*, gentle reader, and come away puzzled as to the exact artistic pretensions and the exact mental condition of the presiding genius.

TESTIMONIAL TO GARIBALDI

A SHORT time ago our columns contained an account of the presentation to Garibaldi of a sword subscribed for by our Australian brethren. The testimonial which we herewith engrave has been presented to the General by a number of his admirers in the island of

TESTIMONIAL TO GARIBALDI FROM RESIDENTS IN JAMAICA.

Jamaica. It consists of a monumental Corinthian column and pedestal, 8 feet high, of Jamaica limestone, supported on a square plinth at the corners of the pedestal; the column is surmounted with a very carefully-executed figure of the patriot, who is represented in the act of drawing his sword and surrounded by a group of cannon, the national flag of Italy, unfurled, being fixed in a pile of cannon balls at the base of the pedestal. The inscription—"Presented to the illustrious General Garibaldi by a number of his admirers in the island of Jamaica in testimony of their veneration for his character as a single-minded patriot as the deliverer of a large portion of his countrymen from the yoke of a cruel tyranny, and as the champion of liberty in Europe"—is engraved on a tablet on Garibaldi's Vivas Hbalia!" The testimonial was designed by G. Arnaldelli, Esq., of Kingston, Jamaica, and executed by Messrs. Smith and Nicholson, of London.

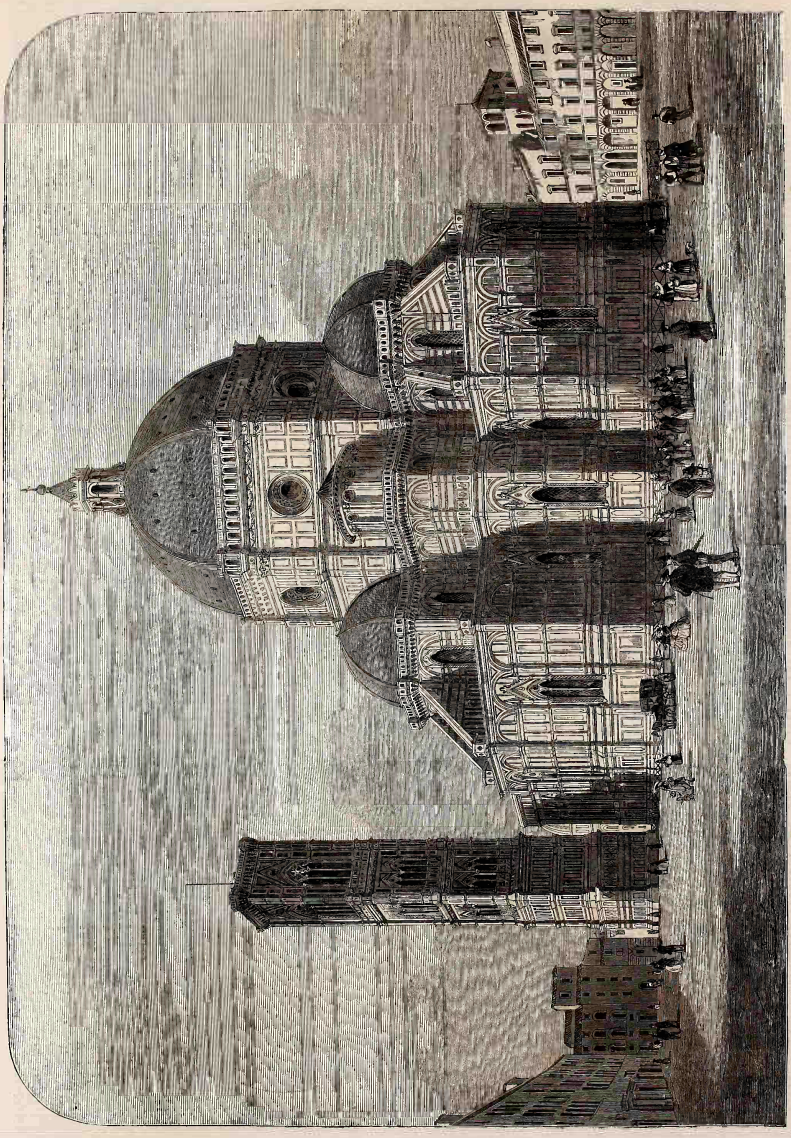
The marriage of General Türr with Mlle. Adeline Bonaparte Wyse was celebrated on Tuesday last at Rome.

An Archimandrite has been hitherto at the head of the Ecclesiastical Mission at Pekin, but it is now decided that a Bishop shall be sent out. The Archimandrite, in the case of a Bishop not being sent, will be appointed a long time in the Chinese capital, is selected for the dignity of being the first Russian Bishop in China.

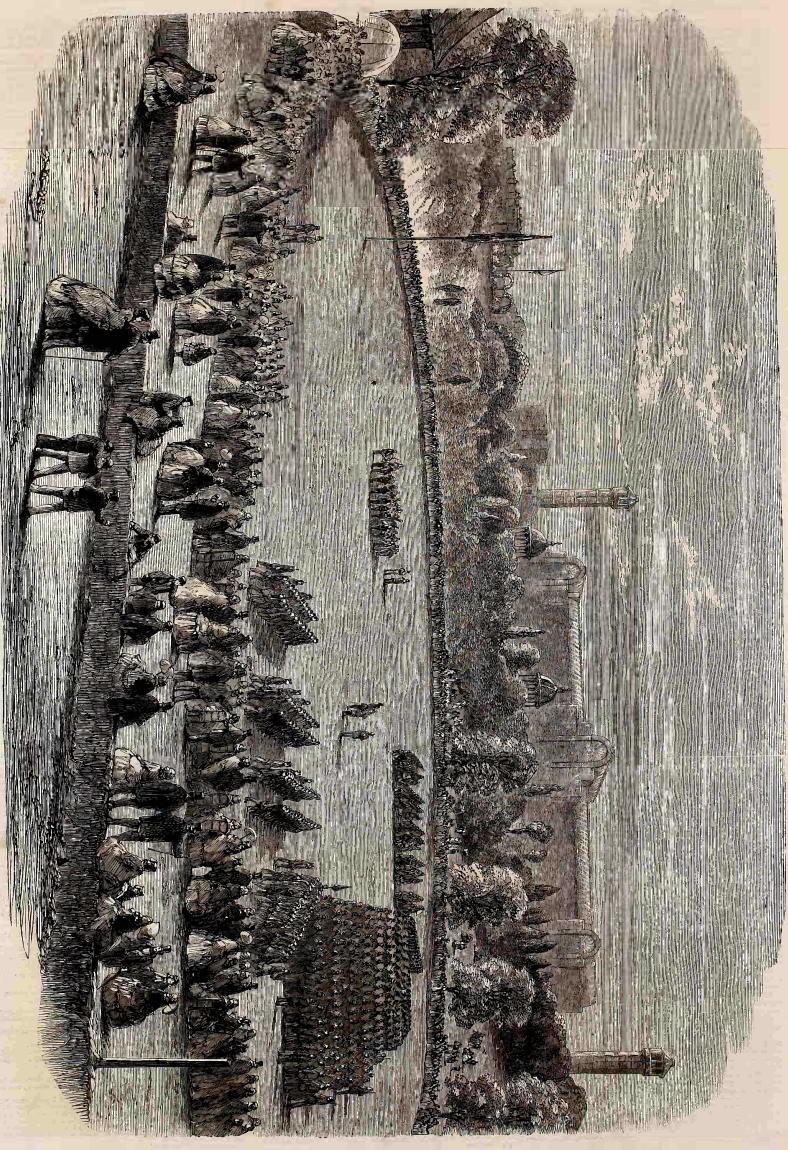
SIAMESE NOBLES ON THEIR TRAVELS.—The Kalahome, or Prime Minister, with his colleague, the Prince Krom Luang, arrived in Paris on the 13th inst. for Singapore, where they arrived on the 29th. The visit was not of an official character, but still it was intended to be made interesting by including a number of Siamese notabilities and several ladies, and the Singapore papers inform us that the Siamese visitors will be received by the Governor, and that the ladies have been gratifying their taste for millinery. The second and third sons of the King, the Prince Krom Luang Wongsa Dhiraj Sanit, are also among the party.

London and China Telegraph.

TITHES LEVIED ON THIEVES.—The arrest of a numerous band of thieves in Paris has led to the discovery of a new category of male tenants, who contrive to find a free and easy life by keeping a kind of black factory, who contrive to find a free and easy life by keeping a kind of black factory, who contrive to find a free and easy life by keeping a kind of black factory



SANTA MARIA DEL FIORE, THE CATHEDRAL OF FLORENCE.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



REVIEW AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE OF CADETS ATTACHED TO METROPOLITAN AND SURREY VOLUNTEER CORPS.—SEE PAGE 312.

Relics of the Past.

THE VEHME-GERICHTE, OR SECRET TRIBUNALS OF WESTPHALIA.

(Concluded from page 292.)

HAVING prepared the way, in some measure, by the foregoing Sketch of the "Free Field Court of Gerfuy," we shall proceed to give a brief account of the origin, constitution, and course of procedure of the far more important and more celebrated institutions, the Vehme-gerichte of Westphalia. Partly from the absence and party from the ambiguity of records, the history of these powerful tribunals is unfortunately involved in great obscurity and perplexity. The earliest document which contains an express and undoubted reference to the Vehme-gericht is an instrument by which Engelbert, Count of the Mark, liberates one Gerrin, of Kinkenrode, from the feudal obligations of his inheritance of Broke, and it is declared to have been executed at Berke, the court being presided over by Berthold, Lord of Hoven. It is worthy of remark that is the indicted in the secrets of the Westphalian tribunals—being precisely the document is dated in the year 1387, and the interval of the date of 1280 the Vehmenotes are again mentioned as witnesses.

ORIGIN OF THE VEHME-GERICHTE.

The introduction of these tribunals into Westphalia took place, it is supposed, early in the century to which the document just alluded to belonged, but their institution must be looked for at a far earlier period. By some authorities it is carried back to the time of Charlemagne. Others ascribe their origin to the latter half of the eleventh century, regarding them as an invention of the Westphalian clergy, put forward the object of the Popes in their attempt to exercise dominion over all Christian Princes. Others, again, attribute the institution to Hatto, Archbishop of Cologne, who modelled these courts, so say the advocates of this theory, upon the system of the Inquisition then recently established. Among the authorities who refer the origin of the Vehme-gerichte to Charlemagne are Henry of Herxorden, a Dominican, who wrote against them in the time of the Emperor Sigismund; and about the middle of the fourteenth century, and Nicolas Sylvius (afterwards Pope Pius II.), who lived in a century later. Their testimony we are bound to add the earlier traditions of Westphalia, all of which point to Charlemagne as the founder of these tribunals. Wigand contends that these traditions are entitled to no respect, on the ground that "there are every here and there yet shown in the open fields some grey and mossy stone where such courts have met and held."

However plausible and interesting to the suggestions these hypothèses may be, there is nothing whatever to justify the assumption that, even in contemporary chronicles which affords them confirmation. Eginhard, the secretary and biographer of Charlemagne, makes no allusion to such courts in the fragments of annals which he has left behind him. The twelfth century are equally silent upon the subject. After all, the latest theory, that advocated by Francis Ludwig Arnd, and which the germ may be found in Wigand, is probably the true solution of the mystery. According to this writer, "The Vehme-Tribunals can only be considered as the original jurisdictions of the old Saxons which survived the subjugation of their country. The singular and mystic forms of action, the system of the concealed judgments, the watch-signs and symbols of recognition, may probably be ascribed to the period when the whole system was united in the hands of the Duties of Vengeance, and when the sentence was promulgated by the denouncers, assembled, like the Aci of old, before the altars of Thor or Wodin."

CONSTITUTION OF THE VEHME-GERICHTE.

The ancient Duchy of Westphalia, which comprised within its limits all the country between the Rhine and the Weser,* was formerly divided into districts called "Freygrafschaften," or free counties, each usually named one, and sometimes many, of the Vehme Courts, whose boundaries were carefully defined. Each district had its "Stuhlherr," or original lord, whose right was of an hereditary kind, who, if he did not choose to preside himself, might appoint a Count or "Freygraf" to supply his place. The person who was thus presented the Count for investiture he was compelled to swear that the nominee was truly and honestly, both by father and mother, born of the red earth, by the law of rood and string, and by the law which judges crime he had committed; and that he believed him perfectly well qualified to sit upon the "Red-earth-seat." The court itself was composed of the "Freyschoppen—ie., Scabini or Echevins, who were nominated by the Graf, and by him divided into two classes, the "Wissende" or "Enlightened," and the "Wissende" or "Wissend." The former were those who had not yet been admitted to a knowledge of the secrets of the fraternity; the "Wissende," or knowing, were the initiated, who had taken the solemn bond of secrecy, had been taught all the mysteries of the tribunal. The initiation of the first was very ceremonial and important. Before the assembled tribunal, the candidate was conducted before the assembled court, and was there interrogated respecting his qualifications. He was required to give assurance he had risen to knee down, and, placing his forefinger and thumb on a naked sword and a halter, to swear that he would conceal the secrets of the Holy Vehme from wife and child, from father and mother—from sister and brother—from fire and water from all upon which the sun shone or upon which it did not shine—from every being between earth and heaven. He had further to swear that he would "say forth" to the tribunal every crime and offence which came within the knowledge of the Knowing—whether he knew it to be true or had heard it from trustworthy report, and that he would not forbear to relate for love or liking, for fear or favour, not for silver, nor for precious stones. When this oath had been imposed upon him, and he had gone through all the formalities required by the occasion, the applicant was intrusted with the secrets of the dread tribunal. He received the password and the secret grip or sign by which the initiated made themselves known to each other, and he was then warned of the terrible punishment which awaited a member of the society who violated his oath or betrayed the secrets of the Holy Vehme. He would be seized by the Minister of Vengeance, his eyes blindfolded, his hands tied behind, he would be thrown down on the ground, his tongue would be torn out through the back of his neck, and he would then be hung seven feet higher than any other criminal.

Finally, in the name of the new member was inserted in the register, and henceforward he participated in the duties, the power, and the immunities of the mysterious and lofty body to which he belonged.

In addition to the Freigraf and the Schöppens or Echevins, there were necessary for the holding of a Vehmic Court, the services of "Frohnboten," or sergeants, and a clerk to enter the decisions in the blood-book (*liber sanguinis*). It was required that the sergeants or messengers should be freemen of the county, and that the qualifications of the ordinary "Schöppen." The supreme government of the Vehmic Tribunals was invested in a general chapter composed of the Freygraves and all the other initiated members of every degree; and, although perhaps originally organized in dependence upon Royal authority, the Vehme-gerichte regarded the Emperor as their head and submitted his right to modify and control their constitution and decisions.

Before this general chapter all members were accountable for their acts. Hence it is that the Freygraves reported the proceedings within their districts during the past year. Unworthy members were expelled or sustained a severer punishment. Statutes were here enacted for the better regulation of the society; new and important cases which called for a remedy was not provided by existing laws received their determination in the Supreme Parliament.

At the Echevins were of two classes, uninitiated and initiated, so the Vehmic Courts were of a threefold character: the ordinary court, which was an open Court or Fehmeuce, to which every freeman had access; the "Heimliche Acht" was the far-famed secret tribunal, at which no one but the initiated dared venture to appear.

The former court was held three times in each year. It was announced a fortnight before by the messengers and every householder of the county, whether free or servile, was bound under a penalty to appear at it, and declare on oath what crime he knew to have been committed in his neighbourhood. But the Secret Court, though assembled in broad daylight, under the oak or under the lime tree, took every precaution to prevent the disclosure of its proceedings. Hence the fearful oath administered to the initiated; and if any stranger was discovered in the court the unfortunate intruder instantly forfeited his life.

MODE OF PROCEDURE OF THE VEHMIC COURTS.

The "Offenbare Ding," or open court, exercised, as we have seen, a merely civil jurisdiction, and the proceedings in these cases were not very dissimilar to those of the ordinary courts of justice in Germany and England during the Middle Ages. It is from the Secret Vehmic Court which has obtained for the Vehmic Tribunals their tremendous celebrity, and it is this with which we are more particularly interested. The criminal jurisdiction of the Vehme was as extensive as it was powerful. Heresy may rank as a protection against its reckless authority; and it was only in the case of heresy that it manifested intrusion. The Vehme-gerichte took cognisance of all offences against the Christian faith, of all breaches of the peace, of all misdemeanours against magic, witchcraft, and poison; and they sometimes designated their jurisdiction as comprehending every offence against the honour of God and the welfare of man. Secrecy and the "Heimliche Acht" were of action—that when the criminal was taken in the fact, the inquisitorial; and the ordinary process. The Vehmic Tribunals, it appears, did not make constant circuits by night and by day, could apprehend a thief or murderer, or any other malefactor. If any other tribunal claimed the cognisance of the "malefactor," or in the very act, or if his own mouth confessed the crime, they hung him upon the next tree. These proofs of guilt were called the Haleende Hand (strong hand), the Blickende Schein (flashing appearance), and the Gichtige Mund (faltering mouth). But even under these circumstances, in order that execution might be legal, it was necessary in the first place that the suspected should be taken and executed summarily; for if he escaped and was caught again, he could not be put to death in the form, but must be proceeded against before the court with all the customary formalities. In the second place, it was required that three Echevins at least should be present at the capture to seize, to accuse, and to execute the criminal.

When a criminal was accused secretly before the tribunal, or the crime in an individual was vehemently suspected, or when the nature of the offence was such that its proof could only rest upon opinion and belief, the Vehmic Tribunals proceeded by the inquisitorial process. Fame was denounced by one of the initiated, and, if the court upon the information thought fit, it ordered the accused to be summoned. If he fled of his guilt, he was said to be "verfämbt," his life was forfeited, and every one was free to take it without incurring the guilt of murder, executed him without mercy or delay. The halter employed on these occasions was a withy, and when the malefactor resisted the Rehevins were allowed to slay him. If he came and stood his trial, and if the intimate that he had not been slain by robbers, but had been executed by the Vehmic Court. If he was found to have committed perjury, or entertained a person "verfämbt;" any offender who had escaped from the Echevins; or any party who after being summoned, pursued to no appear, he was declared "Wretch or Evildoer," and punished in the same doom. The "Wissend," or initiated, however, was in no respect bound by the oath of secrecy when any matter was brought before him that revealed the secrets of the court. He was presumed to be a true knight, and was accepted as compurgator. Any one who impeached or ill reputa which was fatal to the unwitnessed might be entirely refuted by the compurgatory oath of the Freyschöppen.

The ordinary process. Any one might be summoned to the accused to appear before the court to answer the charges of the appellant, and by the production of the necessary witnesses clear himself from the charge. The summonses was at the expense of the accuser, and was served by the Vehmic messengers. Three of these days of rest Echevins. The summonses varied according to whether the impeached was a Freigraf, a Freyschöppen, or one of the ignorant and uninitiated. For a Freigraf the summons was regularly issued by the whole tribunal either serve the accused personally or leave the citation at the place of his abode. If he failed to appear at the first court, he was summoned the charge within a given time, he was again summoned by four persons, and if he still failed to appear, he was summoned by six, and last time by six Echevins and a Count. But this respect was only shown to the ordained. To ordinary persons the summons was served at the door of the house, and was delivered by the Vehmic Sergeants. If the accused was a vagabond, with no fixed abode, the practice was to send out a party of the Vehmic Court to take him alive or dead wherever he might be found.

In default of appearance, and when the arraigned was in consequence of his contumacy declared "Wretch or Evildoer," the tribunal "*verpfändete* him, and proceed against him as is right. It stake him from his property, and declared him an outlaw, and his person forfeited to outlaw, and his person forfeited to outlaw, and his person forfeited to

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. H., WEST PARK, F. T. B., Caledonia, and others.—It will be seen by the detail that the author of Problem No. 915, and the examiners also, have confirmed the fact that it can be solved in one move less than the prescribed number by playing 1. *B to K 2nd* instead of 1. B to K 4th.

J. C. M., Dublin.—Your duet contest too late. Communications of the kind intended for Chess Column should be addressed to the Editor, 198, Strand.

A Reader.—It is perfectly correct.

C. F. Chichester.—We do not recognise the numbers of which most every Monday and Friday evenings at six o'clock in the Commercial Buildings, is to be solved by the Chichester Chess Club.

C. W., of Sunbury.—We are obliged by the offer and shall be glad to see them, although we apprehend they must have been printed in the machine issued by the Canterbury Committee.

W. W., Sheffield.—If we print games, they are published gratuitously. We shall endeavour to find room for them ere long.

Solutions of Problem No. 913, by Mr. Pauline, Mr. Bowyer, Mr. Bell, Mr. Hall, Mr. Hodgson, Mr. Hyde, Mr. Hall, Mr. Hodgson, Mr. Hyde, Mr. Hall, Mr. Hodgson, Mr. Hyde

MOVABLE GASLIGHT APPARATUS.

It has for a long time been the custom, not to say the rule, in Paris, for tobacconists and many other public establishments to keep a light constantly burning, *pro bono publico*, and applicable to a variety of purposes, more especially to their lighting. The habit has become so general that no dealer in nicotine, when fortunate enough to obtain a Government permission to start in the trade, would think his establishment complete without some species of light ever available to the public, whether purchasers or not. Great complaints having been made of the dirty state and odour of the little oil-cups and other unsightly endearments *adory tiaxcem*, an ingenious contrivance, of very wide application, has just been adopted by the Parisian *marchands de tabac* and others, which has given equal satisfaction to themselves and to their customers, or to gratuitous patrons.

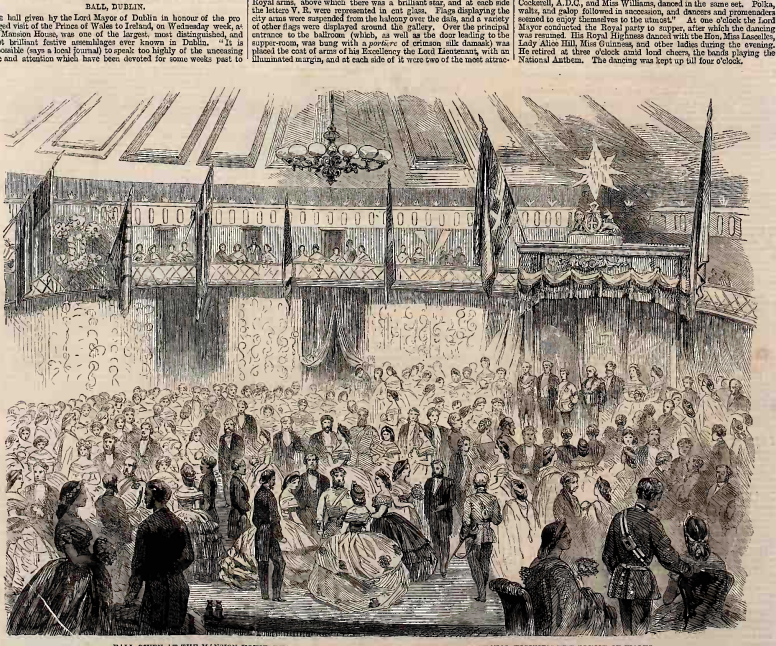
This small apparatus, of which we give an illustration from a well-known bureau on the Boulevards, was especially destined to the use of smokers in places of public resort, but may be rendered serviceable also in private houses, taverns, counting-houses, &c., or in any quarter where an occasional or movable light is required, the flame only emerging when the handle is removed from its place of repose. When at rest, as shown in our Engraving also, the flame is not at all visible, the orifice from which the gas escapes being closed, with the exception of one-twentieth part, just sufficient to keep a light constantly burning. The arrangements for the adaptation of these lights may be very elegant: we have seen some of the handles in fancy glass and amber, with gilt flexible tubing, gracefully disposed.

The adoption of this apparatus will lead to the suppression of paper lights and lucifers, oil-lamps, &c., the causes of many fires, dirt, and bad smells. In an economical point of view the saving is great, on account of the very trifling proportion of gas consumed wastefully. Owing to the improvements brought to bear on the new system of portable gaslights, they cannot get out of order, and are inextinguishable, thus presenting every guarantee for safety and convenience. The invention has been patented in France by MM. Duchamp and Trouillet.

NEW MOVABLE GASLIGHT APPARATUS.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AT THE LORD MAYOR'S BALL, DUBLIN.

THE ball given by the Lord Mayor of Dublin in honour of the pro longed visit of the Prince of Wales to Ireland, on Wednesday week, at the Mansion House, was one of the largest, most distinguished, and most brilliant festive assemblages ever known in Dublin. "It is impossible (says a local journal) to speak too highly of the unceasing care and attention which have been devoted for some weeks past to the arrangements for this occasion. Everything which taste could suggest and a lavish expenditure of money effect was done by his Lordship to provide for the comfort of his guests. The walls of the Round Room were covered by a beautiful chintz, the design being a drawing of the graceful hop-blossom, the tendrils of which, climbing round a pillar, formed a handsome border. Eight large mirrors were placed round the walls, and contributed much to the general effect. A raised dais, covered with crimson cloth, was placed opposite the entrance-door, and was provided with a variety of couches and easy-chairs for the accommodation of the Prince of Wales, the Lord Lieutenant, and the other distinguished guests. A marble vase filled with flowers stood at each side. The dais was surmounted by a canopy, draped with Utrecht velvet, and decorated with festoons of exquisite Irish gold tissued poplins of various patterns, from the looms of Atkinson and Co., of College-green, the firm of which the Lord Mayor is the principal. The pediment of the canopy supported the Royal arms, above which there was a brilliant star, and at each side the letters V. R. were represented in cut glass. Flags displaying the city arms were suspended from the balcony over the dais, and a variety of other flags were displayed around the gallery. Over the principal entrance to the ballroom (which, as well as the door leading to the supper-room, was hung with a *portiere* of crimson silk damask) was placed the coat of arms of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, with an illuminated margin, and at each side of it were two of the most attractive features in the decoration of the apartments—viz., the Prince of Wales's plume and the star of St. George, formed of glass prisms. As the accepted invitations amounted to nearly 2500, it was found necessary to provide additional accommodation for so large a number. The entire suite of apartments was therefore thrown open on this occasion, and the Oak Room, in which supper has generally been served, was appropriated to dancing. A temporary supper-room was erected in the garden, running parallel to the back wall of the Mansion House, and 196ft. long by 20ft. wide. This room was very tastefully decorated. It was hung with various-coloured chintz, and well lighted by gas, the branches springing from the columns that support the roof, and which were fluted in blue and white. The room terminated in a Turkish tent, arranged in an elegant and graceful style. A supper-table was placed in the tent, at which the Lord Mayor received the Prince of Wales, the Lord Lieutenant, and a circle of distinguished persons. The guests commenced to arrive shortly after ten o'clock, and poured in in a continued stream until an advanced hour. Each lady, on entering the ballroom, was presented with a card-programme of the dances, on the outer cover of which was a well-executed likeness of the Royal guest of the evening. About eleven o'clock his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Lord Lieutenant, General Sir G. Browne, General Bruce, Colonel Keppel, and other members of their respective suites, arrived at the Mansion House, escorted by a troop of cavalry, from the Royal Hospital, Kilmainham, where his Royal Highness had dined with the Commander of the Forces. A guard of honour was stationed at the Mansion House, over the door of which the words of the old Irish greeting, *Cead Mille Failte*, were displayed in illuminated characters. The Royal party were received by the Lord Mayor, and at once conducted to the ballroom, the band of the 15th Hussars, which, with Kelly's string bands, was stationed in the gallery, playing the National Anthem. As the Prince, who on his arrival was loudly cheered by an immense crowd which had assembled in Dawson-street, passed through the room to the dais a murmur of applause rose from the crowded assembly. Dancing was then commenced. His Royal Highness, who wore the uniform of an officer of the Guards, opened the ball by dancing a quadrille with Lady Emily Peel, the Lord Lieutenant and Lady Barbara Leeson being their vis-à-vis. Sir Robert Peel and Miss Lascelles, Mr. Cockerell, A.D.C., and Miss Williams, danced in the same set. Polka, waltz, and galop followed in succession, and dancers and promenaders seemed to enjoy themselves to the utmost." At one o'clock the Lord Mayor conducted the Royal party to supper, after which the dancing was resumed. His Royal Highness danced with the Hon. Miss Lascelles, Lady Alice Hill, Miss Guinness, and other ladies during the evening. He retired at three o'clock amid loud cheers, the bands playing the National Anthem. The dancing was kept up till four o'clock.



BALL GIVEN AT THE MANSION HOUSE, DUBLIN, BY THE LORD MAYOR, IN HONOUR OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1861.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

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THE INDIAN FINANCE MINISTER AT THE METROPOLIS OF MANUFACTURES.

AMONG the advantages that have accrued to India and to the United Kingdom from the extinction of the East India Company not the least, assuredly, is the fuller recognition by both the Government of India and the people of Great Britain of the intimate relations in which their interests stand to each other. In the palmy days of the company it was held to be a maxim of sound policy to discourage European curiosity respecting the affairs of that vast and populous dependency. The Government at Calcutta and the directors in Leadenhall-street shrouded themselves and their empire in secrecy, isolated as far as was possible the one country from the other, and strove to prevent that amalgamation of interests with which they were sagacious enough to foresee that their monopoly of power, patronage, and influence could not long coexist. There may have been other than selfish reasons for this policy. Plausible arguments may be found which, to say the least, may cast a doubt upon the safety of allowing India to be permeated by European ideas and freely turned to account for European objects. It remains yet to be seen how far the real wants of the one can be satisfied by the other, and to what extent either the one or the other will gain from a close identification of their respective affairs. So far, however, as the experiment has been tried, facts appear to answer reasonable anticipations, and the closer and more intimate the association between Great Britain and India has become, the greater, on the whole, have been the benefits resulting to both.

The Government of India has not even yet been able to free itself entirely from the influence of the traditional policy handed down to it by the East India Company. The transition from the old exclusive system to one better adapted to develop the inexhaustible resources of our Eastern dependency proceeds slowly and cautiously; but it does proceed. Events on both sides have quickened the progress of political and commercial amalgamation far beyond anything that could have been effected by speculative theories and arguments. As in the case of Ireland, so in India. When man's shortsighted wisdom or folly had brought affairs to the brink of ruin Divine Providence snatched the reins out of his imbecile hands and guided the destinies of both countries alike into a safer track. The military mutinies, the financial embarrassments, the drought, famine, and pestilence with which India has been so severely tried, and the abrupt stoppage of the usual supplies of cotton to British manufac-

THE DISASTER TO THE GREAT EASTERN: STATE OF HER GRAND SALOON DURING THE GALE.—SEE PAGE 316.

turing markets, have unceremoniously thrust aside many of the prejudices which have so long operated to keep England and India asunder; and, as in a tropical district, a violent convulsion of the elements will drive animals of the most opposite instincts to the same shelter, and suspend for awhile their mutual antagonism, so the awful crises which have swept over India, and that which now threatens the manufacturing industry of the United Kingdom, have removed not a few of the previously irremovable impediments to the creation of a permanent interdependence of the one upon the other.

The visit of the Indian Finance Minister to Manchester, and the interview between him and deputations from several manufacturing or commercial bodies, may, we hope, be regarded as "the outward and visible sign" of the new and more enlightened spirit which will henceforth animate the policy of the Indian Government. The bare fact is agreeably suggestive. One cannot but be pleased to see India and Great Britain—the Power of almost inexhaustible production, and the Power of almost illimitable demand—brought together, and calmly and dispassionately entering upon mutual consultation with a view to such an adjustment of their respective interests as may best serve the ends of all. It is quite a novel phenomenon in the political history of British connexion with the East. Never before, that we remember, have the two interests, so effectively represented on this occasion, stood face to face, and, in free and friendly converse, compared notes. It is true that Mr. Laing was not armed with the authority of the Government at Calcutta, and that the deputations to whose addresses he attentively listened and courteously replied represented only a limited responsibility. But the very fact that the interview partook of an accidental and extempore character, and was, at most, only semi-official, tended to dissipate the reserve which would probably have been maintained under more formal conditions. The result has been a frank exhibition of desires and motives, and an equally frank confession of errors, on both sides. Manchester and Calcutta are probably better acquainted with each other, or, at any rate, more amicably disposed towards each other, than they have ever been before, and the mutual confidence which *third rate* discussion has served to elicit will mightily assist in bringing about sound practical conclusions.

On behalf of the Indian Government, Mr. Laing gave a concise but luminous resumé of the changes which have already been effected in its general policy, of the principal features which mark its present conditions, and of the hopes which may be rationally entertained with regard to its future. In almost all essential matters his views coincided with those of the deputations. A vigorous retrenchment in the public expenditure, a liberal policy upon public works, without which the internal resources of the country must remain undeveloped, a prompt, inexpensive, and reliable administration of justice, especially as between the employer and employed, and those guarantees of security for the absence of which capital is afraid to venture on taking commercial risks, he regarded as the great wants of India. He ran over the efforts which had already been made in these directions, and summarised their chief results. He showed that India is rapidly recovering from the deep and dangerous depression into which an almost exclusively military and coercive policy had plunged her; and he directly appealed to the men of business in this country to further their own interests by boldly embarking in those commercial enterprises which would prove as remunerative to themselves as they would be beneficial to India. It would be impossible to follow the right hon. gentleman through his exposition of India as it is, and as it is to be, without becoming sensible that the change for the better which has come over the counsels of the Indian Government since the extinction of the Company is as gratifying as it is marvellous, or without indulging in the most sanguine expectations that, after all, British supremacy in the East, unscrupulously as, for the most part, it was obtained, will yet result in incalculable blessings to the Oriental races.

But the peculiar interest of the interview between Calcutta and Manchester related to the future supplies of cotton. This is a question of vital interest to Lancashire, and, unfortunately, on as it may hereafter prove, fortunately, it presses for immediate solution. The stores which feed a large proportion of the manufacturing industry of this country are largely supplied from India. Whence are they to be renewed? There seems but little prospect that the abundant crop gathered in the Southern States of North America, and lying ready for exportation, will find its way to Europe before existing stocks on this side the Atlantic are exhausted. A famine of cotton will probably ensue, and will then begin already to feel its baleful influence. We are compelled to economise by working half time. In this trying emergency can India help us? And, if so, to what extent? The cotton plant is indigenous to India. Properly cultivated, it might be obtained from our own dependency, of any quality, and in any quantity. Even this very year, and taken almost unawares, Indian produce may materially assist us in averting the worst effects to be anticipated from the embargo laid upon that of America. Assure it a highly remunerative price, and a full crop of it will be forthcoming. But, in regard to the future, the question of an adequate supply of cotton from India is a mere question of governmental policy. Every requisite is available but that which the ruling authority at Calcutta alone can confer. There is suitable land in abundance; there is labour waiting to be employed; there will soon be sufficient means of internal communication; but how about the tenure of land and the enforcement of labour contracts? This is what the manufacturing industry of the north wished to learn from Mr. Laing.

We cannot say that his reply on these heads was quite satisfactory. There still seems to be some unaccountable objection in the view of the Government in India to the disposing of freeholds, even in lands now waste, and it is said that not less than a third part of the peninsula is given up to the jungle. The Indian Finance Minister objects that where the lands are waste labour is scarce, and implies that freehold tenures in such districts would, owing to this reason, turn out unprofitably. It is almost the only unsatisfactory feature of Mr. Laing's speech, and it is chiefly unsatisfactory because so intelligent and candid a Minister would hardly have assigned so obviously insufficient an objection to selling waste lands in freehold had he not been aware that other, but perhaps unassignable, objections to the policy are felt at Calcutta. Waste lands, especially in a tropical clime, are, of course, thinly inhabited, but as the vegetation is so encroaching a power in India that unless man cultivates the soil the jungle soon ejects him from it. But Mr. Laing will not deny that where employment attracts by adequate remuneration population is sure to follow. It would do so in India, as it would elsewhere. We will hope that the Finance Minister rather meant to evade answering a question yet undecided, and refrain from prematurely committing his colleagues, than to announce the predetermination of the Indian Government against the freehold tenure of land in the peninsula. At any rate, we feel convinced that until that problem has been solved any large employment of European capital in the cultivation of cotton in India will be locked for in vain.

We had no intention when we commenced these observations of dwelling upon any controverted point of economy, and have been beguiled into the few remarks we have made on the question of cotton supply and the best means to ensure it by the deep interest we, in common with most of our countrymen, feel in a wise adjustment of the difficulties which surround it. Our main object, however, has been to express our hope in the significant and cheering fact that Lancashire and Calcutta have informally taken counsel together on matters equally affecting the prosperity of each. It is one of the most auspicious signs of the time—far more to be valued for what it indicates than for what it is. May the happy example be followed! Henceforth, when Indian interests be regarded and dealt with as identified with British interests, and may the conquered races of that magnificent dependency derive nothing but good from their subjection to the British Crown!

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The *Constitutionnel* announces that in consequence of the return of fine weather the Imperial Family will probably leave St. Cloud on Monday. The *Progrès de Lyon* states that orders have been received at Compiègne to prepare the apartments for the Emperor on Saturday, the 5th of October. The Empress paid a visit last Saturday to the Salle-d'Asile, at Bayonne, and was received by the Mayor, the Countess of Montijo, the prefect of the Basses-Pyrenees, and a number of superior functionaries.

A Grand Hunt at length been officially named for the meeting of crowned heads at Compiègne. The *Moniteur* of Monday announces in its usual official form that the King of Prussia will arrive in that place on the 6th of October, and adds—"It appears certain that almost at the same period there will be another Royal visit to France." According to the *Pays*, the Royal guests will be the King of Holland, others of the Paris papers say the King of Denmark.

A Grand Hunt at Compiègne is spoken of. The hunt and festivities with which he accompanied it, were expected to be signs of a less rigid administration of the laws. The expectation has been hitherto disappointed in every way, and, as a last instance of the Minister's inquisitorial management, it is stated that he has issued a circular to the various prefects requiring a return of all the writers in the periodical press, stating the amount of their salary, whether they are married or single, and the number of their children. Marseilles alone have as yet ventured to carry out the orders of their chief. At Marseilles, M. de Maupas (acting in pursuance of the Ministerial circular) has issued a mandate to the employés of that city five tabular schedules, to be filled up by them. These schedules run thus—1. Name and Christian name of each writer. 2. Qualities. A Writer here, A Writer there. 3. Whether married or single, and number of children. 6. Salary paid by the proprietor. 5. Any currency derived from other departments. 6. Scientific or literary missions. 10. Honorary distinctions. The proprietors of the Marseilles papers, on the receipt of this extraordinary document, unanimously held a meeting, and came to a resolution to give information as to the age and birthplace of the present manager, but declined to answer the rest of the questions. The *Gazette du Midi* publishes a note, signed by M. Bonifacy, giving a curious explanation of the reason for the demand. M. Bonifacy says—"The Government, wishing to decorate some eminent editors, asked for information from the prefects, but could not expect that its instructions, which were perfectly explicit, would be so misunderstood, and so singularly carried out."

On the 1st of October the English Treaty of Commerce with France will come into full operation.

The French Government has refused to allow officers to take service in the Federal army of America, being desirous to avoid any appearance of interfering, even indirectly, in the conflict between the contending States.

SPAIN.

The difficulties between the Spanish Government and the Holy See on the subject of church lands have at length, it is said, been settled. The Papal Nuncio at Madrid has received a brief authorising the Spanish Bishops to convey estates of ecclesiastical property for personal securities not transferable.

The insurrection is said to be over in Cuba, in addition to those already in the island, will make up a contingent of 4000 men. The squadron destined to act against Mexico will consist of twelve vessels mounting 120 guns. Provision will be added to the number of necessary transports. The command of the land forces will be entrusted to General Prim. The Captain-General of Cuba will be empowered to freight the requisite number of merchant vessels for the use of the expedition.

The frigate Patrocinio has been launched. Two other frigates will also be launched shortly.

The annual fêtes have commenced, and the concourse of people was very great. Seventy persons have been wounded in the arena.

PORTUGAL.

The marriage of the Princess Antonia of Portugal with Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen was celebrated at Lisbon on the 19th inst. with great pomp. The nuptial service took place in the Chapel Royal.

HOLLAND.

During the discussion in the Second Chamber of Deputies of the Address in reply to the King's Speech, the Minister for Foreign Affairs stated that the Government had recognised Victor Emmanuel as King of Italy, and had abstained from attending the fêtes at the official *Gazette* in the same manner as when Holland recognised the present Emperor of the French. The Minister for Foreign Affairs alone has submitted a proposition for the drought of the budget for 1862. The redemption of the public debt is postponed until the proposed junction of the rivers with the sea by means of canals, and the emancipation of the slaves in the Dutch colonies, have been carried out.

BELGIUM.

The annual fêtes of September at Brussels, in honour of the anniversary of the establishment of the kingdom, commenced on Sunday. They consisted of a parade of the National Guard of Brussels and of certain provincial towns; of a fir national, concerts, theatrical performances, illuminations, and fireworks. The weather was malevolent, but everything passed off well.

ITALY.

General Della Rocca will represent King Victor Emmanuel at Königsberg.

The King will go to Bologna on the 8th of October. After reviewing there the 4th Corps d'Armée, and inspecting the fortifications, he will return to Turin.

The *Official Gazette* of Wednesday publishes a circular addressed by Baron Ricasoli to the Italian Consular agents in reference to the mineral resources of Italy. Baron Ricasoli says the national flag, to which Venice is still wanting, covers 800,000 tons of shipping, manned by 100,000 sailors. He reminds the Consuls that the international engagements of Sardinia are the engagements which are valid in Italy, and that the treaties of the former Italian States are to be considered as abolished. Baron Ricasoli further says—"The Consuls have no political duties. They must, nevertheless, endeavour to exercise their influence according to the views of the Government. They must support the policy of the Government, which, in singing at the independence and unity of Italy, wishes to strengthen the peace of Europe; and which, in disengaging the Church from its temporal pre-occupation, wishes, nevertheless, to remain devoted to the Catholic religion and to insure its spiritual independence."

General Cialdini has addressed a congratulatory letter to the Municipality of Naples, rebuking the members of the council for wasting time in useless debates, and neglecting the real work required of them. "Naples," says the General, "has need of nightly scavengers and porters for the cleanliness of its streets; it has need of water, of easier communications, and of more convenient and open thoroughfares."

The *Opinione* denies the news published by the *Pays* that General Cialdini will be replaced at Naples, from ill-health:—"A new law on the internal administration of the country will shortly be published. This law will establish the office of Lieutenant-General, and the functions of General Cialdini will naturally cease.

Cosetta, one of the brigand chiefs, has surrendered himself to the authorities.

The marriage of the Prince of Tuscany with one of the sisters of Francis II. took place at Rome on Thursday week. The Pope pronounced the nuptial benediction in the Vatican, and afterwards celebrated Mass. The bride becomes the bride and bridegroom, Francis II., the ex-Queen of Naples, and the whole of the Royal family were present at the ceremony.

PRUSSIA.

The trial of Becker, for his attempt on the life of the King, took place on Monday. The jury found him guilty, rejecting the plea of insanity, and the Court sentenced him to twenty years' imprisonment, and at the expiration of that time to be banished the kingdom.

The Minister of the Interior is preparing a bill for the next Parliamentary Session, extending the principle of local self-government to the election of Mayors in the municipalities and the communes.

The Municipal Council of Berlin has voted a sum of 100,000 dollars to be offered to the King of Prussia on the occasion of his coronation for the construction of a Royal palace.

Councillor Twesten has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment, the minimum punishment allowed by law, on account of libelled with General Manteuffel.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

An Imperial ordonnance has been published on Wednesday prohibiting the meeting of the General Assembly of the Comitat of Pesth, which was to take place on Sept. 30, and threatening to employ force should the prohibition be disregarded.

The Comitat of Bihar has declared its adhesion to the protest of the Comitat of Pesth against the administration of the Imperial Court.

In Tuesday's sitting of the Upper House of the Council of the Empire the Government withdrew the bill on compromise in civil cases, because both Houses of the Hungarian Diet declared that no business is held on the subject.

The state of Hungary daily becomes more critical, and a crisis seems imminent. The municipal councils have neither power nor influence. The citizens are full of indignation at the conduct of the Diet.

RUSSIA AND POLAND.

The Emperor, on his fête-day, was absent upon his tour, of which mention was made last week; and the citizens of St. Petersburg forwarded an address of congratulation in his absence to Peterhoff, to Livadia, in the Crimea. On the following day the Emperor returned a message of acknowledgment, and thanks to his fellow-citizens for the capital by the same channel of communication.

The annual religious fête at Chatelowkow, Poland, has terminated. Eighty thousand pilgrims, of all ranks, from Poland, were present, among whom fifty thousand were of the peasant class. The greatest unity and harmony prevailed throughout the proceedings, which were watched by a large detachment of troops, under General Wagner.

TURKEY.

The first conference on the union of the Danubian Principalities took place at Constantinople on Sunday, and proved resultless, the Porte, England, and France voting in favour of, and Russia, Austria, and Prussia against the measure.

It is believed that no important operation will be undertaken against the Montenegrins during the present year. Omer Pasha made a strong reconnoissance from Trebigne on the 21st inst., and ascertained that the Montenegrins had thrown up redoubts before Grahovo, but had made no preparations for assuming the offensive.

GREECE.

An attempt was made on Wednesday week to assassinate the Queen of Greece. A man, who is said to be a Turk, fired a pistol at the unarmed years old, and who declares that he had no accomplices, fired a revolver at her Majesty in the Palace Square at Athens, but missed his aim, and was immediately arrested. The Queen displayed much coolness and courage, and showed herself in public on the following day. A proclamation issued by the Minister of Justice that Dorlos is insane.

INDIA.

The cholera has made great ravages at Delhi, Meerut, and many other places in the North-West Provinces, but its virulence is abating. The amalgamation of the Indian and Queen's armies is progressing, great numbers of Indian officers having joined the Staff corps. The Governor-General has arrived at Simla to announce the establishment of a line of steamers between Kurrachee and Bushire.

At Bombay, Bullock's Indian Hotel, India Railway is open from Surat to Bahar, a distance of forty-five miles south of Surat.

The Government of Bombay has sanctioned the expenditure of a lac of rupees for the purchase of articles for the International Exhibition in 1862.

Exploring expeditions are about to penetrate Asia in different directions. Captain Smyth's expedition is now preparing at Almorah, and will start at the latest by the next fine season. He will proceed through the Himalayas into Central Asia, by Ladak and the Pangong Lake, and Khoken, to the north-east, as far as the Tibian-Shan, or celestial range of mountains, on the Chinese frontier.

Mr. Seton Kerr, Secretary to the Bengal Government, has resigned his appointment, which, it is said, has been accepted, under the following circumstances:—It must be premised that the Bengal authorities have declined to confer on Europeans the legislative functions attached to the European residents. Some time ago, according to an account of the affair in the *Times*, it appears that the contrivance of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, Mr. J. P. Grant, to have a translation made for private circulation of the notorious drama written in the Bengalee language with the title of "Nil Durpun," in which the system of indigo-planting was described, with reflections of the grossest and most calumniatory kind upon the English character, into a number of 400 copies; and then, without consulting the Lieutenant-Governor any further on the subject, proceeded to distribute them, to the extent even of dispatching twenty copies to the Indian Secretary at home. When the explosion took place the case was brought before Lord Canning in Council, and his Lordship pronounced judgment by deciding that Mr. Seton Kerr can no longer be considered qualified to fill the office of Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

CHINA.

The Prussian Envoy has failed to negotiate a treaty with the Chinese Government. The port of Taiwan, in the island of Formosa, has been opened to European commerce, and Mr. Swinhoe has been appointed British Consul there. A rumour affirms that 100,000 rebels were

approaching Shanghai. Nankin is still closely invested by the imperial troops. The neighbourhood of Canton is flooded.

JAPAN.

Ominous intelligence has been received from Japan. During the night of the 5th or 6th of July a band of armed assassins attacked the British Legation at Kanagawa, with the purpose of murdering all its inmates. Mr. Morrison and Mr. Oliphant were seriously wounded, but the others escaped unhurt, and all seem to have subsequently retired to Yokohama. All was quiet on the 21st of July, when Mr. Alcock was still at Jeddo. All was quiet on the 21st of July, when Mr. Alcock was still at Jeddo. An attempt, however, was made to set fire to the Japanese fleet in the harbours, and others had been ordered from Hong-Kong to Japan.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

The Montreal Company's steam-ship North American brings journals from New York of the 12th inst., and telegrams to the 14th instant. A slight improvement between the American people already in sight, and a more liberal spirit towards the Government, seem to have been the result of the secession of the seven States. The Northern States are now more united than ever, and the Southern Union does not seem to be gaining strength. The Federal Government has been able to secure a loan of 10,000,000 dollars, and the Treasury is said to be in a satisfactory condition. Whatever it may be, which may cause the divergent interests now actually in conflict to coexist. The Americans generally would, then, give proof of their wisdom in not seeking in common such a settlement before a useless effusion of blood, a barren expenditure of wealth and of public credit, and such a destruction of reciprocal resources that have come to deepen an abyss between the two sections of the Republic, to be still more difficult to fill up than formerly, and in the ruin perhaps irreparable—of their commercial and political power.

Our August Master cannot reign himself to admit such deplorable antitheses. He hopes that Providence will place in confidence in the moderation and sense of the citizens of the Union who appreciate so judiciously their true interests. He thinks it happy to believe that the members of the Federal Government, and the influential men of the two parties, will raise all questions and will bring all their efforts to unite in the sentiment of the maintenance of that great work, so laboriously raised, and which appeared to rich in the future.

It is in this sense, Sir, that I desire you to express yourself, as well to the members of the Federal Government, as to the influential persons with whom you may meet, giving them the assurance that in every crest the American nation may avoid a great moral downfall in the person of our August Master during the important crisis which it is passing through at present, the preservation of any very good understanding.

GORTSCHAKOFF.

Mr. Seward, still a short and courteous reply expressing his profound sense of the "liberal, friendly, and magnanimous sentiments" of the Emperor, and regarding them "as a new guaranty of a friendship between the two countries which had its beginning with the national existence of the United States."

A DREADFUL RAILROAD CATASTROPHE.

A railway-bridge over the Platte River, on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Line, Missouri, broke down under the weight of a passenger train, conducting to the ground men, women, and children. The cars were precipitated into the river. Seventeen persons were instantly killed, and many others horribly mangled. Only three were able to call for assistance. It appears that the timber support of the bridge had been scarcely burnt through and the fire then extinguished, thus leaving no suspicious appearances about the structure. It was subsequently discovered that some other bridges on the route to St. Joseph were similarly disabled, and the tracks obstructed by logs. It is supposed to be the work of Missouri Secessionists.

PERSONAL.

The report of the death of Jefferson Davis is destitute of truth.

Prince Napoleon had left the United States and was travelling in Canada. He had received in Quebec.

The Prince de Joinville had arrived in New York, but declined the reception which was offered him by the Federal Government.

A letter from Paris announces the death of that charming actress Mdme. Rose Chéri, who expired last Saturday, of a malignant sore throat.

The *Indépendance* states that the future husband of the daughter of King Victor Emmanuel is not the King of Portugal, but the Duke of Oporto, the heir-apparent to that throne.

The *Gazette* of yesterday se bright contains a copy of a treaty concluded with the King of Lagos for the cession of the isle and port of Lagos to her Majesty.

The corn harvest has been most abundant this year in Hungary, and enormous quantities are in consequence ready for sale or export to countries of western Europe.

M. Meyerbeer has left Paris to direct the orchestra at the coronation of the King of Prussia at Konigsberg, and a grand march, composed by him for the occasion, is to be executed.

The boring of the artesian well at Passy seems to have reached the chalk at under or long expected. On Tuesday morn a stream gushed forth in considerable volume.

The *Ost Deutsche Post* states that portraits of M. Dosh, professor of music, painted both by lithography and photography, are sold for the benefit of the Orphan Asylum at Frith. Up to the present time 30,000 copies have been disposed of, producing a sum of 60,000 florins.

According to the *Rural*, of Rome, the effective strength of the Swiss army at the beginning of the present year was 100,000 men, 91,000 forming the Federal contingent, 6,000 the Federal reserve, and 3,000 the landwehr. In the latter number 2881 were not organized.

The *Gazette de la Bourse* states that a bomb, which had been placed under the window of the Baron Mario confectioner, kept by a widow named Marie Teresart, at Thionne, exploded about eight o'clock one evening last week. It did no further harm, however, than breaking all the glass in the windows. Half an hour before the Archduke Albert was in this very confectioner waiting for the train to Verona.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

The Bishop of Elyhas become so infirm that, at a recent confirmation, the venerable Prelate had to be supported on either side during the imposition of hands.

The village church of Rustington, Sussex, erected *circa* A.D. 1090, was reopened on Wednesday week, after having undergone a thorough and substantial repair.

The Bishop of London held a confirmation at Geneva on Wednesday week, preached in each of the three English chapels in Paris on Sunday, and on Monday left for Switzerland on a tour.

On Tuesday week the parish church of St. Leonard, Chelwood, Somerset, having been thoroughly restored in a style more pure and rich, from the designs of Mr. Norton, was formally opened by the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells.

The first synod of the Church of England in Canada met on the 12th inst. in the Cathedral of Montreal, under the presidency of the Metropolitan Bishop of Montreal. Many hundreds of persons were present.

There was a harvest thanksgiving service at Ely Cathedral on the 12th instant, which, according to the *Cambridge Chronicle*, was well attended by clergymen, magistrates, yeomen, farmers, tradesmen, artisans, and labourers.

A substantial new schoolhouse for girls has been in augurated in the parish of St. John, Stamford. It cost £500 and has every accommodation for 250 children that can "religious instruction imparted should be in strict accordance with the principles and tenets of the Reformed Protestant faith."

The parish church of Fordham, Essex, was reopened on Tuesday week, after a thorough restoration. The total cost was about £700, the chancel remains having been restored by the Rector, the Rev. W. H. Herring, who also contributed to the general repairs, which were effected by subscriptions and a rate, except a sum of £300, which still remains to be collected.

The annual Feast of the Dedication of the parish church of St. John the Baptist, Letton, Wilts, was this year combined with the celebration of the completion of the restoration of the church. The restoration has been the gradual work of the Vicar, the Rev. H. W. Bending, and the parishioners, at a cost of some £1,200, of which about £400 was contributed by the lay rector and patron, the Earl of St. Germans.

The consecration of St. John's, Dalston, have presented the Rev. W. Stone, M.A., Incumbent, with a testimonial of twenty-seven guineas, and an address in which they express their gratitude for the benefits conferred on the district by the erection of the church, and in appreciation of his pastoral labours among them.

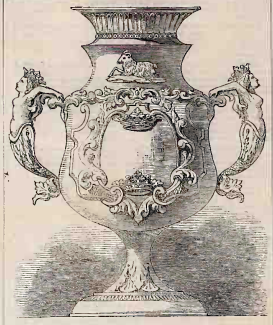
The Temple Church, which has been for some time closed, is to be reopened on Sunday, the 6th of October, with a full choral service and a sermon by the Master, the Rev. Hugh Pearson. The Rev. Sir Frederick Hillsette Rolfe has almost entirely ridden the vow of the sextry side, but the lay portion of the church and portico are to remain as they have been of late, and also the elaborate Norman porch.

The restoration of the Eastern of Ely Cathedral, as a memorial of the lamented Dean Peacock, will be commenced in a few days, designs having been prepared by Mr. James M. Hayward, the architect to the new arch of considerable taste and skill, is presiding with the painting of the vaulted of the Lantern. The Dean and Chapter have resolved that the Ecclesiastical and other reviews from early Scripture history, being in course of execution, are colour and gilding, and the whole will be completed.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Burel Benefices*: The Rev. L. Bowman, Perpetual Curate of Walton, to Brampton, diocese of Carlisle; the Rev. J. Bowstead, Vicar of Bampton, Penrith, to Lazonby, same diocese. *Rectories*: Rev. Arthur Bickersteth to Leigh, Worcestershire; Rev. W. Bowden to Thatcham, Berks; Rev. T. Bridges to Wonston, Hants; Rev. J. Bullock to Ashton-under-Lyne; Rev. Peter's, Lincolnshire; Rev. J. Cooper to Ashton-under-Lyne; Rev. J. Cooper to Ashton-under-Lyne; Rev. J. Cooper to Ashton-under-Lyne

THE DONCASTER CUP.—SEE PAGE 316.

Engraving) was designed and manufactured for the occasion, and ornamented in a highly emblematic style with the armorial bearings of the Corporation of Boston, being in the form of a shield having two ducal coronets in pale or; with crest, a ram couchant on a woolpack; while the arms of the cup were appropriately represented by the supporters, two mermaids proper, ducally crowned. The other two cups were ornamented with rifle subjects in frosted silver. The shooting commenced at ten o'clock, and finished about five. Six members from the following corps contended—Boston, Spalding, Holbeach, Gosberton, and Donnington. There was some excellent shooting. The Hayer's cup, 200 yards range, was won by Quartermaster Sergeant Wheeler, of Boston; Mr. Cooke's cup, 400 yards range, by Private G. Thomas, of Boston; and Mr. Wren's cup, 600 yards range, by Bugler Cocks, of the Gosberton and Donnington corps. The successful competitors were then drawn up on the marsh, a number of ladies and gentlemen, including the Mayoress, occupied the bank, and Major Hopkins presented the several prizes in the names of the donors, complimenting the competitors upon the success which had



CUP PRESENTED BY STEPHEN LEWIN, ESQ., MAYOR OF BOSTON, TO MR. WHEELER, AS THE BEST SHOT AT 200 YARDS RANGE OF THE 3RD LINCOLNSHIRE BATTALION OF RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

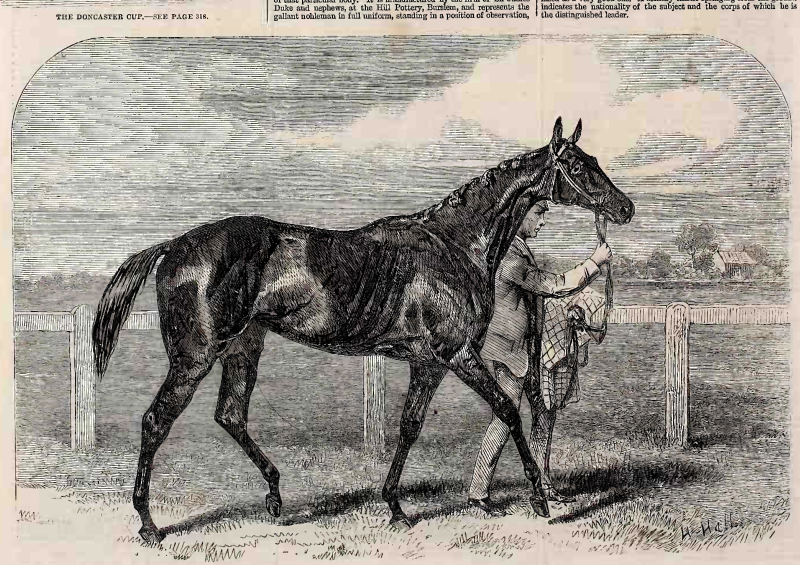
attended their labours. The prizemen having returned thanks, three cheers were given for them, for the donors, for the Mayoress, and the Major, and the day's proceedings terminated.

STATUETTE OF LORD ELCHO.

THIS statuette of one of the most energetic promoters of the volunteer movement, and the active Colonel of the London Scottish Regiment, will, we are sure, be viewed with general interest by all the members of that particular body. It is manufactured by the firm of Sir James Duke and nephews, at the Hill Pottery, Burslem, and represents the gallant nobleman in full uniform, standing in a position of observation, resting on his sword, which—true to the motto, "Defence, not defiance,"—is sheathed, though quite ready to leap from its scabbard on the slightest intimation of danger. The likeness will be generally recog-

STATUETTE OF LORD ELCHO.

nised as a very good one. A solitary thistle springing from the ground indicates the nationality of the subject and the corps of which he is the distinguished leader.



CALLER OU, THE WINNER OF THE ST. LEGER.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

EARLY MORNING AT YARMOUTH—ARRIVAL OF THE FIRST HERRING-BOATS OF THE SEASON.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 323.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Sept. 25.—18th Sunday after Trinity. Michaelmas Day.
MONDAY, 26.—St. Jerome.
TUESDAY, Oct. 1.—Remigius. Cambridge Michaelmas Term begins.
WEDNESDAY, 2.—Aragoscloses, 1853.
THURSDAY, 6.—Hyfler died, 1815.
FRIDAY, 7.—Sir J. Ramsde died, 1821. New Moon, 6h. 56m. a.m.
SATURDAY, 8.—The Solitaire declares War against Hawks, 1851.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 1, 1853.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
m. h.	m. h.	m. h.	m. h.	m. h.	m. h.	m. h.
38 0	1 0	1 23	1 46	2 9	2 33	2 58
38 12	1 12	1 35	1 58	2 21	2 45	3 10

Will be published early in October,

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OUR CONTINENTAL SUBSCRIBERS.—To suit the convenience of residents in Germany, Russia, and the eastern portion of Europe, we have appointed Mr. Ludwig Denicke, of Leipsic, Special Agent for this Journal. Terms of subscription:—One Year, 10 thalers; Half-year, 5 thalers.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1853.

THE wisdom of the policy which has prompted both our own and the French Government to adhere strictly to a line of non-interference in reference to the American struggle has received a remarkable confirmation in the reception given to the Emperor of Russia's well-meant recommendation. The excellence of the intention is fully and readily recognised, but, for all practical purposes, the letter has received very much the same treatment at the hands of the Northern public as that usually assigned to intermeddlers in conjugal differences. We believe the secret of the general non-interfering policy of the European Powers to lie in the tacit admission by all the leading statesmen—including our own—that we do not, in truth and fact, understand or appreciate in any adequate measure the real points at issue. Meanwhile our Transatlantic brethren seem to us to take very reasonably, nothing whatever but to be allowed to settle their own differences in their own way. The future is emphatically *in nubibus*. Whether, in the event of victory proclaiming for the North, a re-union effected by coercion can have in it any element of lasting; whether any concessions can possibly conciliate States to send members to Congress; and whether, above all, the proclamation of freedom to the black population of the south be anything more than a mere military manœuvre;—these, and a number other questions of almost equal import, have their solution still in the womb of Time. This is notably a matter in reference to which we must be pardoned if we place no faith in the prophets.

Once more our Japanese news gives grave cause for doubt as to the permanence of the friendly relations said to have been so triumphantly effected. It is clear that as long as our accredited representatives in the island are not efficiently protected, but are liable to such murderous onslaughts as that of which we have just received the news, there is no real security to life or property there; and we must either be content to maintain a sufficient protecting force, naval and military, on the spot, and administer the affairs of the legation under the muzzles of Armstrong guns, or the Japanese authorities must have a sharp lesson read them on the nature of the protection afforded by civilised nations to the persons, suite, and property of their representatives.

The recent minute on national education appears to have produced very much the same effect on the clerical world as one of the new liquid metal shells is supposed to bring about on the crowded decks of an enemy's ship. In all directions every one is on fire, and furious speeches at meetings, and still more furious letters to the press, indicate the terrible nature of the commotion excited—very unreasonably, as we think. It is obviously impossible, in so small a compass as we devote to this week's topics, to enter at any length into the items complained of so bitterly; but we may remark generally for our readers' benefit that the spirit of the new minute is rather to test the merits of a school by what it has done than by what it promises to do; and they may draw their own deduction from this touching the animus of the bitter opposition with which the minute has been met.

The Comte de Persigny's last move on the chessboard of home politics in France is extremely comic. In the earlier days of this century, or rather in the later days of the last, if an agent of police had called on a "suspect" and gravely asked for certain information about his birth, parentage, education, and general history, the "suspect" in question might very reasonably have been excused for imagining the existence of some intentions wofully inimical to his notions of personal liberty. Now in France, as every one knows, editors of and contributors to the press come all more or less under the category of "suspects," and when certain particulars of the kind indicated were demanded, it is matter of small wonder that the request beget suspicion. We are next informed, however, that the information sought was merely in connection with an intention to decorate certain editors. Did the Emperor never hear the much-used quotation—

Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes?

Lord Ellenborough is doubtless a great authority on many topics, and doubtless, as a thoroughly plain outspoken nobleman who chooses to think and speak for himself, is entitled to our respect. Whether, howe ver, the country generally will accord to him the high position he challenges as a great military prophet is, to say the least, extremely questionable. His Lordship's notion of the use of our volunteer force in action appears to be that they should be thrown forward in order to cover by the smoke of their fire the movements of the regular troops, and so protect the latter from the terrible effects of the new rifle of artillery. Setting aside the obvious objection that even a few dozen of the old-fashioned "stinkpots" rolled into position by as many boys would answer the purpose of producing an impenetrable veil of smoke quite as effectually, Lord Ellenborough seems to have quite overlooked the fact that a very considerable number of the rifle corps are already pronounced by competent authority able to take position and manœuvre with the regulars, and that more must follow. Why, then, assign exclusively to volunteers duties which may equally devolve on the light companies of military regiments or the rifle brigade? It is perilous to draw distinctions. In case of invasion the volunteers will fall in with the line and share its work like any other regiments.

THE COURT.

The Queen continues to enjoy the relaxation of her Highland home. Her Majesty during the past week has made frequent excursions among the mountains, and on one occasion extended her drive nearly a hundred miles.

On Friday se'nnight the Queen and Prince Consort, accompanied by Princess Alice and Prince Louis of Hesse, left Balmoral at nine o'clock in the morning on an excursion by luncheon to the Castle of Kindrochet-Eck and Resteneuk. From the Bridge of Muick the Royal party rode on ponies past Mount Keen, by the "Ladder Burn," to Glen Muick, where they lunched with Lord Dalhousie. After luncheon her Majesty visited the Queen's Cairn, and thence drove down the North Esk to Fetteresire, where her Majesty passed the night.

The Royal party left Fetteresain at a quarter before ten on Saturday morning, and returned to Balmoral at seven in the evening by the Cairn Mouth, Bridge of Dye, and Ballochy, proceeding from Ballochy through the Forest to the Bridge of Muick.

On Sunday the Queen and the Prince Consort, with Princess Alice and Prince Louis of Hesse, attended Divine service at the Church of Crathie.

On Monday the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting were in attendance. The Rev. Dr. Fowler officiated.

On Tuesday the Queen and the Prince Consort, accompanied by Princess Alice and Prince Louis of Hesse, went out driving, and walked in the afternoon. Her Majesty and Prince Albert, Princess Alice of Hesse and Viscount Powerscourt had the honour of being invited to dinner.

On Tuesday the Queen, accompanied by the Princess of Hohenlohe, Princess Alice, Princess Helena, and Princess Louise, drove to Ah-na-Guithasach, and rode thence up to the head of Loch Muick of her Majesty landed. The Royal party returned to Balmoral in the evening. The Prince Consort and Prince Louis of Hesse, accompanied by Lord Stanley of Alderley, went out deer-stalking. The Right Hon. John Headlam, Judge Advocate General, arrived at the Castle, and transacted business with her Majesty.

His Royal Highness Prince Alfred left Balmoral at ten o'clock on the morning of the 19th inst., attended by Major Teesdale, C.B., under whose his Royal Highness embarked on Saturday on board the Niagara for the purpose of taking his station at Corfu, as Captain. His Royal Highness Prince Alfred returned to Balmoral on Saturday, after having made a tour through the Highlands, visiting Stirling, Callander, Loch Katrine, Inverness, Fort George, and Blair, where his Royal Highness honoured the Duke and Duchess of Atholl with a visit.

Lord Stanley of Alderley arrived at Balmoral on Saturday evening, in succession to the Duke of Newcastle, who left at an early hour in the morning.

Their Imperial Highnesses the Grand Duke and Duchess Constantine of Russia arrived at Dover on Wednesday, by special steamer, from Calais, on their way to Hyth, in the Isle of Wight, where a mansion has been engaged for their reception. The Grand Duke and Duchess were in attendance to meet their Imperial Highnesses.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen have arrived at Claridge's Hotel, from Southampton.

The Duke and Duchess of Sutherland arrived at Folkestone from Belgium on Saturday, by the South Eastern Railway Company's steamer Prince Arthur. Their Grace proceeded to London by the tidal train, and the Duke left for Dunrobin Castle.

The Duke of Beaufort returned to Gopsall House on Saturday from the Duke of Rutland's, where he and Lady Georgiana have since gone to Troy House, in Monmouthshire.

The Marchioness of Exeter and Lady Mary Cecil have left Queensberry House, for Burghley House, near Stamford, where they were joined on Saturday by the noble Marquis from Inverness.

The Countess of Jersey left England for the Continent.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston arrived at Cambridge House, Piccadilly, on Saturday, from Walmer Castle.

THE LORD MAYOR OF WALES AT CHESTER.—On entering Cobblers on the evening of the 20th the Prince of Wales and the Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia were immediately waited that occupied by the King of Prussia, and were enthusiastically cheered, especially by those of British nationality, whose loyalty to the Queen of England, and to those who were a tour in Ireland. Immediately after the Royal carriages came an enormous procession, headed by the Sheriffs, the Aldermen, and the Mayor's coaches of the town, bearing their flags and banners, headed by the Chief Magistrate and the Town Council, surrounded by the Yeomanry Cavalry. The whole formed by was sweeping by the populace, and the procession made the circuit of the town, and when it reached the Royal Box in front of the Grand Stand it passed on slowly through the illuminated streets. The scene at this time was magnificent, for not only were the streets illuminated, but hundreds of persons on the Rhine bridge, at the magnificent castle of Eaton, at Eaton, and on the opposite shore, and on the neighbouring heights.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of Miss Catherine Graham, formerly of Netherby, Cumberland, and for some time residing at Bath, was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury on the 31st ult., was proved in London, on the 31th inst., by Major George Graham, Major Graham, the executor, will be found to be personally sworn under £1,000. Miss Lover whom Miss Harriet Lindsay is nominated executrix. The testatrix bequeaths all her property in the island of Malta, Her property is left to her sister Mrs. Lindsay, and her nephew James Lindsay, son of Dr. Lindsay, of the 13th Regiment of her Majesty's Madras Indian forces. This gallant officer, who appears to have possessed the esteem of all in military career in India, has left his property, both real and personal, to his relict for her entire use and disposition. The will is very short, and contains no other bequests or directions whatsoever.

The will of Algernon Attwood, Esq., formerly of Dartford, Kent, and of Crockenhurst-court, London, but late of Hanover, Torquay, Devon, which bears date the 7th of July last, was proved in the principal registry on the 7th inst. by his relict, sole executrix. The testator's will is extremely brief, and is chiefly confined to one bequest, which is in favour of his relict, to whom he has left his entire estate, real and personal, for her sole use and disposition; appointing her, together with three gentlemen, guardians to their children. The personal property of the late Mr. Attwood is sworn under £7,000. Messrs. Thomas Attwood, Esq., many years M.P. for Birmingham, who had acquired great popularity on the currency question.

LITERATURE AND ART.

IT is seldom that a baboon is capable of conferring any benefit on society. Monkeys perched in trees will certainly fling down showers of juicy and not ritiuous cocoanuts, but then they use them as missiles, and with them not unfrequently crack the skulls of the negroes who have been throwing stones at their pugnlips. Here and there we hear of an ape who helps a mountebank to earn his livelihood; but, as a rule, the simious tribe cost much more than they are worth. One would rather keep an ourang-outang a week than a fortnight; and, as for the Gorilla! as for that ferocious, sanguinary, untamable, treacherous, and semi-fabulous brute, who would ever suspect him of being a benefactor to humanity, or of putting bread into the mouths of honest men? Strange as it may appear, the Gorilla has this week appeared under a philanthropic aspect—that is, he has again given the newspapers a theme to quarrel about, the newspapers something to write about, and the public something to talk about. Are not these boons to the public at large, especially in mid September, when the daily press was almost moribund from inanition of news; when "enormous gooseberries" and "showers of frogs" were beginning to loom on the horizon, and when so bald and dreary a theme as "the new educational minute" was eagerly seized upon by famished newsmongers, and, in its minutest particulars—we mean no pun—dissected upon by the hour, *de die in diem?*

The new phase into which the Dr. Chnille-comes-Gray-cum-Ovenscontroversy is so curious has just entered is all due to a wonderful letter written from the Gaboon country by one Mr. Walker, and in which Mr. Du Chaillu is called all sorts of uncomplimentary names. How rejoiced we are that we have no part in the controversy! *Tibi res antiquæ*, said Maro, *laudis et artis*. Sooner or later, we suppose, it will be known who is right and who is wrong among these baboonatic belligerents.

"Can you spell correctly? Bad spelling is the rock on which 1766 out of 1972 Civil Service candidates were wrecked." Thus runs an advertisement which has attracted our eyes in a weekly paper. Can anybody spell correctly? George IV., it is reported, could not. In the "Smart Paper" the young Pretender spells his father's name, James, thus—"Jeams." Dr. Johnson seems to be agreed as to wretched speller, and wrote almost illegibly, purposely to conceal his defective orthography. With Lord Macdonald's opinion on the subject correct spelling we are all familiar; and if that eminent professor of phonetics, Mr. Isaac Pitman, had his way, "beautiful" would be spelt "butiful," and the journal in which we write would be the "Illustrated Lundn Nus." Recognising the principles of toleration as to orthography, we are still of opinion that considerable inconvenience may arise from the incorrect spelling of proper names. When the present Baroness of Stael was the President of the Board of Trade (1848), hundreds of votes given in his favour were cancelled through the fact of ignorant persons spelling up their tickets the name of "Ledwig Bonopat" and "Laigi Peopart," in lieu of the real ones, Louis Bonaparte.

M. Jouse has just completed a great work, in which, as in his illustrations to the "Wandering Jew," the grotesque is mingled with the fantastic, the remarkable with the horrible. He has engraved seventy-six large drawings as illustrations to the "Divina Commedia" of Dante Alighieri. Messrs. Hachette, of Paris, are the publishers; but the book has appeared, we believe, with an edition in London, and the translation of the Florentine's immortal text by Mr. W. M. Rossetti, a brother, we believe, of Miss Rossetti, the accomplished Pre-Raphaelite painter.

A very large circle of friends and admirers, public as well as private, will be grieved to hear that Mr. Edmund Yates, the versatile and indefatigable journalist, light Rétérieur, and dramatic critic, has been very dangerously ill, and is still gravely suffering. Mr. Yates was stricken down by bilious fever at Maritgny, on his way to Italy, and has had to undergo a brief surgical operation in Paris. He was brought back to England in a very critical state, and is now recruiting at the seaside, whence we trust shortly to hear news of his complete convalescence. The Life of Mr. Yates, by his fellow-labourer, harnessed to his rapid Pegasus by night as well as by day. Brace him up very strongly, Mr. Sala, put a little less fire into your wheels to the coil, and he will make rapid running; but be *still* brief about conditions.

The illustrious Italian poet Giovanni Battista Niccolai, the friend and contemporary of Manzoni and Silvio Pellico, and in his own country as famous as either of the great friends, is dead. He was the author of many admirable poems, classic plays, philological treatises, and academical orations. In his drama of "Nabucodonosor"—which even the Italians will persist in abbreviating into "Nabucco"—he is thought to have foreshadowed, under an Assyrian veil, the career of the first Napoleon. Niccolai's romantic drama, "Giovanni da Procida," produced in 1830, at Florence, had the honour of being suppressed, at the instigation of the Austrian Government. His "Lodovico," works, "Arnold of Brescia," appears to have been translated into the English language.

Ample biographical notices have already appeared of the late eminent portrait-sculptor, Mr. John Francis (the father of Mrs. Thornycroft), who died on the 16th inst. in his mansion adorned with a whole Gypsotheca of Whig notabilities in marble. It has been mentioned, as a peculiar feature in Francis's artistic organisation, that he executed a bust of the late Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha almost from imagination, and besides the portrait-bust, having studied the anatomy and the bust, when completed, gave the highest satisfaction to her Majesty and the Prince Consort. This reminds us of a curious anecdote of Lord Byron's. Having had a lady in deep mourning called upon him to order a portrait of her son, who had died at school in Italy, and had no materials to give him, not so much as a faded miniature or a profile cut out of black paper, Lord Byron, by dint of close questioning, ascertained complexion, expression, bearing, and dress of the deceased. This she did, day after day, for a considerable period, sitting behind the artist as he painted. The result was a magnificent likeness, sometimes alarming weeping, sometimes softly singing to herself. At length the portrait was completed, and the lady declared it to be a wonderful likeness, and thanked Northcote warmly for the pains he had taken. She paid him fifty guineas, the stipulated price, and went away, promising to send for the picture. *It had never come back!* Northcote never saw or heard from her more; he never knew her name; and all that he could remember of her son was that he had red in his cheeks.

An interesting treatise might be written on "plays that have been written with a political purpose, and that have had an influence on history." Schiller's "Robbers" is said to have helped to break up the Holy Roman Empire. Beaumarchais's "Barber of Seville" and "Marriage of Figaro" are always quoted among the proximate causes of the great French Revolution of 1789. Kotzebue's "Hussite" is said to shock the unanimous ethics of Russian bureaucracy to its foundations; and we have to thank Mr. Bengough for professing to be the author of the Italian opera, had a deeper political aim—as an attack on the Government of Sir Robert Walpole. To these "plays with a purpose" must now be added Mr. Dalgliesh's new plaything (whose name is called "N'il Darpus," which has thrown the whole Anglo-Indian community into a ferment, which has caused the Court of Directors in Calcutta to meditate a general seizure of all copies of the work, and which has even been made the subject of a question in the House of Commons, the answer to which has been anxiously looked for by the whole Indian public. We know all about "N'il Darpus," as a play, by this time; that also is the Bengalee Beaumarchais? Who responds to the cry of "Author, author"?

Brewers and beer drinkers will be interested to learn, on the authority of the Bavarian *Bier Gazette*, that the crop of that valuable vegetable in this year somewhat wonderful in Germany. The editor writes in perfect ecstasy. "Hops!" he exclaims, "hops here, there, and everywhere! There are real hands enough to be found for the picking, and wages are rising fast. The harvest is superior to anything that could have been imagined. Hops of inferior quality were sold at 80 florins the hundredweight, in Nuremberg. Afterwards have been sold at 70 florins, and Holzdorfer at 90 florins; at Schwabingen, from one day to the next, there was a fall of 100 florins to 70 florins; at Herbrech, on the 6th instant, the price was 60 to 65 florins, and a few days after 70 florins, and at last at 75 florins, but in small quantities, buyers holding back in the apparently well-grounded hope of a further fall. The exhibition upon this year's produce is something enormous."

The London Rifle Brigade took part in a grand divisional field-day at Aldershott on Saturday last, and acquitted themselves creditably by the side of the regular troops.

The metropolis was visited with a storm of wind and rain in the course of Sunday night and Monday morning, which occasioned some few casualties, and overflowed its banks and penetrated into the houses on certain of the lower streets, causing considerable alarm and even serious loss.

The annual Court Leet and Court Baron of the Manor of Kensington, Middlesex, was held on Wednesday at the Vestry-hall, Kensington, before Mr. Thomas Hughes, Q.C., the steward of the manor. The business was of a formal character.

A deserted coaching affair took place at Capesthorne, near Macclesfield, on Sunday night, when three of Mr. Davenport's watchers were found in a state of insensibility, and a considerable quantity of the white game made their escape. Three of these, however, being known to the watchers, were afterwards apprehended, and have been committed for trial.

An influential meeting of the bankers and merchants of Birmingham has decided on the establishment of a new and extensive cattle market, and the first meeting will be held in a room built for the purpose, free of rent, by Mr. Michael Hallifax. The market will be held bi-weekly, and will be the first permanent cattle-market in the large district which extends from Birmingham to the coast at Liverpool. No one, happily, was killed, but twelve or fifteen were hurt.

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A letter-carrier on the Lombard-street walk, a youth, named Edmund William Bullen, has been apprehended on a charge of detaining one hundred and seventeen addressed letters, the persons in his walk, and congregating, in some instances, the valuable inclosures. It is stated that 100 letters were found concealed in a hole in the Post Office, some written in May and June, and others in July, which he had neglected to forward according to duty. April last. There was also 10 of the number posted for a short time on that walk. At Temple, Bullen, being brought before the Lord Mayor, was committed on Tuesday was brought up for examination before the Recorder of Wales sitting at the Mansion-house, when the circumstance of a passport being found upon him it and remanded, in the meantime.

A requisition, properly numerously signed, was presented to the Lord Mayor on Wednesday, requesting him to allow himself to be put in nomination as Lord Mayor for another year. It may be doubted if anything ever was the subject of a few months' agitation, but he had four counsels of the real one was written with the utmost anxiety of the opposite party that the election should be decided, though he could take no active steps in the matter, if the citizens' resolutions, and he has done so with a tact and manliness that have won for him votes, he would not refuse compliance. The interest of the next one only consists chiefly in this, that the Lord Mayor elect will be one of the few entitled to a baronetcy on occasion of the Prince of Wales coming of age. The honour is declined by only three individuals.

THE INDIAN FAMINE RELIEF FUND.—On Tuesday a general meeting of the subscribers to the Indian Relief Fund was held at the Mansion House. The Lord Mayor acted as Chairman, and there were present—Sir Francis Graham Moon, Bart., Alderman Finnis, Mr. H. M. Peyton, Mr. Cotterell, Mr. Deputy Chard, Mr. Low, and Mr. Goodman. The honorary secretaries reported that the total amount of the subscriptions received to the Mansion House was £114,425, of which £98,560 had been remitted to India; £6262 had been expended in the collection of subscriptions, and the total sum remained in hand, considering all bills not yet at maturity. Lord Canning, the Governor-General of India, in a letter to the Lord Mayor, dated Fort William on the 8th of August, writes—"I gladly avail myself of this opportunity to express, on behalf of the government of India, my sincere and grateful sense which I entertain of the noble and generous liberality which the British nation has displayed in coming to the relief of the sufferers of Upper India in the calamity with which they have been visited, and I trust you will kindly communicate to the public here the feelings manifested on this occasion will be accepted by the natives of India as evidence of the desire of the British nation to fulfil their duty to their fellow-subjects." An interesting letter was also read to the meeting, addressed by a native gentleman, in the native gentleman's own hand, to the secretaries of the fund, dated the 19th of August. He writes that he had been receiving letters of encouragement and thanks from the people of the country to his friendship the expression of their admiration of the noble manner in which they had behaved to the sufferers in 1814, during the time of the relief of the sufferers from the "terrible famine" which has been raging in the North-West Provinces. The Mayor of Fort Louis in the Mauritius had forwarded to Bombay £3000 as a first remittance, and the entire amount from that colony was expected to amount to £10,000. Besides the £198,560 forwarded from London to India, Manchester has sent £5400; Dublin, £4500; and Glasgow, £6000. Liverpool has also forwarded a correspondingly large sum.

CRIMEAN HOSPITAL.—Saturday last being the festival of St. Matthew, the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, City Chamberlain, and other members of the City Corporation attended by the Clerk of Christ's Hospital, met for the purpose of hearing the annual sermon. Service was performed in Christ Church, Newgate-street, by a senior wrangler and prizeman of St. John's College, Cambridge, M.A., an alumnus of Christ Church. The visitors then proceeded to the hall, where dinner was served in the usual style. The sermon by the Rev. Thomas Walker, third Grecian, who is proceeding to Pembroke College, Cambridge, is a very able one, and was listened to throughout with great attention. It was in a Greek oration, relating to the foundation of the college, by Mr. Arthur Thornhill Mayow, fifth Grecian (classical medalist), 1861, who is proceeding to Trinity College, Cambridge. Mr. Edward Stafford Calne, the first Grecian (classical medalist), 1858, proceeded to Oxford in 1854, Exhibitioner in 1860 and 1861, and Michelson prizeman 1861), who is proceeding to Trinity College, Cambridge. The English oration, which was also very well delivered by Robert George Glenn, the fourth Grecian, and Stafford Hamilton Burbidge, fifth Grecian, on the character of Francis Horton, second Grecian, scholar of Jesus College, Oxford, delivered the French oration, having been recently elected to Jesus College. Recitations in addition from "Henry VIII.," by Mr. Henry Hughes, sixth Grecian (mathematical medalist), 1861, and "Midsummer Night's Dream," by Mr. Alexander Stevens," by Mr. George Atkinson Cronin, eighth Grecian; Greek Sapphics, translations from Horace, "Carmen Seculare," by Mr. Edward Hamilton Bell, seventh Grecian; Latin Hexameters, "Insula Sanctosa," Richard Peile Chamberlain, by Mr. Richard Peile Chamberlain, fifth Grecian; Latin Hexameters, translation of "The Battle into Jerusalem," by Mr. Gilbert Jackson, sixth Grecian; Latin Alcaics, "Ad Lectorem," by Mr. Charles Edward Mallet, ninth Grecian; Latin Alcaics, "Ad Lectorem," by Mr. Charles Edward Mallet, ninth Grecian; Latin Sapph

THE DISASTER TO THE GREAT EASTERN: THE BIG SHIP BEING TOWED TOWARDS CORK HARBOUR.

THE DISASTER TO THE GREAT EASTERN.

THROUGH the courtesy of correspondents we are enabled to present our readers with two Illustrations in connection with the breakdown of the Great Eastern in the recent gale.

Mr. Hayward, of Adam-street, a passenger in the big ship, has favoured us with a Sketch of the grand saloon (ingra ul on the first page) when the topsy-turvy rolling of the vessel was at its worst; and a scene in which the hilarious is more mixed with the painful and dangerous it would be difficult, perhaps impossible, to conceive. Indeed, many of the victims themselves before the danger was real over, and while still smarting from their bruises, laughed heartily, we are told, at the comical positions in which they and their fellow-passengers had been placed. We have waited from Mr. Hayward, along with his sketch, a lively account of the short but perilous voyage of the Great Eastern, which we regret not being able to insert. The cries in the saloon, which forms the subject of our Engraving in, thus describes:—"While all this was coming to pass, as serious a disaster or even worse, perhaps, was occurring in the grand saloon, where ladies and children principally, who had not ventured into the dining-saloon, were congregated. From side to side they were being swayed to and fro, along with the settees and sofas, tables and sideboards, sliding or rolling on the floor in an undistinguished mass. As the big groom violins escaped the same human scene. Some, being clothed against the iron balconies which gave way with the pressure, and falling on to the glass flooring at the sides, smashed it to atoms, with fearful crashes. The iron columns became the temporary supports of clinging victims, and were loosened in their grasp, while the two or four gentlemen were dashed with violence against the great mirror, and actually burst through it—the glass falling about them in sloes, and inflicting cuts and bruises in all directions. The lower mirror was blown in by a monster stove which had tumbled over at an early period, and was rushing about amongst us all with frightful rapidity; whilst the pianoforte was thrown down in the ladies' saloon, and began to play an entirely new tune, and to dance to its own sweet music. The lowing of three poor cows on the deck added to the horrors of the time, till at last they were swept down altogether, and the chief part of their bowels and contents precipitated through the skylights, one poor animal hanging its head down and inquiring in a mournful manner what all the row was about. At last, to our astonishment, a swan—rare sight in saloons—came flying down, and added to the picturesque and ludicrous but at the same time awfully calamitous. Eventually, when nearly all had been smashed which could be, and when some sort of security had been given to the errant furniture, &c., the rolling still continuing, the passengers were alarmed by the fearful noise of the debris of the goods below, which, owing to the considerable rush of water which had fallen from the skylights and elsewhere, were careering in the vast halls below with mad delight. My sketch gives but a poor idea of what took place, and every passenger and the captain himself acknowledge that it is anything but exaggerated. All this distraction and alarm continued day and night while we lay in the trough of the sea, and until we steamed off with a tended rudder. Let any one who has seen the towering sides of the Great Eastern understand that the top plat-form of the paddle-box actually dipped the water on each side several times, and they will, perhaps, have a slight notion of the extent of the slope of the saloon floor." A letter appears in the *Times* by one of the passengers, signing himself "Jules Gervis," who "thought it would be much better to do our fortably," and who went to bed, tying his st to the bed-post. He writes as follows:—"My cabin was close to the first dining-saloon, where a horrible noise was going on. Attracted by curiosity, I opened the window of my neighbour's cabin, and saw the most curious sight I ever saw. Tables and chairs were dancing a horn-pipe; the stove joined most heartily in the fun, and the saucers seemed determined to break down all the nicely-turned mahogany columns and banisters, which snapped like glass. It was a noise as if rocks were shivered to and fro by an angry surf. In the grand saloon the devastation was almost greater still. A marble slab joined a high-nosed gentleman in the enterprise of smashing the largest mirror; of course, nose and mirror had the worst of it. Only with danger of life could people cross one of these doors." The bearing of the gallant captain, steadfast and serene, the conduct of the crew, the noble behaviour of the ladies, and the cool energy and forethought of the chief passengers, form the sober side to this strange scene of mingled horror and humour.

The accompanying Illustration shows the condition of the Great Eastern as she was being towed towards Cork harbour on Tuesday week. It is from a sketch taken by Mr. Stopford about four miles outside the Hailbouse. The whole of the ironwork of both paddle-wheels was carried away; the ship's boat and the lifeboats were in pieces at the after part of the ship, were hanging loosely about, whilst the ladder from the hurricane-deck to the paddle-wheel was twisted in the extraordinary way represented in our engraving.

The Great Eastern continues to lie in Queenstown harbour, where she is likely to remain for some time. The Board of Trade have, it is understood, resolved to institute an official investigation into the disaster.

When the ship was returning on Monday week a meeting of passengers was held, and resolutions were passed by large majorities, and memorials were passed in reference to the late events. The first was one expressive of their thanks to God for their safety; others condemned the directors and managers of the Great Ship Company for mismanagement; and another was in the form of a vote of thanks to Captain Walker for his conduct during the storm.

THE GREAT FALLS OF THE POTOMAC.

ABOVE Washington the Potomac is obstructed by numerous falls and rapids, around all which canals have been constructed. The Great Falls—of which an illustration by our Special Artist is given on page 319—are about sixteen miles above the capital, and are occupied on the Maryland side by Union troops and on the Virginian side by the Confederates. The winter—for both armies are continually "putting" at each other from behind the rocks, though without much damage.

THE DONCASTER CUP.

NOT even the Ascot Cup, which has, as it were, the pick of the cracks unrunched by anything in the shape of a penalty, can boast a grander roll of winners than its Doncaster rival. Chance was the first of the series in 1801, and since then Trump, Cotton, Lottery, Fleur de Lis, Mulatto, The Soldier, Rockingham, Tomboy, Touchstone (twice), Don John, Charles XII., Beeswing (five times), Alice Hawthorn (twice), Sweetmeat, The Hero, War Eagle, Chanticleer, Cancrot, Voltigeur, Virago, Satellites, Fandango, Vedette (twice), and Sabreur have been among its most noble and winners. Still the modern struggles between Voltigeur and The Dutchman, Teddington and Kingston, Fandango and Melba, grand as they proved, were quite put in the shade last Friday, when the telegraph announced not only a dead heat for the first time, but a dead heat between the winners of the Derby and Oaks of the year. Thormanby's eyes shine light him from Doncaster, or he would have most likely been in it with 8st. 12lb. to try and beat up that Ascot fame which was somewhat tarnished by his running (and 7st. 10lb.) at Goodwood. About thirty were entered, but the field finally dwindled down to Rettledrum, 3 yrs., 7st. 7lb. (Bullock); Brown Duchess, 3 yrs., 8st. 11lb. (Middleton); The Lawyer (5, h.), 3 yrs., 7st. (Grimshaw); The Wizard, 4 yrs., 8st. 9lb. (Charlton); Avalanche, 4 yrs., 8st. 2lb. (Fordham); Rising Sun, 4 yrs., 8st. 9lb. (Wells); and Yorkminster, 3 yrs. (carried 8st. 9lb.) (T. Snowden). The betting was even on the Wizard, 6 to 1 each aget Rettledrum and Brown Duchess, 10 to 1 aget The Lawyer, 100 to 8 aget Avalanche, and 100 to 7 and Rising Sun. Yorkminster, after refusing to go near his horses, made joint running with Rising Sun to the turn beyond the Stand, where Sir Joseph's horse took the lead, and did not resign it to Rettledrum till about two distances from home, where the latter was joined by The Lawyer and The Wizard. Before reaching the distance Brown Duchess took her place at The Lawyer's girths, Rettledrum and his favourite, who was running on the extreme outside. Inside the distance The Wizard was in trouble, and The Lawyer, for a few strides, had his head in front, but, giving way opposite the private subscription stand, left Rettledrum with a slight lead, when Brown Duchess challenged, and, getting up on the post, increased the excitement of the struggle by making a dead heat—in the next stride the mare's head was first. The Lawyer was beaten three lengths, and The Wizard beat Avalanche for third place by a very bad fifth; the others walked in and did not pass the post. Run in 4m. 47sec.

A meeting was held shortly after between Colonel Townsley and Mr. Saxon in the inclosure, and it was mutually agreed between them not to distress their animals in another severe struggle for the championship; and, seeing that one had "a race in her before starting," and that the other was getting her 7lb. over and above her allowance as a mare, they both withdrew from the field on pretty even terms. Colonel Townsley took the cup to place beside the one which he won at Ascot with Hesperithusa, and Mr. Saxon, who cares more for solid bullion himself, received £100. Of course there was some little disappointment felt at not seeing the pair fight it out, but no one doubted the wisdom of the course pursued, and felt it if either of them had broken down on the hard ground the whole charm of the afternoon would be gone. The cup is from Messrs. Hunt and Roskell's establishment, New Bond-street, and is in the form of a tazza. It was designed and modelled by Mr. H. R. Rosell, and is ornamented in the renaissance style, and by removing the cover it can be used as a vase for flowers. The first frame commemorates the meeting of Henry II. and Malcolm of Scotland, in the year 1157, at Doncaster, at which meeting Malcolm did homage for his fief of Cumberland; and the second frieze represents a horse race. Three allegorical figures of Justice, of the town of Doncaster, and of the River Don decorate the foot; and the cover is surmounted by a figure of Fame offering laurel leaves to the victors.

THE NEW MONUMENT AT DIVES.

IN our Number for the 16th of August we briefly alluded to the public inauguration of a monument at Dives to commemorate the departure of the Norman fleet from that port for the conquest of England. As all the events connected with the history of the town of our First William possess a certain interest for Englishmen, we now publish a View of the Column, together with a few notes gleaned from French chronicles relating to the invasion which was to exercise so great an influence on the future destinies of Britain.

It was at the chateau of Bonneville, a favourite residence of our first Norman Monarch, distant about ten miles from Dives, that William assembled his Barons to deliberate over the projected descent upon England. The project was warmly discussed, and found so many opponents, on account of the heavy pecuniary burdens it would impose on the people of Normandy, that the King was obliged to have recourse to a stratagem that has since been frequently imitated by other Monarchs with success: he addressed himself to each adverse Baron in private, made a personal question of the matter, and thus obtained the separate adhesion of those whose combined opposition in an open deliberation would have frustrated his designs. William's subtlety thus conciliated the realisation of the Conqueror's great project was urged on with vigour and popularity. Some of the nobles furnished vessels, other armed men, others, again, offered their own persons. Moreover, the rich contributed their money, the merchant their wares, and the peasantry provisions, towards the equipment of the fleet that, nearly nine centuries ago, and with fifty thousand men on board, sailed towards our shores with the intention, so ably fulfilled, of permanent conquest.

At the time when William the Conqueror assembled his fleet at Dives, the importance of that port and its town was in keeping with the magnitude of the Royal Norman enterprise. The present deserted streets were then frequented by a busy, industrial population. There are but rare signs of activity now-days in the tranquil little place situated on one of the banks of the river of the same name. The streets, the principal square, the church (sufficiently remarkable and worthy, at any rate, of a city of the second order), seem all of too large proportions for the number of the inhabitants, considerably under six hundred, according to the last census. Indeed, apart from the interest attached to the circumstance of its early history, Dives has actually but only

THE GREAT FALLS OF THE POTOMAC, AT GREAT FALLS, IN VIRGINIA, AS SEEN FROM THE MARYLAND SIDE. FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

slight claims to consideration. Its day is past. Its commerce and its extent have, in a great measure, disappeared. Even its river would become impassable were it not for the constant dredging. Its river would twelve inches high: it now measures nearly one foot. If its eight arches continue to sink as they have done, the height of fifty-four or fifty-five feet between low and high water will be reduced to about twenty-five feet. The full rise of this tree is above one hundred yards in height, and between low and high tide is considerable.

THE UTRECHT SOCIETY OF SCIENCES offers a gold medal worth 600 francs (£23 16s.) for answers to the following subjects:—1. The vigorous determination of the atomic weight of at least one element among those on which, if time be not yet sufficiently researched, 2. The more exact definition of one or more species of invertebrate animals the history of which has not yet been sufficiently known. The memoirs are to be addressed to Dr. J. W. Gunning, the secretary of the society, Utrecht, before Nov. 30, 1865.

DIANYTE is the name given to a new metallic element discovered by M. von Kobell. In March, 1859, he found a new metallic acid, which he termed dianic, in minerals from the tantalite family, difficult to find pure, as was obvious from the fact that each worker came out with a pellet of earth in its jaws. As they were all furnished with the same implement, and so to approach quite near to the nest and watch their movements unnoticed. The earth which they brought out was always added to a considerable mound. On leaving the nest they generally rose eight or ten feet in the air, and on returning to their nest and working there till they came out. The earth which was usually at a distance of one hundred or two hundred feet from the nest they were never seen to bring from it. Sometimes they left beneath out a heavier load than they could rise with on the wing. When this was the case, after several unsuccessful efforts to raise it, they pushed it or carried it back again into the hole. When there was a strong wind, they were frequently driven into the great chestnut-trees, where it is difficult to find room for themselves; but, under such circumstances, they never abandoned their load. The number of arrivals and departures at the entrance was sometimes as great as be a minute, and at others as many as forty-five. The rain did not materially interfere with their work. Occasionally they left off working during a portion near the nest and to

photographed by Messrs. M'Clean, last week, in their uniform of dark blue cap and tie to match, and white flannel shirt and breeches. The Cambridgeshire Eleven sustained a defeat at Bishop Auckland at the hands of twenty of that club, with Jackson and Wilsher. Hayward had no luck in either batting, and Carpenter's double score (19) was the best. Jackson bowled brilliantly, but Arnold, Reynolds, and Hayward were in great form, and in Bishop Auckland's second innings thirteen wickets fell before the thirty-seven was made. Already the Cambridge men have four matches and All England one for next month.

United have made free matches and All England one for next month.

"Double" has been prevailed upon to regulate his diet, and got rid of half a stone of flesh, and the consequence is that, in the ten-of match, on Monday, he ran the distance in 54 min. 20 sec. and won. White injured his foot (so he said), and stopped at the end of three miles. Where the course completed Mile-end Road by a park, and had a stop at the end of eight and a half. The Indian's running astonished everybody, and the onlookers, and thinking bells rowed him water. He

Hereford, 2 to 1 against Bedford; 20 to 1 against Hudson Lees (0) and Hodgson (1).

An eight-oared race was rowed on Wednesday between members of the London Rowing Club. The race was interesting one of the season, and the valuable silver prize, the distance being the usual eight-oared course from Putney to Chiswick. Mr. Schlotel's crew came in first.

The Board of Guardians to the South Union of Dublin have agreed to permit the ladies who are members of the Social Science Association to visit the workhouse on Wednesday.

The National Life-boat Institution has received a donation of £10 from C. B. C. during the present week, and the silver medal of the institution has been sent to him. The thanks of the Committee have also been voted to Mr. Thomas Wilson, of Sunderland, for the gallant manner in which he and his crew rescued the crew of the ship Ann Jane, of Whitby, on the 10th inst., when she was in a sinking condition off the Sunderland coast.

A NOVEL MILITARY EXPERIMENT.—The French Government is very busy at present with military experiments. The last novelty to come in an invention, which is stated to have been tried with the most perfect success, to make a shell sink after having exploded, so as to prevent it from ricochetting. The scientific contrivance consists of a pair of india-rubber bands and a screw and piece, fitted with a little air bladder which, when heavily weighted at the feet.

EXPEDITION THROUGH BURMAH.—Dr. C. Williams took his departure for Rangoon in the steamer of Aug. 2, en route to Amerapoora, where he goes on a political mission to the Burmese Court. He will be in full communication with Col. Phayre, the Commissioner of Pegu, and will negotiate with the King of Burmah for the establishment of a line through Northern Burmah and the Himalaya passes into the Chinese province of Yunan. Dr. Williams is an assistant surgeon in her Majesty's 68th Regiment, and during his stay there also he medicine in Pegu has devoted much of his time to the study of the Burmese language, in which he is perfected, which will enable him to conduct ments which qualify him to accomplish efficiently the enterprise upon which he is bent. Many Europeans at the Burmese audience of the Burmese Emperor obtained. One great geographical problem which will be solved in carrying out the expedition will be the solution of a point now involved in doubt and uncertainty and obscurity—viz., is the west stream the great Sanpoo River, which flows from the west into the United Asia, debouches in the Yunan, or is it one of many it is ordinarily marked as taking a southerly turn, and pouring its flood into the Bay of Bengal? The Irrawaddy, and the Sanpoo, with the Ganges, whereas some assert that it takes no such bend, but, still continuing its eastern course, joins with the Irrawaddy, and so gains the sea. The expedition will in a new route from Burmah into the Chinese province of Yunan cannot be penal, as there is a commercial and regular trade conducted at present between the two countries; and it is with a view to carry a line of British commerce over the same ground that Dr. Williams visits that the present expedition is undertaken. The Court of Ava has been undertaken, preliminary, it is to be hoped, to the British other conditions of free journey into the undoubted wealth of the mountain districts of that court.—*Exploration.*

AUSTRIAN EXPLORATION.—On receiving news of the disasters which had befallen one of the detachments from Mr. Burke's exploring party, Dr. Leichhardt, and Mr. Wilkinson, Mr. Landsborough, with great contemporary has the following:—"The parties who had been unfortunate, and who lost so many of the best of their individuals, were remarkable for which had never gone beyond Cooper's Creek, the point whence Mr. Burke set his three months' supply allowance of provisions. The unfortunate Burke parties had remained in inaction, and the individuals who had perished had fallen victims to the sudden change from bad provisions and long fasting to a period bountiful, and still more probably from inaction. Mr. Burke and his party, after all, only succeeded in reaching the mouth of Cooper's Creek on Dec. 16, intending to make first for Eyre's Creek, and thence northwards for the Gulf of Carpentaria, calculating that he would make the journey to the Gulf of Carpentaria in three months. He therefore left a party there with orders to await him for three months, and then to proceed home in four months and a half. Mr. Burke set off down to the Darling to the second party, which he found not to exist, and followed Mr. Landsborough's track, but which had not done so. Mr. Wright's party was found at Menindie, on the Darling, but of the three four of them had died. A meeting of the Relief Committee at Melbourne, becoming extremely anxious, had, as we have already stated, despatched Mr. Howitt with a fresh party to the relief of Mr. Burke's party. Mr. Howitt, on arriving with the news of the condition of the survivors of Mr. Burke's party, left Mr. Wright's party to their fate, and found Mr. Burke's party encamped with the natives. Mr. Howitt's arrival was received with a great sensation; and the Royal Standard was hoisted on the flagstaff, the proclaiming of the Chief Justice at the camp of the natives, and was attended by the Governor. At these meetings the most excited measures were taken to secure sympathy with the unfortunate explorers and their survivors. The colony was now aroused to full and bestirring exertion for exploring the unknown interior of Australia. Mr. Howitt's party was organized in four to twelve, including two aborigines for the benefit of tracking. Mr. Brahe, who had joined the reserve left at Cooper's Creek, was included in it. A member of Mr. Howitt's Gippsland exploring party, on whom he had great reliance, was also named, and Mr. Wheeler, a surgeon, who had been with Mr. Stuart on some of his expeditions and was accustomed to explorations, volunteered his services, which were accepted. Mr. Wheeler was furnished with all necessary remedies for scurvy or other complaints incident to travelling in this climate. Mr. Hugh Glue, a wealthy squatter, who has stations on the Darling, manifested to furnish the necessary supplies of provisions on his return at cost price, so that this party will escape the necessity of subsisting on poisonous flour. Mr. Howitt with his party started on the 6th of July, and soon after was heard of as having proceeded on his route from Swan-hill, on the Murray, with the advantage of a very wet season, affording him promise of plenty of water. The Government immediately put at the service of the Exploration Committee the armed screw-steamer Victoria, commanded by Captain Norman, to proceed to the Gulf of Carpentaria, to make search along the coast for the missing party, and to take up the new one on its arrival."

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

P. T. S.—Received, the position is very good.

C. D. C.—You need not propose; but in any future contributions—and we hope for many—

"B. D. G." will save himself and us the risk of frequent mistakes by distinguishing between the Black and White Pawns. We have not room for the whole of the proposed plan of Subject Committee, 427 Strand. We will be good enough to receive and forward any communications. So far as we can decipher the first variation—that we attribute to Mr. Staunton—it is very much embodied in Mr. Walker's book, which he may refer to. Would Mr. Wood (Q Q 4) do it?

A CHESS QUIZ, PARIS.—You are obviously mistaken in both cases.

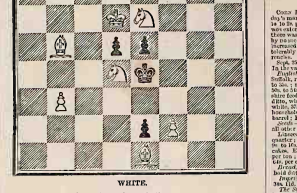
A. C. (Bristol).—Both are good. The other two, though inferior to that, are also decidedly a particularly good. The other two, though inferior to that, are also

Solutions of Problem No. 916, by Anon, B. F. Alphin, T. O., Dropsie, Captain Dick, Rev. Wm. Wilkinson, Rev. J. Wayte, Rev. J. Mitchell, Rev. J. Owen, Rev. J. Hellard, Miss Brown, Rabbits, D. R. E., P. D. Tyler, R. C. W., W. P., Beaufort, C. R. L. S., M. G., Gurney, Dr. Gaskell, Dr. Forbes, Dr. Pigott, Dr. Pole, Dr. Wilson, Dr. Hall, Dr. Hooper, Dr. Hunter, R. A. C., P. P., B. L. I., P. Q., Dr. Mitchell, G. P. Phillips, C. G. G., H. B., Dr. Hall, Dr. Hooper, Dr. Hunter, R. A. C., P. P., B. L. I., P. Q., Dr. Mitchell, G. P. Phillips, C. G. G., H. B., Dr. Hall, Dr. Hooper, Dr. Hunter, R. A. C., P. P., B. L. I., P. Q., Dr. Mitchell, G. P. Phillips, C. G. G., H. B., W. M. C., Beresford, R. P. C. G., Osborne, R. H. G., H. R. H., Pickford, Jaeger, W. F. F., W. E., Owen, Dr. Wilson, Dr. Hall, Dr. Hooper, Dr. Hunter, R. A. C., P. P., B. L. I., P. Q., W. H. J., Gerrard, G. D. V., Alpha, H. W. S., A Subscriber, Timothy, H. C. V., T. B. A., T. B. Fellows, Dr. Pigott, Dr. Pole, Dr. Wilson, Dr. Hall, Dr. Hooper, Dr. Hunter, R. A. C., Tyndale, A. W. L. C., Bridges, Ver. D. Edwin, W. S. Kershaw, W. C. C. are correct. All others are wrong.

PROBLEM No. 918.

By R. D. C.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

NOTWITHSTANDING that the index of the precious metals has been on a fair average scale, that condition of commercial repose is now in force, and that the demand for gold on American account has almost wholly ceased, most Home Securities, arising from many causes, are of rare value for money, have been to a very inactive state, and prices have had a drooping tendency.

There has been a moderate, but by no means active, demand for accommodation. The supply of money is still increasing, and the best commercial bills are readily discounted in Lombard street at the annexed quotations:—

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Short bills	3 to 3½	Four months' bills	4 to 4½
Three months' bills	3½ to 4	Six months' bills	4½ to 4¾

There is an abundance of capital in the Stock Exchange, and it may be had for short periods at from 2½ to 3 per cent. The joint-stock banks are now raising 3½ per cent on deposits, and the discount houses allow only 2½ per cent for money "at call."

The rates for money in the principal cities on the Continent are as under:—

	Per cent.	Open market.		Bank rate.	Open market.
Paris	3	Per cent.	Per cent.	Turin	Per cent.
Vienna	5	4	3½	Florence	7
Berlin	4	3½	3	Hamburg	7
Frankfort	4	3½	3	Petersburg	4
Amsterdam	3	2½	2½	Madrid	5

About £300,000 in gold has been imported, chiefly from Australia and the Continent, and several additional loans have been made to the stock of bullion in the bank of England. The exchange at New York has risen to 109½, but has since advanced to 110¾, scarcely any gold has been sent to that port, but the exports to India have amounted to £1,400,000 sterling in silver.

An instalment of 20 per cent on the late Indian loan of £4,000,000 has been paid to the Treasury.

The Liverpool cotton market continues in an excited state. Prices have, consequently, undergone a further rise, several parcels of Surats and Dhollerahs having been purchased for New York.

The shipping list for Canada on Monday was much restricted, and prices had a drooping tendency:—Consols for Money, were done at 92¼; Ditto, for Account, 92¼; Reduced Three per Cents, 91¼; New Three per Cents, 91¼; Bank Stock, 219; Exchequer Bills, March, 4s. to 1s. 3s. prem.; Ditto, June, 5s. to 3s. prem.; Ditto, Long Annuities, 1885, 17 3-16; India Stock, 219; Ditto, 5 per Cent, 104; Ditto New 5 per Cent Stock, 104; Ditto Bonds, £1000, 3s. to 1s. prem.; Ditto Bonds, under £1000, 3s. to 1s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 4s. to 1s. prem.; India Bonds, 2s. to 3s. prem.; and Ditto, 1866, 3s. to 1s. prem.

The market for Foreign Bonds has been active. An advance of 8s. per cent has been obtained for Peru, and Turkish Securities have also improved. Other instances an improvement is noticed in the quotations, more especially as regards Buenos Ayres, Chilian, Ecuador, and Peruvian securities. Brazilian Five per Cents have marked 101¼; Ditto, 1859 and 1852, 101¾; Brazilian Four-and-a-half per Cents, 96; Buenos Ayres Six per Cents, 89½; Ditto, Deferred, 36; Chilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 86½; Ecuador, New Consolidated Three per Cents, 19; Mexican Three per Cents, 19; Portuguese Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 34; Portuguese Three per Cents, 45; Russian Five per Cents, 103; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 93; Sardinian Five per Cents, 84; Spanish Certificates, 21; Spanish Three per Cents, 39; Turkish Six per Cents, 1858, 72; Ditto, Certificates, 8; Turkish Old Six per Cents, 1862, 72; New, 1862, £100 Bonds, 72; Ditto, £500 Bonds, 72; Turkish Four per Cents, 1862, Three per Cents, 36; Italian Five per Cents, 79½; French Three Cents, 69; Spanish Passive, 19; and Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 61.

In Joint-stock Bank Shares the dealings have been somewhat restricted: Australasian, 85 to 86; Bank of Egypt, 14 to 15; Bank of London, 20 to 21; Colonial, 211; British North American, 94; Chartered Mercantile of India, London, and China, 21 to 22; City, 20 to 21; Commercial of London, 20 to 21; Consolidated, 25½; London Joint-Stock, 32; London and Westminster, 67; National Provincial of England, 21 to 22; Union of Australia, 101; Union of London, 31.

The leading quotations for shares in new undertakings are as follows:—Antwerp Marine Railway, 3 to 4; Ardrossan Dock, 10 to 11; Bahia, 7 to 8; Bute, 1 to 1 1-16 prem.; Universal Marine Insurance, 1 to 2 dis.; London and Provincial Marine, 1 to 2 dis.; Oriental and General Marine, 1 to 2 prem.; Mercantile Five, 1 to 2 prem.; Commercial Union Five, 1 dis. to 2 prem.; and Bahia Steam, par to 1 prem.

Colonial Government Securities have changed hands to a limited extent:—Canada Five per Cents have sold at 101¾; New Brunswick Six per Cents, 1865; New South Wales Five per Cents, 1862, 103; Ditto, 1867, to 1876, 103; Ditto, 1854 and onwards, 99½; and Victoria Five per Cents, 103.

The Miscellaneous Market has been rather inactive. Anglo-Mexican Mint shares have been done at 143; Canada Land, 104; Crystal Palace, 14½; Ditto Six per Cent Perpetual Debenture, 104½; East India Irrigation and Canal, 1½; General Steam, 3½; Great India Steam-ship, 4½; Hall's Patent Deflector, 5½; London General Omnibus, 14½; North British Australasian, 1½; Oriental Inland Steam, 4½; Peel River Land and Mineral, 4½; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, New, 42½; Royal Mail Steam, 91½; Scinde and Arva Canal, 6½; East London Waterworks, 117; London Docks, 80½; and St. Katharine, 64.

The Railway Share Market has been in a very inactive state, and prices have shown a tendency to give way. The total calls for October amount to £457,767. The following are Thursday's official closing quotations:—

Caledonian, 87½; Chester and Holyhead, 30½; Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford, 10½; Ditto, Extension, 6½; Great Northern, 101½ ex div.; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 51½; Great Northern, 103½ ex div.; Great Western, 66½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 102½; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 110½; London and North-Western, 93½; London and South-Western, 95; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 49½; Midland, 119½; North British, 59½; North-Eastern—Berwick, 91½; Ditto, York, 91; North Staffordshire, 12½; South-Eastern, 79½; Shareholders, 7½; West Midland—Oxford, 16½.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—London and Greenwich, 39; Ditto, Preference, 11½; Midland—Bristol, 84.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Eastern Counties Five per Cent, No. 1, 10½; Great Northern, 103½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 102½; Chatham, 4½; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cent Stock, 104½; Ditto, Leicester and Hitchin, 92½; East Midland—Ordinary, 104½; Ditto, Preferred, 104½.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 98½; Great Indian Peninsula, 103½; Ditto, Four per Cent Guaranteed, 101½; Ditto, Five per Cent Debentures, 1858-1861, 101½; Grand Trunk of Canada, 19½; Ditto Six per Cent Debentures, 93; Great Indian Peninsula, Four per Cent Debentures of Canada, 91½; Ditto, 6 per Cent; Ditto Six per Cent Bonds, payable 1873, 97; Madras Five per Cent, 98½; Ditto, New, 103½.

FOREIGN.—Bahia and San Francisco, 13½; Dutch Rhenish, 15½; Great Luxembourg, 8½; Hainaut and Liege, 8½; Sambre and Meuse Five-and-a-Half per Cent Debentures, 84; San Paulo, 4½; South Australian and Lombardo-Venetian, 7½; West Flanders, 7½.

The return of the Bank of England for the week ending Sept. 25 shows the following positive and negative changes with the previous week:—

An increase of circulation of	£216,670	An increase of bullion of	£12,613
A decrease of deposits of	1,000,000	A decrease of rest of	12,000
A decrease of other deposits of	485,787	An increase of reserve of	189,613
An increase of securities of	£1,702,457		

The total circulation is now £20,604,948. Public deposits amount to £5,810,434; and private deposits to £11,067,502. Securities are £27,987,940; and the stock of bullion is £14,242,246.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, Sept. 24.—Full average supplies of English wheat were on sale in to-day's market, in good condition. The demand from France having fallen off, prices gave way 1s. per quarter. Foreign wheat was in fair request, at the decline. Barley was in good demand, and 1s. per quarter dearer. Malt was steady, at barely late rates. Oats were in good request, and 6d. per quarter higher than on previous days. Beans and peas were in moderate request, and last week's prices were fully maintained. Flour was in good demand, at 6d. per sack more money.

Sept. 26.—Both English and foreign wheat ceased of barely, at Monday's decline in rates. In the value of sorts and qualities no change took place.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 50s. to 54s.; white, 48s. to 52s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 48s. to 52s.; white, 50s. to 54s.; Lincolnshire and Yorkshire, red, 48s. to 52s.; white, 50s. to 54s.; Scotch, 48s. to 52s.; Irish, 46s. to 50s.; rye, 30s. to 32s.; grinding barley, 22s. to 24s.; Kingston and Ware, 34s. to 40s.; Chevalier, 42s. to 48s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed, 20s. to 22s.; Scotch and Irish, 22s. to 24s.; malting barley, 32s. to 36s.; Kingston and Ware, 52s. to 56s.; Chevalier, 52s. to 56s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, 48s. to 52s.; Scotch and Irish, 46s. to 50s.; malt, pale, 70s. to 74s.; brown, 66s. to 70s.; oats, English, potato, 28s. to 30s.; Scotch, 26s. to 28s.; Irish, potato, 24s. to 26s.; feed, 22s. to 24s.; beans, English, mazagan, 36s. to 38s.; tick, 34s. to 36s.; harrow, 34s. to 36s.; pigeon, 36s. to 38s.; Egyptian, 34s. to 36s.; peas, grey, 36s. to 38s.; maple, 40s. to 42s.; white, 40s. to 42s.; boilers, 40s. to 42s.; flour, per sack, 70s. to 74s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, per sack, 70s. to 74s.; country marks, 70s. to 74s.; Irish, per barrel, 32s. to 36s. per sack.

Foreign.—Wheat, free, 48s. to 52s.; barley, 30s. to 34s.; beans, 34s. to 36s.; peas, 36s. to 38s.; oats, 22s. to 24s.; flour, per barrel, 32s. to 36s.

Liverpool.—Wheat, 10s. to 12s. per cental; barley, 5s. to 6s.; oats, 4s. to 5s.; beans, 6s. to 7s.; peas, 6s. to 7s.; flour, 30s. to 32s. per barrel.

Bristol.—Wheat, 10s. to 12s. per cental; barley, 5s. to 6s.; oats, 4s. to 5s.; beans, 6s. to 7s.; peas, 6s. to 7s.; flour, 30s. to 32s. per barrel.

Hull.—Wheat, 10s. to 12s. per cental; barley, 5s. to 6s.; oats, 4s. to 5s.; beans, 6s. to 7s.; peas, 6s. to 7s.; flour, 30s. to 32s. per barrel.

Aberdeen.—Wheat, 10s. to 12s. per cental; barley, 5s. to 6s.; oats, 4s. to 5s.; beans, 6s. to 7s.; peas, 6s. to 7s.; flour, 30s. to 32s. per barrel.

Dublin.—Wheat, 10s. to 12s. per cental; barley, 5s. to 6s.; oats, 4s. to 5s.; beans, 6s. to 7s.; peas, 6s. to 7s.; flour, 30s. to 32s. per barrel.

Cork.—Wheat, 10s. to 12s. per cental; barley, 5s. to 6s.; oats, 4s. to 5s.; beans, 6s. to 7s.; peas, 6s. to 7s.; flour, 30s. to 32s. per barrel.

Limerick.—Wheat, 10s. to 12s. per cental; barley, 5s. to 6s.; oats, 4s. to 5s.; beans, 6s. to 7s.; peas, 6s. to 7s.; flour, 30s. to 32s. per barrel.

Belfast.—Wheat, 10s. to 12s. per cental; barley, 5s. to 6s.; oats, 4s. to 5s.; beans, 6s. to 7s.; peas, 6s. to 7s.; flour, 30s. to 32s. per barrel.

Waterford.—Wheat, 10s. to 12s. per cental; barley, 5s. to 6s.; oats, 4s. to 5s.; beans, 6s. to 7s.; peas, 6s. to 7s.; flour, 30s. to 32s. per barrel.

Sligo.—Wheat, 10s. to 12s. per cental; barley, 5s. to 6s.; oats, 4s. to 5s.; beans, 6s. to 7s.; peas, 6s. to 7s.; flour, 30s. to 32s. per barrel.

Galway.—Wheat, 10s. to 12s. per cental; barley, 5s. to 6s.; oats, 4s. to 5s.; beans, 6s. to 7s.; peas, 6s. to 7s.; flour, 30s. to 32s. per barrel.

Drogheda.—Wheat, 10s. to 12s. per cental; barley, 5s. to 6s.; oats, 4s. to 5s.; beans, 6s. to 7s.; peas, 6s. to 7s.; flour, 30s. to 32s. per barrel.

Newry.—Wheat, 10s. to 12s. per cental; barley, 5s. to 6s.; oats, 4s. to 5s.; beans, 6s. to 7s.; peas, 6s. to 7s.; flour, 30s. to 32s. per barrel.

Londonderry.—Wheat, 10s. to 12s. per cental; barley, 5s. to 6s.; oats, 4s. to 5s.; beans, 6s. to 7s.; peas, 6s. to 7s.; flour, 30s. to 32s. per barrel.

Wexford.—Wheat, 10s. to 12s. per cental; barley, 5s. to 6s.; oats, 4s. to 5s.; beans, 6s. to 7s.; peas, 6s. to 7s.; flour, 30s. to 32s. per barrel.

Kilkenny.—Wheat, 10s. to 12s. per cental; barley, 5s. to 6s.; oats, 4s. to 5s.; beans, 6s. to 7s.; peas, 6s. to 7s.; flour, 30s. to 32s. per barrel.

Tralee.—Wheat, 10s. to 12s. per cental; barley, 5s. to 6s.; oats, 4s. to 5s.; beans, 6s. to 7s.; peas, 6s. to 7s.; flour, 30s. to 32s. per barrel.

Dundalk.—Wheat, 10s. to 12s. per cental; barley, 5s. to 6s.; oats, 4s. to 5s.; beans, 6s. to 7s.; peas, 6s. to 7s.; flour, 30s. to 32s. per barrel.

Clonmel.—Wheat, 10s. to 12s. per cental; barley, 5s. to 6s.; oats, 4s. to 5s.; beans, 6s. to 7s.; peas, 6s. to 7s.; flour, 30s. to 32s. per barrel.

Carlow

PRESENTATION OF COLOURS TO THE 86TH REGIMENT BY THE PRINCE OF WALES AT THE CURRAGH CAMP.

inscribed on your banners, and of which you are so justly proud. To a regiment that has already achieved such a reputation, and is now in so high a state of efficiency under the able command of Colonel Hort, these colours may, indeed, be safely intrusted; and I feel convinced that wherever the opportunity shall arise you will show yourselves worthy of the memorable eulogy once pronounced by Lord Cornwallis upon your gallant corps—that they "furnished a conspicuous proof that discipline and valour in soldiers, when directed by zeal and capacity in officers, are irresistible."

Colonel Hort returned thanks in appropriate terms.

After the ceremony the Prince, the Earl of Carlisle, Sir G. Brown, and a large company were entertained at a luncheon by the officers of the regiment. Subsequently his Royal Highness visited the soldiers and their families in their quarters, where they had been provided by their officers with the good cheer necessary for the celebration of the event. In the evening the sergeants of the 86th entertained the sergeants of the Grenadier Guards at dinner, and thus the two branches of the brigade hospitably closed the period of the Prince of Wales's training at the Curragh.

The Prince left the camp, after three months' sojourn, on the 11th inst. Shortly after nine o'clock all the troops in the camp were under arms. The day was glorious, and the manœuvres of the troops were performed in admirable style and with the greatest precision. At the conclusion of the review his Royal Highness retired to his quarters, the cheering of the soldiers was incessant, and it was evident that the Prince was affected as he had often (at least for a season) to bid comrades in arms. The bands of the 1st Grenadier Guards and the 86th, as well as the soldiers of both regiments, which constituted the infantry brigade of which he was an officer, assembled round his quarters. At ten minutes past three o'clock he left his hut, attended by Major-General Ridley, Major-General Bruce, Colonel Keppel, and Colonel Higginson. On reappearing the bands played the National Anthem, the soldiers presented arms and cheered most lustily. The Prince bowed repeatedly, and as he drove off in the direction of Newbridge the cheering was again renewed.

We are indebted to Capt. de Fenton, of the 86th Regiment, for the photographs from which the accompanying illustrations in connection with the Prince's farewell to the Curragh Camp were taken. The first—that of the presentation of colours by the Prince—was taken during the consecration service. The second Engraving represents a square of the first battalion of the Grenadier Guards on the day the Prince left the Curragh, and on its return from the review where his Royal Highness had for the first time commanded the regiment, he having gone through the former field-days as a subaltern officer—as a Captain commanding his company. The regiment was halted on its way home that the photograph might be taken.

SQUARE OF THE FIRST BATTALION OF GRENADIER GUARDS, TO WHICH, BRIGADED WITH THE 86TH REGIMENT, THE PRINCE OF WALES WAS ATTACHED.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR OCTOBER.

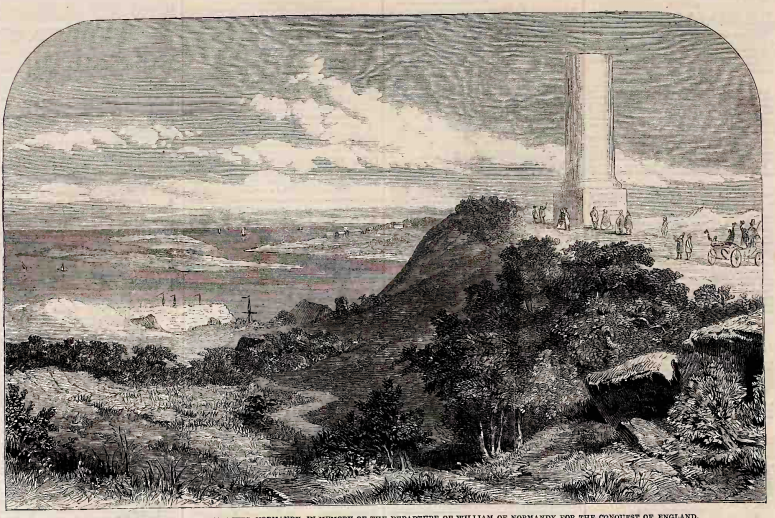
WITH the return of the Empress Eugénie from the baths of St. Sauveur to Compiègne or to Paris the inauguration of the fashions for the autumnal season is looked forward to with anxiety, as her Majesty and the ladies of the Court naturally give the prevailing tone to the numerous fashions prepared for their approval. For the perfect freedom of the seaside costume during the past season the fair *baigneuses* are indebted to the Impératrice, who has gracefully patronised the apparel best suited to the circumstances, without ever consulting the exigencies of her Imperial position. The fashionable world, on its return to Paris, will for some time bear traces of its peregrinations to the *bains de mer*, most visible in the varied shapes of the headdresses and the depths of the jupons intérieurs, of which we had recently occasion to speak in our article on the Paris fashions.

For the month of October dresses are to be comparatively plain, with one or two flounces only as the rule. For ordinary wear the lighter descriptions of stuffs are now abandoned, and stout silks, and even worsted materials, brought into requisition, according to the variations in the uncertain weather of the Parisian October.

Bonnets assert we have nothing new to note; but we may announce, with equal certainty and pleasure, the diminution in the proportions of the upper part of the ladies' cages—reduced by one-half their volume; unfortunately, the lower part still remains intact, yet we hail the change as a step in the right direction, which we trust may be followed by a greater reform.

In our text we shall present our readers with some drawings of the chaste just designed for the coming season by a firm which, in consequence of its relations with the *dessus de la Cour*, is always the first to be informed of the fashionable requirements.

We have placed the subjects of our Illustrations in one of the vineyards in the environs of Paris, where the country people are just now busily engaged in gathering the grapes for the vintage. There are but few vineyards north of the capital, which seems to form the boundary of the French wine-growing districts; for hence southwards the fruit becomes good, and it is rare to find a hillside favourably exposed that does not possess a more or less considerable vine-plantation.



MONUMENT RECENTLY ERECTED AT DIVES, NORMANDY, IN MEMORY OF THE DEPARTURE OF WILLIAM OF NORMANDY FOR THE CONQUEST OF ENGLAND.

SEE PAGE 328.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Fig. 1. *Full Dress.*—Silver-grey silk robe, having on the skirt but one flounce, surmounted by a plain green ribbon, forming a festoon. The corsage is round-waisted, and finished off with a wide sash of the same colour as the dress. The sleeves are of moderate width, bordered at the edge with narrow green ribbon, and trimmed with a ruching passing from the shoulder to the front of the elbow. Plain leghorn bonnet, ornamented with roses above and below the front edge, and with green strings.

Fig. 2. *Walking Dress.*—This dress is in slate-coloured silk, ornamented with a series of black velvet-edged flounces arranged in such a manner as to resemble a tunic. The corsage is semi-décolleté, and forms a pelerine à la Marie-Antoinette, apart from the dress, but perfectly in keeping with it as to the style of the trimming. The sleeves are wide, and provided with two narrow flounces to match the skirt. White crape bonnet, the ornamental black velvet tour-de-tête enlivened by a rose in the centre; white strings.

Fig. 3. *Dress for Morning Visit.*—Robe of nankeen-coloured foulard de Chine, trimmed down the front with a row of silk buttons of the same colour. The bottom of the skirt is furnished with a fluted flounce, surmounted by three very narrow flat bands. Open corsage, provided with lapels, also edged with a narrow fluting and two flat bands, with which the superposed portion of the Maltese sleeves is also ornamented. Waistband à la Créole, fastened at the side. Straw bonnet, trimmed with lilac ribbons and flowers; white strings. Collar, chemisette, and undersleeves in plain white muslin.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR OCTOBER.

*** The Charge for the Insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

BIRTHS.

On the 22nd inst., at 6, Sarswood-place, Hyde Park, the wife of Henry Wyllie, Esq., Miss Dora Chalmers, of a daughter.

On the 19th inst., at The Grove, Wandsworth, the wife of Mr. J. H. Somerset, of a daughter.

On the 16th inst., at Bexley Rectory, Norfolk, the wife of the Rev. J. Smith, of a daughter.

At Quedam, on the 15th inst., the wife of the Rev. Henry Chase Perry, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. 6, at the Church of Tsee, Leinkneberg, by the father of the bridegroom, assisted by the Revs. Charles Seymour and W. H. Stack, Charles Maurice Mitchell, Esq., Swan, son of the Rev. I. C. M'Causland, Rector of Cheasewic, to Rebekah, eldest daughter of the late Rev. William Maud, Rector of Ballee, in the county of Down. No cards sent.

On the 23rd inst., at King's Norton, Worcestershire, by the Rev. Arthur A. Ellis, M.A., Vicar of Stanford, Bishop, assisted by the Rev. J. M. L. Anson, M.A., Incumbent, Alexander Adderley, youngest son of Mr. Charles Bolton, of Handsworth, Birmingham, to Marrivine, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Richard Prosser, of Birmingham.

DEATHS.

On the 11th inst., Mr. Alfred Brooker, youngest son of the late Mr. Brooker, of Chattenden-row, Lordship-lane, Dulwich, aged 28.

On the 16th inst., at Rio Lodge, Maida Vale, Walter Forsyth, Esq., in his 62nd year, deeply lamented by his wife, relatives, and friends.

On the 19th inst., at his residence, Bruntsfield House, Bruntsfield, William Rawlings, late of Queen's-street, Haymarket, where he carried on the business of Leather and Innerlings for garments of the army, to which he respected by a large circle of friends. By his death the poor have lost a kind and liberal benefactor, aged 78.

At Boston, Lincolnshire, on the 20th Sept., Mr. Thomas Wilson, the builder of the Stump, aged 76.

On the 20th inst., at the residence of his grandfather, Peter Moon, Esq., of Portland-place, Peter Ireland, only son of William Michael Richardson, Esq., of Stoke Newington, Twelfth Night, aged four years.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.

BANKRUPTS.

J. HODGSON, Upper Mary-lebone-street, Middlesex, grocer—PEIFFER, Dean-st., Soho, and Gt. Portland-st., Marylebone, MATAJA, Hamburgh—HART, Sir, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne, dealer in coals—BRACKELL, Bristol, saddle manufacturer—MATTHEWS, Bromsgrove, ironfounder—W. PERSON and B. PEIGUE, Blackburn, cotton manufacturers.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. A. MACANDIE, Portobello, writer—J. G. BUTCHE, Glasgow, merchant—J. and J. M'LEAN, Glasgow, merchants—J. and J. GARDNER, Stirling, ironfounders—J. MUIR, Glasgow, spirit-dealer.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 24.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

W. G. COOPER, 24, Peter-hill, Bucket-maker, and Halifax, Nova Scotia, merchant—LEVY, Devonshire-terrace, City, merchant.

BANKRUPTS.

W. BROWN, Somerleyton-place, Hampstead-road-place, Surgeon—R. WHITTEN and G. SIMMONS, Gracechurch-street, Corn-factors, and Mincing-lane, Tea-brokers—SHERWOOD, Southsea, Hampshire, licensed—M. B. ASHWORTH, Manchester, factor—G. R. WEBB, Frankley-green, Worcestershire, timber merchant—J. NUNNS, Milkwater, Australia, and Liverpool, merchant—J. and J. HOLDEN, Todmorden, Lancashire, J. H. and A. HOLDEN, Todmorden, Lancashire, cotton manufacturers.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

P. H. BURRELL, Dundee, grocer—R. MYERS, Stranie, Butcher-bankers, Inverness.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Mr. EDWIN BOOTH, from the principal American Theatres, will make his appearance in England on Monday, Sept. 30, and for six nights only, in the character of Shylock, in THE MERCHANT OF VENICE. Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday, Richard III. Thursday, Othello. Saturday, Hamlet. Supported by the full strength of the new Company. THE SOFTLY. After which a Farce, by J. Mathews; and other entertainments. A new Piece on Monday and Saturday by Tom Taylor, entitled

ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE.—Manager, Mr. EDMUND FALCONER.—On Monday, Sept. 30 (for the FIRST TIME IN ENGLAND), and during the week, A REPUTATION FOR WOMAN, OR LOVE AGAINST THE WORLD. Mrs. Scott Siddons (her first appearance in London) will play three characters in one Piece.

THEATRE ROYAL, LYCEUM.—GRAND SECRET, SHORT, SWIFT, and SUCCESSFUL.—On Monday, TWENTY-EIGHTH SECRET, and the last but two representations. On Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, All the same terms.

Saturday, last Instrumental Concert, and Presentation of Cutlery to the London Rifle Brigade by the Lady Mayoress. Open at Seven.

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, Other days. One Shilling. Children, Sixpence.

Orchestral Stalls and Omni Seats for Performance daily. Machinery in Motion. Picture Gallery, and all the usual attractions.

Season Tickets and Admission from the Lyceum Refreshment Bar-room.

The Basket and other Gymnastic Gentlemen, Fitzarlan, Desert Bachelors, and all other Features. Beauty and Intelligence of the bods of the horses and the comfort visit are now in full bloom. The Lyceum Omnibus runs to the door.

Monday, and for a Half-past One, and Saturday at Half-past Tickets.

Nurses—Half-a-Crown Season Tickets, available till April 30, 1862, may be had at the Original Entrance; 9, Exeter Hall; and the Box-office of the Company.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—BLONDIN'S LAST SEASON AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—Blondin will, for the last time this season, perform his wonderful Feats on the Rope, on Saturday next, Sept. 28, Oct. 5, 12, and 19, at Three o'clock. The Band of the Coldstream Guards will be in attendance. Admission, One Shilling; Children, Half-price. Reserved Seats, 2s. 6d., and 5s. extra.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—BLONDIN on the ROPE.—Blondin will, by special desire, repeat his most extraordinary and daring feat ever attempted. Taking a moment's rest on the centre of the rope, he will lie down, turn a complete somersault, and resume his journey on foot, standing on each in every direction upon the rope, and taking it in one or even legs. Other wonderful feats will precede and follow this performance.—One Shilling.

MDME. LIND-GOLDSCHMIDT.—Exeter HALL.—THIS EVENING, SEPT. 28, will be given Mendelssohn's Oratorio of ELIJAH, the principal parts by Mdme. Lind-Goldschmidt, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Weiss. The Band, being in all of the Bands for completing a Chorus, &c., in the Victoria Concert-room, Hyde Park, and the Crystal Palace, will be 500 strong. Tickets to be obtained at Mr. Mitchell's, Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION, Baker-street.—A full-length Portrait Model of the Prince of Wales is now added to the Chamber of Comparative Experiments, Anatomical, &c. Same Rooms, &c. Open from 11 in the Morning until from 10 p.m.

THE SISTERS SOPHIA and ANNIE, the Only original and highly-successful Entertainment, called SKETCHES FROM NATURE, will appear at Liverpool, Sept. 30, Oct. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.

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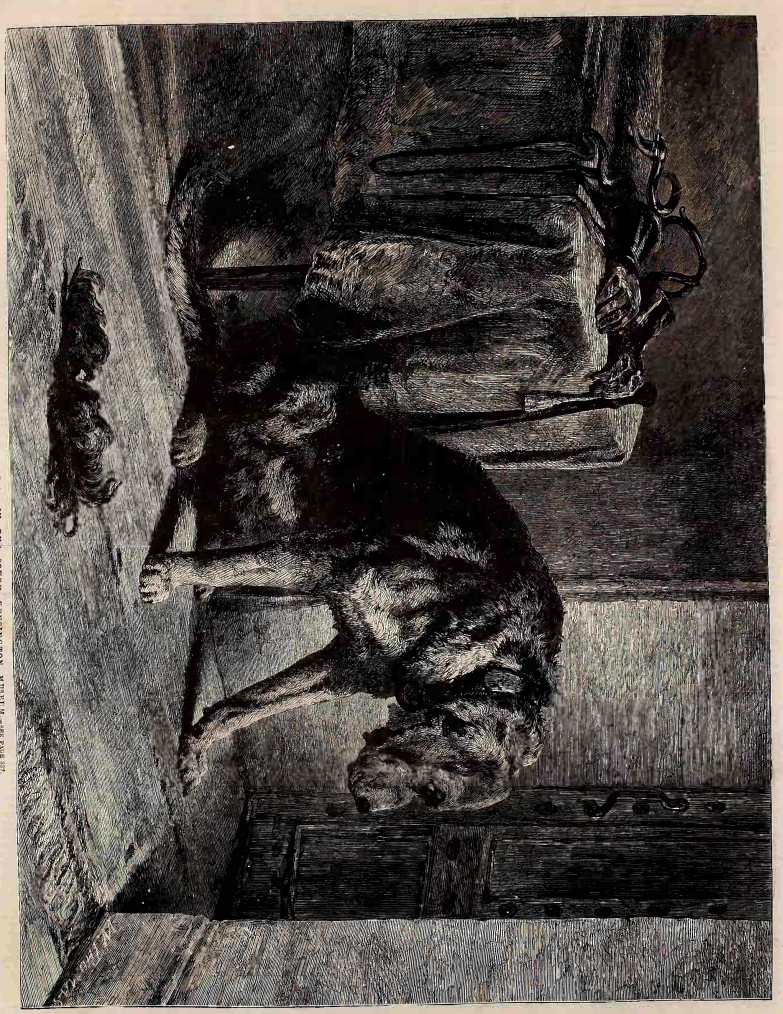

SUPPERS.—BY SIR E. LANDSEER, R.A., IN THE ROYAL KENSINGTON MUSEUM.—SEE PAGE 328.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1862.

THE site of the Great Exhibition building having been completely laid out, and the works advanced to a point of progress which renders the general plan intelligible even to the non-professional eye, the commissioners some weeks ago issued ivory tickets to each of the guarantors for their submission with a friend on Saturday, to see the growth of the extraordinary brick and iron structure which, through the exercise of their disinterested public spirit, will before many months elapse, be thrown open for the promotion of the arts and industry of the world. The same facilities have, as a matter of course, been extended to the leading representatives of the press and others whose relations with science and art were considered such as to entitle them to the favour. Armed with one of these "tickets," we a few days ago paid a visit to the works, when we were much astonished and gratified at the substantial progress which had been made since our former visit, and the character of the brickwork in this compartment may be conceived from the fact that some of the piers near the centre of the building are 15ft. wide and 15ft. thick, and that the foundations throughout are of concrete 8ft. thick. The length of the gallery, as has been before stated, is 1150ft., and internally it will be divided into arched doorways, as at the Manchester Exhibition, into nine compartments, the largest of which will be 322ft. and the smallest 60ft. long, being equal to 1150ft. in length. These apartments, being necessarily lighted from above, will occupy the upper floor of the range of buildings, the lower, or basement, being appropriated to the exhibition of sculpture. The wall next fronting Cromwell-road, though recessed for windows, will be without lights in the upper portion, but the lower will be pierced with arches measuring 16ft. by 12ft. The only deviation from the original plan in this front wall is the introduction of a projection at the eight window places in the extreme subdivisions between the intermediate porches and the ends of the building, there will be only three, the remaining five being added to the central subdivisions, immediately adjacent to the main porch, where they will be thirteen in number on each side. The effect of this will be to increase to a certain extent the indefinite character which would result from the total absence of varying plan in the front wall as compared with the flank facade, and to which we adverted in our notice of the plan of the building in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of the 22nd of March, and is therefore, to a slight extent, an improvement. The way to a light extent only, because the flatness and baldness of the wall surface throughout the entire length will almost necessarily be felt when we look on it, from any point of view, the idea of a central portico balanced by wings, which is essential to any architectural treatment in architectural structure. The extreme projection of the principal picture-gallery in Cromwell-road will be through three recessed arches. They are each 20ft. wide and 30ft. high, and, from the great space which they occupy, will be imposing in their quantities as the principal facade of St. John Lateran at Rome and other Renaissance productions of the kind. "These entrances," it is added, "invite elaborate decoration hereafter."

An important modification in the plan of the building, as at present seen being carried on, consists in the addition of "auxiliary picture-galleries," branching off at the ends of the main gallery, down Prince Albert's and Exhibition road respectively. These additional spaces may be permitted to say, go to some extent to meet an objection which we made to the arrangements, namely, that the picture-gallery as originally planned, more especially on the ground of the monotonous character of one continuous gallery, uniformly lighted, which we observed was "not calculated to give full effect to every description of painting, some requiring special conditions of light, which can only be obtained by a combination of side and overhead, semi—small cabinet pictures, for instance, standing in need of a strong, large gallery properly so called, with a top and side light." These auxiliary picture-galleries will be jointly 1290ft. in length, and they will differ in dimensions as well as in aspect from the main central gallery, being 20ft. wide and 40ft. high. They are intended to receive "the smaller-sized oil paintings, the water-colour paintings, miniatures, drawings, sculpture, and engravings." In point of lighting, however, we are not so well satisfied with the plan of the architect as we are in other respects. We are told the official account put forth by the commissioners that these auxiliary galleries will be "*of course* lighted on the same principle as already described"—that is, by a side and continuous light from above. With all deference to Captain Fowke's superior experience and judgment in these matters, we cannot but admit that there is no "of course" in the matter, but that, on the contrary, there are a certain class of pictures which decidedly demand a strong side light in addition to a diffused light from above to give them full effect. This is particularly the case with subject pictures of the Dutch and Flemish schools, which were intended for the adornment of the apartments of an ordinary dwelling-house, and not for the gallery. It applies also with more or less force to the majority of water-colour drawings and engravings. But, besides this, considerations of the temper of the spectator and his impressions produced upon his mind by subject treatment, should dictate applying a little variety in the conditions of lighting in a building intended for the education of pleasure. The long monotonous lighted from above, may be very conducive to the contemplation of the large works of the seven historical pictures, which will be admitted into the open air light and the bright external world in the most refreshing occasionally, and is particularly appropriate when looking at landscape and other subjects appertaining to the domestic influences. We sincerely trust, therefore, that, before the work is carried too far, the architect will alter the category of departing from his uniformly principle of lighting, at least as regards a portion of these auxiliaries. There may also be a doubt as to the convenience to artists and collectors, that the conditions of light required by different pictures are useless in variety, and that the light on the wall having a window in it may be somewhat of a nuisance to the gallery, throwing a glare over the picture. This objection, however, may be obviated by hanging panels or shutters, and thus covering the entire walls, by means of which each individual picture may be brought into the best position with reference to the direction of the light, whilst any desired position with reference to the direction of the light, whilst the general nuisance will give a subdued effect to the light itself, which could not be obtained on a side wall closer to the window, and the light will hereby be of a character different to that obtained from above. An illustration of the peculiar efficacy of this recurve sense under the notice of the artist of the present age is a few weeks ago at the Museum at Amsterdam, where a picture by Nicholas Maas ("Le Retreseur"), representing a girl, life-size, looking out of window, affixed to the outer wall facing the window, was, at a certain hour, seen where it was, but, on being moved to a position partially inclining to the light, the colours came out with a depth and brilliancy of effect which could not have been obtained in any other light, certainly not in a light descending from above.

Before passing from this subject it may be remarked that these lateral or auxiliary galleries extend down Prince Albert's-road as far as the commencement of the site for the Annex for the reception of those works which the Horticultural Society's western entrance is situated, and Prince Albert's-road to an opposite point marking the line of the society's main entrance. These, therefore, bring of brick are an addition to the portion of buildings originally designed to be of a permanent character. The party-wall of the Horticultural Society which runs between the extensions of these galleries is stated in the official plan to be the "northern boundary of ground (16¼ acres) conditionally agreed to be reserved for an exhibition in 1872." All these circumstances point to the ulterior views of the promoters of the exhibition, which are for the institution of "decennial exhibitions of the works of art and industry"—a vast project, fraught with great results, in which all the artistic and industrial interests of the world at large are more or less concerned, and the working out of which all ought to feel it a personal obligation to watch over and assist to good end.

We will now proceed through the central entrance under the picture-gallery to explore the preparations for

THE NAVE AND TRANSEPTS.

And here a scene presents itself which, both by its extent and the variety and singular character of the structural arrangements rapidly exciting the wonder and admiration of the beholder.

In front, at a distance of some 200ft. or more, and extending nearly the entire picture-gallery which you have just left behind, is a double row of pillars of the nave, and upon which the galleries have been already fixed; and at either end of the avenue so formed appear the preliminary scaffoldings erected for the purpose of the necessary works in placing and fixing the iron roof of the two huge domes, which are to be 250ft. high, exceeding that of St. Paul's by 35ft., and yielding sequence to that of St. Peter's at Rome by 20ft. Right and left the vast range of the nave the eye travels through a maze of scaffolding and ironwork connected with the various industrial courts, until it rests upon the foundations of the Horticultural Society's Gardens, which forms the northern boundary of the vast enceinte, and through which the entrance to the Annex, already alluded to, will next be obtained. Right and left, extending north and south, appears the scaffolding in connection with the works for the transepts, which intersect the nave under the two domes; the whole presenting a mass of timber, brick, carriage, iron tubing, plpage, and other building materials, and of machinery of all sorts for the moving and fixing of the latter, and of human hands and human intelligences to apply, combine, and direct the whole. Hitherto, we have seen comparatively little, which perhaps was never before brought together under any circumstances, within the same space, for any single work. To give an idea of the extent of the works, we may state that the ordinary labour going forward; none of that noise and bustle usually attendant upon building operations, prevails in this vast undertaking, which insomuch that we imagined that we were in the presence of some hundred or so of workmen at the utmost; yet we were told that between 2000 and 3000 men are on the ground and by night work at the moment. On the other hand, if we did not remark much of that bustle which is the usual accompaniment of the labour of a building, we saw obvious evidence of the rapid progressive results of its exercise, in connection with a skilful application of machinery, and several portions of the iron framework of the monster building absolutely growing under our eyes, as if by the action of magic.

The following are the dimensions of the dome will be 1070ft. in length of the nave itself under the dome, 800ft. The total length of the nave, 1870ft. The two transepts will be 1000ft. high and 48ft. wide. They will be lighted on both sides by clerestory windows, and will be 72ft. wide, and will be lighted through watertight, which could hardly be the case with glass. The official report informs us further that in the transepts "the effect of light on a colour is somewhat more than is *merely* glass blushing" by which lamesnt, a building constructed entirely of glass, "would be a very cold and cheerless one to spend a day in without." As to the effect of the clerestory windows we are told—"The nave, which runs east and west, will thus have a north and south light by which to work, and the transepts having any knowledge of art fully understands, *but which a public critic not having the benefit of* the same knowledge will not understand, the necessity of which fact to this is should in fairness be added that the same sara will also have a north and south light by which to work, such also is understood, and that "any one having any knowledge of art fully understands" the disadvantages of a double or cross light in the case more particularly of a picture. But, if this be the case, such also is understood for pictures, but for industrial products, the question of lighting from the sides or the ends is of little or no importance.

Another circumstance will come into operation affecting the appearance of the new resulting from the gift of the Queen, which is 45ft. larger than of the surrounding roads. "By a happy conception," the official report tells us, "Captain Fowke has used this condition to produce a most striking effect in the nave. Each end, looking north, into the building upon entering, the visitor ascends two steps to a great platform, which extends the whole width of the nave, crosses the transept, and transepts by three noble flights of steps, each 60ft. wide, which lead themselves to most decorative arrangements; or he may ascend this platform by the two flights of steps which are to be constructed in towers of the building." We have already, in our article of March 23, expressed our hope that such proposal in the surface, which is 45ft. above the nave by an ascent followed by a descent, and which at the time we have now to refer to, appears to be completed, will be found, by actually the result of the architect's caprice. It now appears that it is matter of necessity, the result of conditions of site which could have been avoided by the exercise of a little more forethought, and that is to say, the external road, which perhaps could not expensive a proceeding. But, be this as it may, we still however hope that some portions may be completed as a sample of what the exterior architecture may be made by the hands of intelligence, by the study of science applied, as no ornament added to a building can alter its architectural character.

[Our Engraving represents the Nave as it will appear when completed.

To complete our survey of the main features of the building we now proceed to

THE REFRESHMENT HALLS AND MACHINERY GALLERIES,

the former of which run parallel with the nave, at about 150ft. distance from it, and abut upon the arcade of the Horticultural Gardens, which, as we have already stated, will be appropriated to the outside of the west wall of the gardens.

The refreshment halls and arcades, as we are told, "will be permanent buildings, of a most picturesque and striking features." They will overlook, with a north aspect, the Gardens of the Horticultural Society, the trees of which will, at the time of the opening of the exhibition, be 1500ft. in length and 30ft. in width. The luxuries, "both light and solid," to be supplied to the visitors, according to the official report—"the visitor will be able to obtain—in the morning, a déjeuner a la fourchette; at luncheon, Neapolitan ices or Bass's ale; at five o'clock tea"—and, in the evening, the choicest of Allsopp's, Guinness's, or Barclay's or Gilmore's stout"! "and bread and cheese; at dinner, English roast and boiled joints, a substantial meal; at supper, cookery from Paris, with samples of wines of all nations" (wine, unlike beer, being an open question).

The only permanent character of this department is explained in the announcement that "at the close of the exhibition they will become the metropolitan refreshment halls (a (?) the metropolis supplying a great public want in this respect," an announcement which we read with enough regret to express. The relative considerations of permanent commercial speculation on the part of the exhibition commissioners, and to some extent of the commissioners of the Horticultural Society, and to we cannot quite see) the purposes with which they were established, and altogether unwarranted by anything contained in their charter of incorporation. But, apart from these considerations, the feelings of the occupants of the costly mansions immediately surrounding the Exhibition building would, in common fairness, claim to be considered before "a great public want" in the dinner, tea, and supper line came to be supplied under their very noses.

The contract for the supply of refreshments during the exhibition has not yet been let, though the tenders have been sent out. We sincerely hope that in a matter so deeply involving the comfort and pecuniary means of the public, and, as a consequence, so materially affecting the ultimate success of the undertaking, the commissioners will well consider what they are doing before they act. With the experience, far from satisfactory, of the general working of the commissariat department at the Hyde Park Exhibition and at the Crystal Palace under various forms of management, down to the present day, we think the commissioners would do well, in the first instance, to take the advice of practical men on this subject, and afterwards employ it as a check upon, or supervise the whole arrangements, examining from time to time the supplies of provisions and observing the mode of service, and prepared at all times to receive and adjudicate promptly upon all complaints on the part of the public. Indeed, upon public grounds and in the true interests of the exhibition we have very great doubts as to the expediency of letting a contract at all in this department, so as to make it the source of income to the commissioners. So far from putting to tender the privilege of making enormous gains out of the public for pitiful and sandwiches, tepid tea, and exhausted bags of coddled fowls, we think it would be more worthy of a great national enterprise like the present to take tenders for a tariff for the supply of various specified consumable as a price, just as provisions are supplied to the Army and Navy, only in detail instead of wholesale. The system would be more expensive in the latter case in so far that all supplies were up to standard both as to quantity and quality. The contractor would have to give a bond, under heavy penalties, for the satisfactory execution of his contract. He would provide all necessary furniture, utensils, &c., and would occupy his premises at a small fixed rent, being liable, like any tenant, to ejectment in case of serious neglect or breach of duty. We throw out the suggestion in all crudeness as one which, if not in the present, in some future exhibition of the kind, may be considered worthy of attention.

The machinery-galleries are the only portions which "are obviously of a temporary character," and which, along the west side of the Horticultural Gardens for about 1000ft. in length by 200ft. in width, in four separate sheds. These galleries are now completed, and are constructed of timber ingeniously contrived for strength, lightness, and cheapness. They are framed upon, without any pillars.

In a corner of one of these galleries the visitor will observe the photographic shed of Messrs. Birmingham and Co., to whom the commissioners have contracted for the supply of photographic properties within the building for the consideration of a certain money payment. We cannot but regret that the services of this most eminent firm—it is certainly contrary to the liberal spirit of the times; and—particularly as the exhibition is to be devoted to objects of virtu, is not one which might like to employ his own photographer—will operate in a coercive manner hardly to be justified.

We have already given the various parts of the building in its progress, and the individual notabilities and other persons engaged in the works. Messrs. Kelk and Lucas, the eminent contractors, in contemplation to take photographs of all the guarantors (some twelve hundred in number) for the formation of a monster album, six copies of which are placed in conspicuous parts of the building during the exhibition, and three of which will afterwards be presented to the Queen, the Commissioners, the Society of Arts, and some other public institution; the remaining three to be retained as the property of the contractors. Arrangements have to be disposed of as they may think proper. A fee of one guinea is proposed which is paid by each guarantor on being enrolled in this honours-list testimonial; but it is hoped, however, will be returned to it in the shape of twenty copies of his own portrait, or those of any of his brethren of the guarantee list who may choose to select.

THE LAYING OUT AND PROGRESS OF THE WORKS.

It is now time that, as a matter of history, we should say something of the means and resources by which these works have been carried so far as they have gone, have been carried out.

The laying out of the ground commenced on the 9th of March. The plan by which the exhibition is to take place was originally supposed to be a true parallelogram, the longer sides of which measured 1152ft., the shorter about 1000ft. But, as the operations went on, it was speedily discovered a divergence of two or three feet between the two longer sides. The operations, in fact, required great accuracy, and were performed by three separate agencies—by Mr. Marshall for the contractors, and for the commissioners by Mr. Wakeford, as well as by Captain Fowke, R.E., and Captain Scott, who sent printed copies of the grand parallelogram, with the foundations to be excavated, to the ground, and a base of concrete put in, on which brick piers, with York stone slabs, were placed to receive the iron columns. The shape for the ground, and the foundations, was that of a true oval.

The official report informs us that "the iron castings are executed at the Stavely Ironworks, Derbyshire, and Mr. Barlow, a director of *many ironmasters* (this might as well have been omitted) is himself superintending the operations." There are 116 columns of cast iron, 24ft. 6in. in height, 18in. in diameter, connected with a like number of square pilasters; 312 8-in. round columns and 149 12-in. square columns, 24ft. 6in. high; 1000 24ft. 6in. square cheese-plates and 150 10-in. square columns supporting the floors of the picture-galleries; and 92 round columns supporting those of the flat floor-cases. The compiler of the official report, lost in admiration at these stupendous "quantities," pauses to make a calculation, of which he thus sums up the result:—"If all the columns could be set on end, and extend their full extent from the Exhibition building either eastward as far as the London Docks, or westward as far as the Great Western Railway Station at Hammersmith, or as far as the Sydenham Crystal Palace"—from which the most important connection we draw is that, if these several places are to communicate with the Gore House estate. We might add without fear of contradiction that the guarantee fund if spread out in penny pieces would cover the whole of the same space. However, we will not further trifle with these sovereigns and piled up they would reach to a height exactly ten times that of the monster square tower of Babel, as further evidence of the calculations of this sort, which are endless in variety; being astonished by the age and economic respect which we have for the "Queen's English," we have been originally asked "How many cows' tails would reach to the moon?" as suddenly and promptly replied, "One if it was long enough." More to the purpose, we may conclude with the following item of iron by stating that, with the addition of 1185 girders, 11,600ft. of pipe, 10,000ft. of gutter, 1000 tons of rails, 1050 lineal feet, 700 trusses and girders, 1400 shoes, &c., the whole is estimated to weigh nearly 4000 tons.

The general width of the passages, or the distance from centre to centre of adjacent columns is 25ft. (In the Exhibition of 1851, and in the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, every alternate column is 24ft., which is 26ft., or a fraction or multiple of that number.) In the nave the columns are placed in double rows, 15ft. each, and 15ft. in distance other square, and also 15ft. in breadth. The square columns placed a few inches behind the round ones, support the girders on which the flooring rests, and the round columns are those which carry the water from the roof.

The lateral distances of the columns having been measured by means of lengths of well-seasoned deal battens, 15ft. each, the spaces over which their exact centres were determined was very ingenious, the structure of the building depending upon the centres of gravity of the with mathematical accuracy. On the York slabs which rest upon the brick piers, and upon which the columns are placed, a centre line being drilled into the upper surface of each slab, a small hole being drilled into the spot to mark it exactly. It is obvious, however, that something more would be required than merely to place the base of the column on the spot if the column should rest; for in setting up the column it would, of course, be impossible to see when the centre coincided with the centre line of the stone slab. In order to ensure accuracy in this respect three circles were struck in the stone from the given centre, and in the centre of these concentric circles a hole was drilled to receive a set guides in lowering the column into its foundations. In the case of the round columns, squares were laid out instead of circles, and the lines marked in the same manner. In lowering a column, the bottom flange of the base plate came within one of one of these circles or squares, the centre was certain to be over the point from which the squares or circles had been struck, and thus mathematical accuracy was secured. A deviation of a quarter of an inch in two or three columns would derange the whole building, as the girders would not fit into their places in the columns. The heavy pieces of ironwork, weighing from 24 to 40 cwt., were hoisted and moved about with very great facility by means of a steam hoist, worked by a portable engine of 10-horse power. The ropes, which were laid in every direction on the ground, and which passed through blocks and pulleys, were called on a grooved central drum, and in motion by the action of two large-toothed wheels, working into a small pinion, and a column or girder was raised to the required height in two or three

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minutes. In placing and fixing the ribs of the roof of the nave, an enormous stage which has been constructed will be made use of. This stage, which has timber enough in it for the construction of an ordinary mansion, weighs very nearly 100 tons; it is placed upon twelve wheels, working upon enormous shoot iron axles, and its base covers an area of rather more than 50ft. square. Notwithstanding its enormous weight, the stage may be easily moved by four men, with levers, along the line of rails upon which it is placed. This monster stage will be useful when the men have to paint and finish the roof, the height of which is 100ft. from the floor.

The monster domes will each be supported by eight cast-iron columns two feet in diameter, perfectly round, and each one will have a bold projection, or ornament (the first was put up on the 26th of August). These pillars will rise to the height of 108 feet, being uniform in diameter throughout. Each of these columns is formed of five separate lengths jointed together by bolts passing through flanges cast on the inside, so that the completed pillar appears when finished quite still not be perceptible, and will have the appearance of an enormous mast, without, however, the tapering end. In order to erect these pillars the parts it was necessary to lower some person down the inside of the column, and as there was not room for a full-grown man in the diameter at the flanges not being more than sixteen inches—the work of putting in the bolts and screwing them was performed by a boy, carrying with him a bullseye lantern to see the work by. In order to keep these columns in their place, a deep collar, or run of iron, will be placed round, and encircle the whole, of the eight columns, and from this the ribs of the dome will spring. So long as this collar remains in position, the bursting of tall columns will be almost an impossibility, while the nave, transept, and brick work of the side fronts will, it is stated, be sufficient heftiness to keep these imposing structures in their places. For many weeks past the workmen have been engaged erecting the enormous framework of wood or scaffolding which will be required for the purpose of putting the arched roofs in their places. It is calculated that 2000 loads, or 100,000 cubic feet of timber will have to be sawn, levelled, and bolted together to support this platform and the ironwork while in progress.

Amongst other arrangements necessary for the conduct and safety of these works another important one has been made, and a new 9-inch main run across the building on the north side of the nave, and from the branches are led at right angles, and fitted with valves, to fixed at distance of not more than 50 yards apart. The main has, as each communication with existing fire-mains, one of them being that which is in the Exhibition-road, and the other that in the Albert-road. Unless, therefore, the two mains should fail—a contingency most remote—there will be no lack of water for anything when required, an adequate supply of water.

In conclusion, we must but fully admit the magnitude and interesting character of this enterprise and the rapidity and exactness with which all the necessary provisions are being carried out, in which, however, we are but one of many instances which have come under our notice of the abundant skill and resources which the country commands, and the spirit and energy which is only brought out when occasion may be imperiously disposable for the purpose. For the building itself, we have no doubt that, in point of utility and convenience of arrangement, it will be found fully adequate to the occasion which calls it into existence. But, to go further—to talk of it as an architectural work, or as one calculated under circumstances, or with the application of the means to such decoration, to become ornamental to the neighbourhood—"a thing of beauty and to be for ever"—would be simply ridiculous. Looking at it in respect merely of quantities of materials and amount of labour bestowed upon it, we can agree with the enthusiastic compiler of the official report in the following speculative observations:—"A slight comparison of the Exhibition buildings with the House of Parliament will show how much greater must be the completion of the former. The Houses of Parliament cover seven acres of ground, and have cost, with the enclosing walls, fees, and a half millions of pound sterling, and they have been in progress twenty-five years. The Exhibition buildings cover (?) twenty-one acres, are to be roofed in twelve weeks, have no enclosing boundary, to an extent of ground occupying sixteen acres, may be secured both for the present and future exhibitions for £400,000, to be raised not by taxation but by voluntary contributions. It is obvious that many years must elapse before we could hope to see their character so as to make ornamental national buildings of them. . . . Like the cathedrals of old, their completion must be a work extending over many years. . . . Comment upon this statement of facts would be quite superfluous, further than to observe that the writer pretends to draw comparisons between things which in some of their essential conditions have any relations between them. Why not let every tub stand on its own bottom?

LITERATURE.

Cavour: A Memoir. By Edward Dicey. Macmillan.

The author of "Rome in 1860" has proved his right to be listened to when he speaks on Italian subjects. He has shown that he brings to the consideration of such questions no little knowledge of Italian politics, whether in their external or more occult and inner relations. He is unquestionably one of those who appreciate at their true importance Italy and its belongings from personal observation, and he has had opportunities of looking into the diplomatic events which have gathered so thickly around that country in the last few years which have been duly availed himself. From him, therefore, a memoir of Cavour demands attention; but he himself says, the time has not yet arrived in which to write fully the life of that statesman. Many long years must yet elapse before either friend or foe can judge fairly of his memory. Time alone can show whether the great work in which Cavour devoted himself, and which at the moment of his premature death he left nearly accomplished, is a permanent one, or but a short and enduring basis. Some years of trial and test must elapse; and then the Italian question has emerged from the atmosphere of passion and prejudice, by which it is at present surrounded, into that of sober judgment, before the full power of some impartial thinker and observer to write the history of Cavour which will be as nearly as possible identical with that of the revolution which has taken place in Italy. The strange incidents which are associated with his name are so immediately connected with the sympathies or antipathies of the case in which he was engaged, that a perfect judicial decision is difficult, if not unattainable. Cavour himself was utterly regardless of the view taken of his motives and acts; and though, doubtless, he had in his power ample means of vindicating his principles and his conduct from any criticism which may have been exercised upon them, he was content to leave the issue to his life work in the way which seemed best adapted for the attainment of his ends; and, indeed, another great but misrepresented statesman left his character to the verdict of posterity. Admitting the difficulties which stand in the way of a complete record of the man and his times, there yet seems to be reasons why an outline of his life and acts such as this before us should not be presented to the world. According to Mr. Dicey's own profession it is a memoir, not a life, or a complete and a history. It has been his object to describe the character and policy of Cavour as he judged them from his personal knowledge, and by the public acts. He has had sources of private information of which he has availed himself, but at the same time his experience has taught him to place little confidence in secondhand reports of Cavour's confidential opinions, and in all cases he has preferred public to private information. When it is said that, while evidently an admirer of Cavour, the author is quite conscious of his faults, it will probably be admitted that his qualifications for the task he has undertaken are tolerably complete.

The chapters on the birth, lineage, and training of Cavour are sufficiently informatory. Many of us may know little of those circumstances, and those who are acquainted with them will not be sorry to find them reproduced in an agreeable and concise shape. It is probably not generally known that the real name of the Cavour family is Benso—a race amongst the oldest of the noble houses of Piedmont. The tradition goes that the founder of the race originally came from Saxon Germany. This much is certain, that as early as 1150 there appears in the annals of the house of Savoy the name of Hubert Benso, Viscount of Baldissière, and Lord of Santena, the present seat of the Cavours, where, by his own wish, the late Count was buried. During the middle ages the Benso seem to have been chiefly connected with the small and obscure republic of Chieri, near which their property was situated. In the wars of the Guelphs and Ghibellines they sided with the Imperialist faction; and when Henry VII. of Luxembourg entered Italy an Article Benso was sent as envoy from the free city of Chieri to the Emperor of Germany. When the Dukes of Savoy extended their dominions to the Sub-Alpine provinces, the names of the Benso appear among the grandees of the Ducal Court and its neighbouring States. Godfredo Benso, Marquis of Pavia, defended the fortress of Medea, during one of the armies of Louis XIII. of France. Cesare Benso was about the same time Bishop of Asti. In 1598 Ascanio Benso was Minister to the Duke of Parma; while Antonio Benso, holding the rank of Colonel in the armies of the Venetian Republic, distinguished himself at the siege of Candia. In the wars of Italy, at the end the 17th and especially century Michel Benso, Knight of the order of the Annunziata, was left dead on the rank at the Bonnita, leading his little force in charge of Cavour, situated in the province of Pignerola. In Italy titles are but rarely inherited, and the Bensos from the first Baron of Cavour known and spoken of commonly as Cavours, though all the members of the family bore, and still bear, the name of Benso di Cavour. In 1787 Filippo Antonio Benso, Baron of Cavour, became lord of the title was the Marquis Michele Guiseppe, the father of the present famous Count Cavour. From Cavours was conveyed into the French department of the Hautes Alpes, under the Government of the Empire. Gustavo, husband of the beautiful Pauline Bonaparte, the Marquis di Cavour held the office of Grand Chamberlain to the Palace. In fact, the whole Cavour family of that day were closely allied with the Bonapartes. Michelina, who was sister to the old Geneva family of the Sclions, was Lady in Waiting to the Princess Eugenie Hortense, the Marquis Alexandre Ducheyron Commander of Tonnerre, was Maid of Honour at the Imperial Court of France; while another, Mme. d'Auvergne, held the same office in the Court of Queen Hortense. Another member of the family, Mme. de Cavour, at the height of the Napoleonic fortunes, when the victories of Essling and Wagram gave the Emperor the command of Austria's crown, was the marriage of the Emperor with the Grand Duchess Marie Louise of Austria, that Mme. de Cavour, the second at Court, was the first who was ushered into the world, beneath the special protection of the Napoleons. He was baptised on August 10, 1810, under the name of Camillo Benso, the Emperor, taking the Princess Pauline and Prince Camillo Borghese, acted as his godfather, while the Princess Julius Adelaide, wife of the Grand Duke of the Baden, and mother afterwards another Napoleon, as Emperor of France, kept sending letters to Mme. Cavour to learn tidings of the great Italian statesman, who was lying in the old house in the Rue Neuve, and of whom he has been first presented to the world by the hands of the sister of Napoleon I.

The childhood and first youth of Cavour present nothing remarkable. At an early age he was sent to the Academy of Turin, and when ten years old, was appointed page to Charles Albert, then Prince Regent of Savoy-Carignan during the temporary retirement of Victor Emmanuel I. from the cares of State. Here he remained, as Cavour were locked coldly on account of their former connection with the Napoleon dynasty, till the young prince left for the army as a courier about him, was sent back to the academy as unfit for the business of life. Here he was at the time of which we first hear of him. He entered the army at an earlier age than was accordant with the regulations, but soldiering was as little to his taste as academy life, and he soon resigned his commission. It is probable even then observing that middle course in political opinion which characterised him to the last, and which enabled him to keep on friendly with the revolutionary party in Italy, he became the object of special surveillance by the Austrian police. Be this as it may, Cavour himself resided a long time in France and a good deal in Switzerland. His visits to England were never of long duration, and Mr. Dicey is of opinion that, as a consequence, he never fully appreciated the views derived from reading than personal observation. He was a great English traveller, but he was not a great Englishman. He never indulged in intercourse with intelligent and well-informed Englishmen as by preference. He had sympathies always with the French mind, and things especially noteworthy—first, the writer's extraordinary partiality for English institutions, and secondly, his somewhat hasty and unreasonable censure of the manner in which he carries out all principles to their practical rather than to their logical results. I call his partiality to the English constitution because it was so alien to the temperament of those amongst whom he lived. It was not, too, that abstract partiality to England which we find in Alfieri, and which the Revolutionaries of the day. What he valued in England, more than all our forms and kind of government, was our natural conservatism and our practice—of which we have abstract. Casual observers accused Cavour of inconsistency because, with all his admiration of England, he was the author of the second Italian War, and the Treaty of Villafranca, but, whether right or wrong, he was also right in considering himself sympathetic always with the people, and not called the inexorable logic of facts—with deers and not with theories." We have quoted these sentences because we think that they contain the key to the whole of Cavour's career as an Italian statesman. Statements in view, those who wish to form an estimate of his character will find in the work before us ample materials for understanding of the policy of his career.

During his residence abroad, which were directed mainly to countries where he found freedom and progress, though supposed to be an able traveller, he studied deeply the character, the literature, and the government of the land he visited. In 1835 he visited Paris, sociously ambitious, and from the point of view, and with the objects to which he afterwards devoted his life. Returning to Turin, he entered life, from one little incident alone. His request was granted, and for nearly two years he lived on this out of the way property, managing it himself, until the last days of 1842, when he was called out the rental. It will, perhaps, shock some of Cavour's admirers when they learn that he had a passion for play, which at one period seriously injured his property. With that moderation which was always characteristic of him, instead of leaving off gambling and refusing to touch a card, he resolved to play only for small stakes, as he had done before. Till within the last few years, when his occupations became overpowering, he was a constant frequenter of the Turin Casino, and was reckoned the first whist-player in the "Circle." On one of his later visits to Paris, during the Exhibition year, he refused to play with M. de Rothschild at 1000-franc points, and rose winner of 150,000 francs. His biographer is of opinion that when he gave up gambling he gave up whist also, because his one passion in the world was for public life. It should be added that he fought one duel, but it was on purely public grounds, and was occasioned by a remark of Count Solaro, the leader of the Clerical party in the Chamber of Deputies, setting at defiance the sanctity of the Constitutionalists. It was amongst them, as supporters of the Ministry then headed by Balbo, that Cavour placed himself, and the great object which he proposed to himself was to maintain the Constitution at all risks, and that it was preserved intact was in no small measure due to his efforts. From this time his course, though slow and chequered, was still upward; and at length, in October, 1852, he became Premier of Piedmont, which he held with but short intervals for the next nine years, until at last he culminated First Minister of the Kingdom of Italy.

We have dwelt with something of minuteness on the earlier part of the life of Cavour for the obvious reason that it is less known than the history of his comparatively short term of power. From the policy which led to the final attainment of his early dreams of ambition we do not propose to enter. It is, we are painfully conscious, the perusal of that portion of Mr. Dicey's work which refers to that policy. The arguments by which the writer pursues his course in drawing in sustenance of France are cogent, if not unanswerable. But on that assistance all Cavour's hopes depended is proved by the statement that just before the commencement of the war in 1859, when he was relying on the help of France, the publication in the Austrian official journals of the fact that Sardinia should disband these armaments until a congress met, causing him to doubt the sincerity of the Imperial Government. Mr. Dicey's book is, however, not in effect on him—his alarm and dejection were so extreme that his friends had to watch him during the day for fear of his mind giving way. It is in this work laid down with such force that a collision between Austria and Sardinia was inevitable, and Cavour's experience of 1848 placed him in the scale of bringing in a French army to work out the freedom of Italy. Much is brought forward to show that Cavour's original idea was confined to a kingdom of Upper Italy, composed of Piedmont and the Lombardo provinces. Was this also failed, through the Treaty of Villafranca, he modified his scheme by the annexation of Central Italy, and when that was accomplished he would personally have preferred pausing in the work of Italian Sanction. Lord Derby and Lord John Russell in the House of Commons this year tends to confirm this statement, knowing, as we do, that his information must have been obtained from Sir Augustus Paget, who was much in the Premier's confidence. It was evident that if once the new Italian kingdom was finally constituted Venice and Rome would fall to it, and that sooner or later the great northern State would rule virtually, if not nominally, the whole peninsula. But then came the Sicilian insurrection and Garibaldi's movement into Naples—circumstances which caused Cavour to declare that "this was not one of the most difficult but *the* most difficult position in which he had ever been placed." It was impossible for Sardinia to take part in the Sicilian insurrection, still less to assist Naples, for that would make war without the aid of France, and in an expedition designed to overthrow the Papal temporal destiny the aid of France was not forthcoming. On the other hand it was impossible for the Minister to put down volunteer expeditions in aid of the Sicilian insurgents. The Government which had come to power on the cry that it was the Lombard sword to join in thwarting the efforts of the Southern Italians to free themselves from the worse than Austrian tyranny of Naples. Those events and the struggle down the Garibaldian expedition by force, measures must have been adopted inconsistent with constitutional liberty, or else power must have been allowed to pass entirely into the hands of the pure democratic party. In such a position the only way of escaping from the embarrassments and of treading a safe course was to allow others to do what the Government would not do, to let others profit by the prestige of the Sicilian success, to encourage the Red Shirts in the hope that they would prevail a failure; to permit, in fact, a new series of events to be developed without the guidance of the Government, and to watch for a favourable opportunity for interposing with effect in the interests of the country and of settled institutions. This was the policy which Cavour worked out with consummate skill—with a skill which we all know. In the following opinion of the writer of this most interesting book we fully concur:

As to Cavour himself, I know not that those who loved and those who honoured him have much cause to regret his too early death. He died in the meridian of his life, in the full maturity of his mental and moral faculties. He had lived just long enough, and not too long. Since this, he had found his life's work, and had accomplished it. His fame was then the salvation of his country, and then he departed in peace, with a death that was calm and edifying.

But for Italy, the loss of the strong will, and the wise brain and noble heart, of the tried and practised statesman, was a loss indeed. It is true that he left behind him the best and most enduring monument that a statesman can leave behind him—the work that he had begun to perfect for not many days, would again be

> and in the end,
> Because he was himself, his body fail.

But there is room still to hope.

It carries us much, from Turin, as I have done, during the few weeks that followed Cavour's death, how, when the shock passed away, the first thought both of governments and people was to follow the path Cavour had pointed out to them. The measures which he had proposed, the policy he had pursued, the men he had selected, seemed to all parties the wisest and safest. It was a long time to come yet the road Cavour will direct the destinies of Italy. There is no room to doubt that I know well from this. A great statesman may do much for his own country, but there must be an innate greatness in a people who can show any such manifestation as the Italians have shown of late for the memory of Camillo Benso di Cavour.

"SUSPENSE." BY SIR EDWIN LANDSEER.

This picture, admirable as a specimen of dog painting—a branch of art in which Sir E. Landseer has no rival amongst contemporary painters—is also remarkable for the ingenious manner in which it is handled. We have upon the imaginative, not with the integral quiet simplicity, to suggest a tragic incident. A noble bloodhound is represented watching at a closed door for the return of his master, a knight of the olden time, who, after a bloody encounter with some dire foe, has been hastily removed, wounded or dead, from the spot. From the upper part of the vast gauntlets on the table, the torn eagle-plume lying on the floor, and, further still, the stains of fresh blood which disfigure the surface of the latter, are plainly indicated the quality of the absent hero and the nature of the adventure in which he has been engaged, and the strong and terror of which all too well he is aware. The picture was exhibited at the British Institution in 1854. Unfortunately, the picture of the painting has cracked in parts, through the use of asphaltum. It forms part of the Sheepshanks Collection exhibited at the South Kensington Museum.

HERRING FISHERY AT YARMOUTH.

WAITING FOR THE FISH.

This is a picturesque and characteristic illustration of an incident in a busy fishing port, and although it is not a very quick suggestive of seafaring life that are so frequently presented as fitting subjects for the pencil of the artist, it is of no less interest to Yarmouth, in Norfolk; the time chosen is that of early morning—a time which, without its being one of actual repose, is the sufficient contrastive to that of the more exciting activity of the latter portion of the day. It is represented as occurring at the side of the old jetty, looking in the direction of the harbour's mouth, and a antiquarian view of the return of the herring-boats from the deep-sea fishery, which at this season of the year is confined to the great coast of the North Sea, whilst the spring fishery being more exclusively devoted to supplying, for immediate consumption, the white or fresh herrings to the London and provincial markets.

In the foreground, seated on a "reserve horse," is a fisherman's boy lazily scanning the horizon for a glimpse of the expected vessels, undisturbed and absently indifferent to the indications of more active life which are to be observed around him—a second boy, also represented in by an old fisherman who, seated at the base of one of the supports of the jetty, is quietly enjoying his morning's "whiff," and who seems to be the connecting link between the men and the apparently beauty goodwill in the faces of these his, for the time being, harder-working confrères on his left—the bearers of the bags of bay nail to the beach, a pile of which is seen stacked in the background; coaching himself with thoughts of his prospective gains in which, we have every reason to believe, will be the productive results of a successful year's fishery. There are also signs of yet earlier arrivals indicated by the earing away of the remainder of the produce of some few smaller vessels, such as cobles and others, seen at anchor a short distance off, busily engaged in taking in sail for another voyage. These are vessels chiefly adapted for fishing nearer home, and seldom stay during the whole season, as they cannot venture so far out as the larger craft. In the upper part

of the background is shown the commencement of the Jetty-road, leading to the Quay, flanked on the one side by the Bath Hotel and Esplanade, and on the other by the Barking Smack, a noted house-of-call of the fishermen, in the rear of the premises of which is a lofty "look-out," a striking object, by visitors well known and remembered.

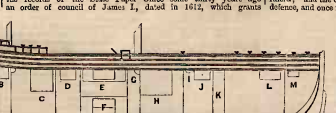
Yarmouth from the earliest times has always been held of the first importance as the one ancient and renowned mart for herrings; and we find the inhabitants have long been possessed of many privileges, and a degree of protection afforded to the fishermen not accorded to those of other ports, the fishermen of Norfolk and Suffolk, from the martial value of the fishers of those ports, being accounted from serving in the Navy, a great concession, when we consider that at one time the British fisheries were almost the only nursery for seamen; and we read that in the year 1671 King Charles II. was so impressed with the commercial advantages to be derived from these fisheries that when on a visit to Yarmouth in that year, accompanied by the Duke of York and a numerous retinue, the Corporation presented his Majesty with four golden herrings and a chain of £250 value. The King, highly delighted with his reception, in return knighted three gentlemen of the town. The money embarked by the King in the fisheries was, however, from his pressing necessities, afterwards withdrawn by him, the merchants who joined with him also doing the same. Great encouragement has been given at various times by the Government to the different fisheries, and in 1750 an Act was passed granting a charter to a corporation called the Society of the Free British Fishery, having for its object the extension of the British fisheries by the creation of a system of bounties, which system, from the great abuse attending it, was ultimately brought to an end in 1830, and other and better means adopted.

Yarmouth has another end, from its intimate association with the trade carried on, a more than minor claim upon our consideration. "Yarmouth (we quote an old gazetteer) is a place noted for its red herrings, which are loosely called Yarmouth capons; as also for its couches, which are nothing more than sledges drawn about with one horse on a flat next the sea. The streets, of which there are few that are wide, are chiefly very narrow, and just wide enough for their little carriages to pass through." This description, however, is but little calculated to give the votary of health or pleasure an idea of its real use, inasmuch as a reference to the Engraving will show that it is not precisely the kind of "coach" a gentlemanly would covet to drive his family out for an airing in.

THE YARMOUTH TROLL, OR BEACH-CART.

THE YARMOUTH TROLL, OR BEACH-CART.

This "coach," as it explained in its Illustration, is a low beach-cart, used in the conveyance of the fish from the seaside: it is properly called a trail, and is used for the purpose of its construction to the transference of the streets aforesaid, which, consisting of a series of rows or alleys running parallel from east to west, have common junction with the quay: they are in number somewhere of 100, and are not of sufficient width to admit of the passage of the usual kind of cart. These trolls will carry a great load, the dimensions being great adopted in the height to which they will sometimes pack the buckets. They are still used in preference to other modes of conveyance, the common mode with the carry through these alleys by the road from the beach being the most direct, an additional advantage attached to the shafts to drag them, when loaded, through the sands to the roadway.



A, the cabin; B, bread and salt room; C, net-room, screen foot; D, beer and water spoutlet, two barrels' length; E, kits—cards; F, salt and bread room; G, main mast; H, main bulkhead, three barrels' length; I, capstan; J, for bass-ropes; K, a hand's length; L, the main-coach; M, the cut-coach.

PLAN OF THE HERRING-BUSS.

THE HERRING BUSS.

In regard to the deep-sea fishery, we give our readers some idea of the plan of operations carried on at that period. This fishery being pursued at a distance from home, the vessels employed are necessarily large and of great tonnage, and, as they are absent for a longer period than usual—the time of absence extending from three to six days—many of the persons ordinarily employed till the fish are landed, are of necessity pursued on shipboard, involving greater encroachment in the description of vessels employed, which, on the average, are from 50 to 80 tons burden, cutter-built: they are technically termed busses, and carry a complement of fifteen men, according to the size of the boat. They lie low in the water, and have sufficient room in the hold for the stowage of salt, nets, barrels, and provisions; the sides are furnished with rollers and bedboards, to facilitate the drawing in of the nets, which vary in number from 180 to 200, costing between £300 and £400. They have also six ropes, each 120 fathoms in length, the average weight of each being from 4 cwt. to 4½ cwt., and the total value from £50 to £60. These nets are generally found to be renewed nearly every fourth year, owing to the ravages of the dogfish, the greatest enemy the fishermen have to contend with, for their prey upon the herrings when inclosed within the nets, their sharp dorsal fins cutting through the meshes of the nets, and so injuring the nets themselves. The extent of the ravages committed by these fish may be gathered by the following paragraph from one of the weekly papers of the past month. A correspondent of the *Northern Express*, writing from Fraserburgh, says:—"You Caithness people are complaining of lots of dogfish, but greatly doubt if you have such as we have this season. What do you say to a shot of 152 score, or upwards of 3000, dogs? That was caught on Thursday from the boat Anne Mary, of Cairnbarrh, Alexander May skipper, who sold his take at 8½d. per score, realising £5 7s. 8d. for one morning's catch of dogs!" In some cases the mischief done has been so great that last for the enormous draft of dogs the quantity of herrings brought ashore would have been doubled. The herring-lines is a two-masted vessel. We annex a plan by which its construction will be still further understood. It is that of a herringbuss of 75 tons burden, embracing a stowage of 160 lasts, or 50,000, herrings. The whole charge of a buss of this burden, with all its appurtenances complete, would be about £1000, the number of hands to man it as situated.

The fishing is never carried on but in the night, and the darkest nights, accompanied by a slight breeze, are the most propitious. A man or two are left on board the buss to take charge of her, and the rest go out in the boats, each manned with four hands, for the purpose of setting the nets. Each boat has two trains of nets, 220 or 250 yards long, and from 11 to 12 yards deep. Both trains are tied together by the back rope, and so set windward and the other to leeward. The boats are fastened at each end, and allowed to drift to leeward with the nets. Every half-hour or oftener the men endeavour to ascertain if there are any herrings in the net. This they do by following along the line of the back rope, and mixing here and there a piece of the netting. By this means they not only find when they are getting good fishing-ground, but learn whether the herrings swim high or low, and they raise or sink the nets accordingly, by shortening or lengthening the hoops by which the nets are kept up. They have a certain code of signals amongst themselves by which they act in the ordering of casting and drawing in their nets. At daylight the fishermen take their engines to their respective busses. When the herrings swim great numbers their labours are comparatively light. The nets are set in the evening, a small anchor being affixed to each end of the train: in this case the trains are not joined together, but are set separately and near the buss, on board of which the men sleep. Early in the evening the nets are thrown over the side of the boat, which is steered away under easy sail, and the success or failure of the evening's cast ascertained at daylight. The fish caught are then opened, gutted, salted, and packed into barrels in layers of salt. About one-third of a ton is used to a last. Bay salt is the salt used, as, by dissolving slowly, it furnishes a gradual supply of brine.

Of the class of people engaged in this laborious trade—one not wholly devoid of peril to themselves, and who are mainly dependent on the success of the year's fishery for their support in winter—it is a source of satisfaction to know that they are uniformly a steady race of men. In this port they have a church of their own, St. John's (the beachmen's), in which their attendance is in general very good, considering that many of the fishermen are oftimes necessarily absent.

THE HON. ARTILLERY COMPANY OF LONDON.

The Engraving on the next page represents a group of the officers and men of the Hon. Artillery Company of London in the uniform of the present day. We propose to add to it a slight sketch of the history of the regiment, commencing with the period from which its existence can be with certainty traced—viz., the year 1610. The military prowess of the citizens of London is no doubt associated with much earlier days, and an impression has existed that this regiment is identical with the Fraternity or Guild of St. George, to whom, in the twenty-ninth year of his reign, King Henry VIII. granted a charter, constituting them "Overseers of the Science of Artillery—that ye so wyt, for long bowes, cross bowes, and hand gonnes," and to whom a lease of the Old Artillery Garden in Moorfields was granted. But it appears from the old records of the company that it was *revived* in 1610. The very term *revived* implies non-existence at that time, and the ressuscitus of the late Duke of Sussex eliminated from among the records of the State Paper Office some thirty years ago an order of council of James I., dated in 1612, which grants that the Master Gunner, a few years afterwards, was fain to present a petition to King James I., by which, after quaintly complaining that the new-comers (having obtained permission to exercise in the garden) had not only built an armoury there, but were endeavouring to turn out his Majesty's gunners and disinherit the King, the petitioner prayed that his Majesty would expel the intruders. It seems, however, that the new company must have found favour in the eyes of Majesty, for the petition did not succeed, and the disgraced gunners were relegated to the ingenious expedient of buying out their invaders, who then, in 1657, finally evacuated the old Artillery Garden, and permanently established themselves in their present quarters, to which they had in a great measure removed some years earlier.

Throughout the disturbed times which intervened between their revival and their removal to their present head-quarters the regiment formed a portion of the London Levies, who played so conspicuous a part in the transactions of the times, and are celebrated by Clarendon in his "History of the Rebellion" for their undaunted steadiness, which, for the first time, checked and turned the previously invincible cavalry of Prince Rupert.

But, though the regiment certainly was on the side of the Commonwealth, there are still inscribed in the ancient vellum book of the company (a relic of considerable antiquarian value) the autograph signatures, as members of the company, of Prince Rupert himself, Prince Charles, James Duke of York, Charles Elector Palatine, and many other celebrities attached to the Royal cause.

After the Restoration, and from that time until the present, the company has continued to receive an unabrogated succession of marks of Royal favour. Each Monarch successively, by warrants under the Royal sign manual, confirmed to them their ancient privileges; and either the King himself or a Prince of the Blood has always been Captain-General. From the time of King William III. inclusive the warrants conferring those honours are preserved among the company's archives, and they form an interesting antiquarian collection.

The present Captain-General and Colonel is his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, who was pleased to accept the appointment at the demise of his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, and who has always taken the liveliest interest in the corps.

The Artillery Company, being thus by constant favour the oldest volunteer body in England, and having the advantage of a permanent establishment, has continued to maintain its efficiency during many years through a species even of obloquy and ridicule, until the period ensured when a new alarm of possible invasion again exemplified the wisdom of the expressive maxim, "In pace caute fulcra," and the country once more awoke to the necessity of self-defence, and once more to the patriotism and zeal of the body of the volunteer regiments of England.

Until the year 1841 the company possessed the right of electing its own officers. In that year a new warrant reserved to her Majesty the appointment of the field officers and adjutant; and in 1849 a further warrant also reserved to her Majesty the appointment of all the commissioned officers. This latter reservation was expressed in the warrant to be intended "as a mark of her Royal favour, and of our interest in the welfare of our said company, and of the efficiency of the corps composed." It could hardly become the company to discuss, though they deprived them of a valued privilege of election. Yet there were unwilling symptoms of dissatisfaction at the change, and for a time the company was not a little affected by the withdrawal of their confidence.

The uniform of the battalion was by the late King William IV. assimilated to that of the Guards, with the single difference that the ornamental gold cord with the Guards, was silver with this regiment. The horse and foot artillery wear blue and silver, with brown leather belts, and sable busbies.

The head-quarters or artillery-ground is in the City-road, closely adjoining to Finsbury-square. They consist of a large and convenient armoury-house (which is however undergoing extensive alterations to adapt it to the convenience of the increased numbers) and of a parade-ground and enclosure of about seven acres.

It is not possible within the limits of this article to give more than a general outline of the origin and present state of the regiment. The incidents of an existence of 250 years' duration, however condensed, would occupy a larger portion of our columns than we can devote to them. And we will only now proceed briefly to describe the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Colville of Culross, successor to the late Right Hon. Henry Fitzroy, commanded by Major Jamieson and Snell, the Instructor of Musketry (Captain Field), and Captain and Adjutant Potts, the regiment, which consists of a remarkably fine body of young men, fully sustains the ancient character of that in all the accounts of reviews and combined volunteer movements the Hon. Artillery Company are invariably remarked upon as conspicuous for their military appearance and precision.

It is a common error to call the regiment the "Royal" Artillery Company—the title is "The Honourable" not "Royal." This title has been borne by the company immemorially; and, upon a doubt being raised respecting it in the office of the Secretary at War, it was officially confirmed by her Majesty by memorandum gazetted in May, 1860.

MONUMENT TO THE ROYAL MARINES ERECTED IN THE CEMETERY, HONG-KONG, CHINA, 1860.

MONUMENT TO THE ROYAL MARINES AT HONG-KONG.

This handsome memorial of service has been placed in the cemetery at Hong-Kong. The design is by R. S. Rawlings, Esq., of the Royal Engineer Department, and it is executed in massive granite, the inscription-slabs only being of white marble. Its dimensions are 10ft. square at the base and 20ft. 6in. in height.

The front inscription is as follows:—"In memory of the officers, non-commissioned officers, buglers, and privates of the Brigade of Royal Marines (Light Infantry); and the non-commissioned officers, buglers, and gunners of the battery of Royal Marine Artillery, who fell in the execution of their duty in China during the years 1857, 1858, 1859, and 1860. Erected by their comrades." The slab on the righthand side gives the names of three officers and 48 men killed in action; whilst that on the left shows the total loss from all causes to have been 257; and the numbers wounded were 27 officers, 16 sergeants, 20 corporals, four buglers, and 155 gunners and privates. The rear slab records the services of the brigade, from the taking of Canton, in Dec., 1857, with the various expeditions in the neighbourhood, the Taku Forts in 1859, the defence of Shanghai, and the brilliant campaign in the north, which ended in the Treaty of Pekin on Oct. 24, 1860.

SERGEANT AND PRIVATE IN HEAVY MARCHING ORDER. QUARTERMASTER BALLIN. MUSKETRY INSTRUCTOR. CAPTAIN FIELD. LIEUT.-COLONEL LORD COVILLE. CAPT. FOX. CAPT. AND ADJT. POTTS. ENSIGN NORTON. MAJOR ROBINSON. SURGEON SKEY. LIEUT. DAWES, ARTILLERY DIVISION. PRIVATE. HORSE ARTILLERY, PRIVATE, UNDRESS:

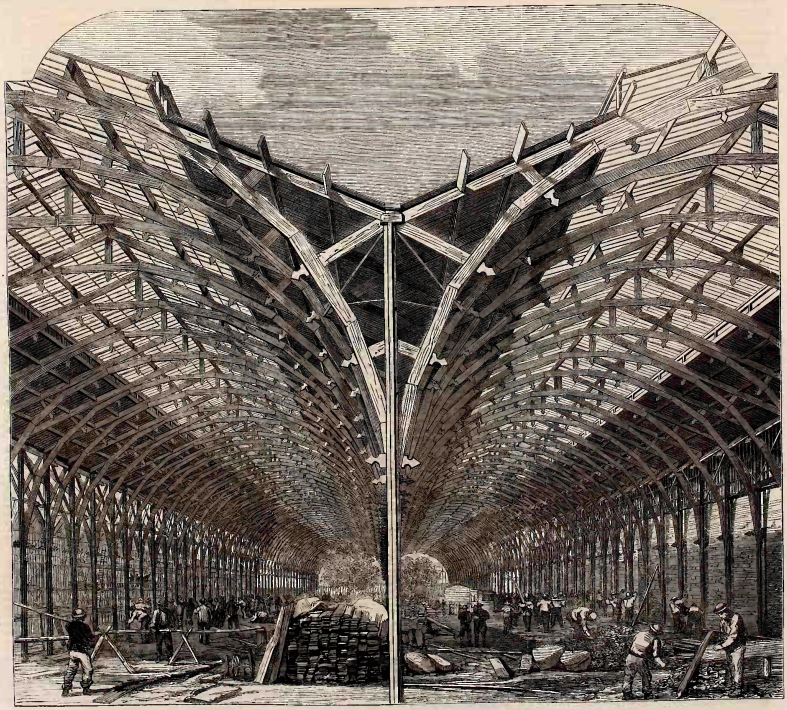
OFFICERS AND PRIVATES OF THE HON. ARTILLERY COMPANY OF LONDON.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 1111.—VOL. XXXIX.] SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1861. [WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

THE REVENUE.

THERE are customs and associations in this country connected with the quarter of the year which terminates on Michaelmas Day which give to it a kind of specialty; and it so chances that this year there are circumstances which render the consideration of the returns of the national revenue more interesting than usual. More than one fiscal change comes into operation in the present month which may hereafter cause a strict comparison with the returns of the present quarter. The results of great financial experiments, which can scarcely ever be tried again on so grand a scale as that which has characterised the last two efforts of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, must become apparent ere long. At last we have arrived at a state of things in this country in which duties are levied for purposes of revenue only, and prohibition and protection have become entirely obsolete as facts. In this month the new French tariff comes into action; and by the end of the next three months some judgment will have been formed as to its influence on the trade between the two countries. Necessarily somewhat behind us in the race of free trade, it is something for the professors of that doctrine to be able to congratulate both France and England that prohibition at least has also ceased in the former land. Comparatively moderate duties are now imposed on all the most important articles of British manufacture. It is understood that our manufacturers feel no little confidence in the prospects of a growing trade in such articles as cotton goods, hosiery, pottery, cutlery, articles in leather, ships and boats, glass wares, carriages



PROGRESS OF THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION: THE MACHINERY DEPARTMENT.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 395.

and so on; while considerable capital on both sides is said to be embarked, numerous agencies appointed, and large orders given. It is not undeserving of notice that this new, and we trust large, outlet for our commercial enterprises should have been created at a moment when the civil war in America threatens to diminish, if it has not actually and seriously diminished, our trade with that country. It is, in fact, another illustration of that system of compensation with which free trade is so full—of that creative power which is inherent in its very essence, and which is for ever supplying accidental deficiencies and neutralising bad effects arising from artificial or unexpected causes. The connection between the principles which regulate commerce and the revenue of this country are sufficiently obvious to justify an allusion to the inauguration of a new trading state of things between us and our neighbours in an examination of the condition of our national ledger for the quarter and the year.

These considerations gain additional interest from the fact that there is a singular community of bewailing between the representatives of Protection in France and England respectively. Predictions of ruin and annihilation of industry among our neighbours and allies are curiously coincident with cries of exultation among a small retrospective section of political economists in this country, who see in the falling off of our revenue this year what they conceive to be the legitimate effects of the adoption of the principles of free trade as nearly as possible in their integrity. In the results of Mr. Gladstone's financial scheme of last Session these shortsighted patriots see reason to chuckle over the prospect of coming difficulty and distress in the community to which they belong. But we may believe the day for the beginning of a reaction which is to prove that all which has been done by our greatest statesmen and financiers in the last ten years is wrong and injurious. A brief examination of the items of revenue as they appear in the last returns will show on what grounds this mixture of triumph and lamentation is based. On the quarter just expired there is a deficiency amounting to £2,056,934 as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1861. For this at any rate, the Customs duties are not responsible, for they show an increase of £34,000. If this proves anything, it demonstrates that the results of the Commercial Treaty with France, which until now has only partially come into operation, are not such as the desponding prophets declared would come to pass when we reduced or abolished our import duties; it speaks well for the future when the expansion of trade, arising from increased freedom of commerce, comes into full operation. The Excise exhibits a decrease of £868,000; but it must be remembered that in the corresponding quarter of last year the malt credit was made an extra receipt, and that when the abolition of the paper duty has been still in suspense, and the import nominally levied, every one knows that the manufacture of that article has been greatly diminished, and in many cases temporarily suspended, and this may account in some degree for the falling off. Indeed, in most other respects, in the face of the bad harvest of last year, the yield from the Excise has somewhat increased. In Stamps there is a decrease of about £40,000, and in what are called Taxes there is a nominal variation; the former has been caused by the reduction of the duty on advertisements, which may be classed as purely casual, and somewhat on the same footing as business transactions which are common at this time of the year. Then comes the Income Tax, in which there is a diminution for the quarter of £1,290,000, clearly deducible from three causes—namely, the reduction from 10d. to 9d. in the pound; the circumstance that last year two quarterly payments were levied in the September quarter; and lastly because, owing to the late period of the Session at which the tax was agreed to the collection has been postponed beyond the usual time. The Post Office account shows an increase amounting to £70,000. The decrease on the whole year is, however, only to be reckoned at £1,003,817. Surely this is no very alarming diminution, even if it proceeded from insensible causes, and could not be fully accounted for as the expected and predetermined effect of the operations of the Finance Minister.

The alarmists will have more than this to fright them still further from their propriety in the two quarters which have yet to pass before the close of the financial year in April next. The income tax will probably produce half a million less, and the repeal of the duty on paper will no doubt be accountable for another loss of about seven hundred thousand pounds; and this, added to the existing deficit, will make up a deficiency, as compared with 1861, of about £2,900,000. If we remember rightly, this is exactly the calculation which entered into the Budget of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. This deficiency was stated as, if not inevitable, at least to be expected and reckoned upon, and provided for by a reduction in expenditure to a similar amount, which was stated in detail. Beyond this, there were on the occasion of the production of the financial statement, and in all the discussions on the Budget, indications of a preconceived notion in Mr. Gladstone's mind that the watchword of any future Minister must be abatement in the national disbursement. The temper of the House of Commons in dealing with the Estimates as a whole, and in criticism of the items, manifested a strong sympathy in this respect with the executive guardian of the public purse. Many indications, slight in themselves but significant enough, point to a policy on the part of the Government founded on the principle of not only making a stand against further increase in our public expenditure, but of efforts to diminish and to curtail the existing high figures on the debit side of the balance-sheet of the country. Looking back on the history of the last Session of Parliament, it is not easy to see how any Government can come before the Legislature next year without developing some positive policy. The experiment of tinkering and peddling was tried last year with very doubtful success, and with an accession of petty worry and wearisome trouble to the Ministry which its chiefs will hardly be so sanguine and injudicious as to venture to encounter again. If they, in the exercise of their prudence and forethought, and assuming that responsibility which it is their duty to undertake, will present themselves before the public, with reduction of national expenditure as the keystone of their policy, they will at once shift their responsibility on to the shoulders of Parliament; and if that assembly should prove to be as crotchety and unmanageable, as variable and unstable, as it was last year, depend upon it that an appeal from them to public opinion upon such a question will tend to replace the existing body by one which will carry out those principles of government and legislation which must ere long prevail in the affairs of this country. It is the truest of all maxims to say that the most rigid economists of the public purse does not desire to see efficiency sacrificed to mere abstract saving. No one wants to save money by the demolition of any service which contributes to the safety, the high position, or, using the words in their ecclesiastical and conventional sense, the pride of the people of England. The preservation of all these is abundantly consistent with an expenditure of much less than seventy millions; and it remains to be seen whether the events of next winter will not furnish a necessity beyond appeal or control for some attempt at lightening taxation.

At any rate, there are, we imagine, but few who believe that a national bankruptcy is impending because a single year presents what may be an exceptional, and certainly is a moderate, falling off in our revenue. A long succession of prosperous years have induced some feeling of timidity, just that which makes a man who has a good deal to lose fear a robbery much more than he who has little or nothing to be abstracted from him. It may be that the favourable times which we have enjoyed are not to be followed by the era of troubles; but, if so, it will at least test the solidity of the foundations on which our national weal is based, and prove whether they are calculated to enable us equally to profit by the sunshine of prosperity and to bear the storms of adversity. Half the value of systems is tried when they come in turn. The politico-economic system which we in England have established in the last twenty years was, surely, never intended by its exponents and exeentants to be a mere fair-weather expedient. If, as we believe, it possesses the solidity and soundness which its adherents claim to possess give it credit, it will prove equal to either fortune, and as competent to avert misfortunes which are incidental to all human things as it has undoubtedly already proved productive of blessings and success.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Emperor arrived at St. Cloud on Tuesday, and immediately presided at a Cabinet Council.

The French Commercial Treaty came into operation on Monday. Peace Congress, last in many articles our merchants are taking advantage of it.

On Sunday the iron-plated frigate Formidable was launched at Toulon on Tuesday.

Notwithstanding the assertion of the *Constitutionnel* that the inquiries into the affairs of the editors of journals was a mistake, several provincial editors have been called on to answer for the articles which have appeared in their papers on the Roman questions, and the *Siècle* and the *Temps* indignantly protest against the inquisition.

The Bishop of Poitiers is again in trouble. In a late sermon, alluding to the persecutions endured by St. Peter, he pointed out as a remarkable coincidence that it was not the first Herod, or the second, but "Herod the Third," who had cast the apostle into prison. For this innocuous proceedings have been commenced against the fiery and sarcastic Prelate.

SPAIN.

The Queen returned to Madrid on Wednesday.

The Moorish Envoy has arrived at Madrid, accompanied by a suite of thirty persons.

The meeting of the Cortes is said to be fixed for the 30th inst.

PORTUGAL.

It is stated that a marriage has been arranged between the King and the Princess of Hohenzollern.

The anniversary of the death of Don Pedro IV. was kept in Lisbon with the usual solemnities, the King, as is customary, attending the High Mass in the Church of St. Vincent de Fora.

The vintage has been gathered in many parts of Portugal, and the yield of grapes has proved much greater than was expected.

Mr. Henderson, who for many years filled the post of translator to the British Legation at Lisbon, has died of consumption.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

The committee on religious affairs of the Chamber of Deputies of Austria has resolved to declare the political equality of all citizens, whatever their religion, and to abolish the right to confiscate, on the ground of religion, real property, and to be admitted to public functions.

The Austrian Government has concluded a convention with the Prussian Government which regulates the question of the use of the Austrian and Prussian stations on travellers' passports.

There has been a small disturbance at Pesth. On Thursday week the Custom-house officers having seized some smuggled tobacco, the informer, a woman, was furiously pursued by the people. The gendarmes and military, who rescued the woman, were received with hisses and derisive cries, the people also shouting "*Eljen* Garibaldi!" The military made use of their arms, and several people were wounded. Numerous arrests have been made in consequence.

Other intelligence from the Hungarian capital appears to indicate a return by Austria to reactionary measures. On Wednesday week, as reported in this Journal last week, an Imperial ordinance was published prohibiting the meeting of the Hungarian Diet and Assembly of the Comitats, which was to take place on Monday last, and threatening to employ force should the prohibition be disregarded. A telegram dated Monday states that—

During yesterday and to-day large crowds have assembled before the building where the meeting of the Assembly of the Comitat was to be held, and numerous patrols of troops are occupied in preventing any disturbance. The Government, with this object in view, has applied to the Archbishop of Pesth for the loan of the building. The people are greatly excited, but order has not been disturbed. The magistrate of the Comitat of Pesth has tendered his resignation. On hearing the fact of the prohibition, the Hungarian Diet assembled to accompany his house. They were followed by military patrols. When the deputation reached the Palace of the Chargeomte, the Archduke delivered a speech, to which the Chargeomte replied. The crowds then voluntarily dispersed. Another deputation waited on Count Forgach, to inquire whether the sittings of the Assembly of the Comitat are held was accepted last night by the military, and the members were permitted from assembling by force. All the functionaries in the Comitat have tendered their resignation.

RUSSIA AND POLAND.

The Emperor left Peterhoff, in the Gulf of Finland, on the 9th ult., on board the Tigre. He arrived at Theodosia on the morning of the 16th. Having landed, mass in the cathedral, he, Majesty inspected the Military Hospital, the Museum, and the Arsenal, and left for Kertch, where he remained the same evening. He inspected the Government establishments there during the morning of the 18th, and re-embarked at noon for Taman, whence his Majesty makes a tour through part of the Caucasus.

According to the latest news from Warsaw, the Polish Bishops had addressed a memorandum to the Governor of Poland, demanding the re-establishment of the former rights of the Catholic Church in that country. The Governor, however, refused to accept it, upon which the Bishops met and were addressed by the Archbishop, who, in his speech, said:—"Let us always stand by the people and defend the cause of the fatherland, and not forget that we are Poles."

Bills have been posted up and privately circulated in Warsaw containing an address to the Poles, Lithuanians, and Ruthenians, calling upon them to send deputations from all the towns and places of the former kingdom of Poland, as constituted in the year 1772, to a solemn meeting to be held on the 10th of October next at Horhila, near Lublin.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

THE Canadian steamer North Briton brings New York journals to the 19th and telegrams to the 21st inst.

BELLIGERENT OPERATIONS.

The only fighting of importance has taken place in Western Missouri, in a town called Lexington, on the north bank of the Missouri River. General Price, of the States' rights party, commenced the attack on the Federal intrenchments at Lexington, defended by Colonel Mulligan's command, on the 16th. On the night of the 18th all day, and ended in the repulse of the assailants. The loss of the "rebels" is set down by the Northerners at 600. On the 17th and 18th the attack was renewed. On the last occasion the "rebels" were scattered by a bayonet charge of the Irish Brigade. The attack was to be renewed on the following day. Meanwhile the Federals had been reinforced by 4000 men, and other reinforcements were rapidly approaching. In the same State, at Blue Mills Landing, 600 Confederates have been routed by 1500 Federals.

The hitherto neutral State of Kentucky is now occupied by both Federal and Confederate troops, but no engagement had yet taken place between them. The Kentucky Legislature, by a vote of 71 to 24, has requested the Confederates to withdraw from the soil of the State; but the Confederate General replies that the possession of the pass in the Cumberland mountains is necessary for the safety of his position, and that withdraw while the Federal troops are permitted to remain.

It is announced that preparations for two important movements against the Southern coast are going rapidly forward, so that the expeditions will be sent to sea within a very few days. One of them on the land forces will be commanded by General Butler, and in the other by General Sherman. The number of troops employed in the two expeditions will be 25,000 men, with naval forces of proportionate strength. The particular points to be attacked are kept secret.

THE BLOCKADE.

Four British vessels have been captured coming into Hatteras Inlet laden with stores from Halifax, Nova Scotia.

The Captain-General of Cuba has issued a proclamation declaring that vessels sailing under the Confederate flag and engaged in legitimate trade will be admitted into Cuban ports on equal terms with all other vessels.

The British Government will be allowed to communicate with their Consuls in seceded ports by means of ships of war.

THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

General Beauregard's report of the engagement of July 18 (preceding that of Bull Run) has been published. It is dated July 21, and is compared with the insignificant proportions of the skirmish. He admits that he was "opportunely informed of the determination of the enemy to advance on Manassas," the terms the battle as "artillery duel;" states the losses on his side at 15 killed and 73 wounded, and that he took 25 prisoners, 17 stand of arms, a large quantity of accoutrements and blankets, and 150 hats. The delay in the preparation of the report is owing to his commencing administrative duties.

The cotton and tobacco crops have been much damaged by heavy rains. The new crop of cotton would reach, it was estimated, 3,000,000 bales. In Louisiana the crop is a failure.

The New Orleans banks have suspended cash payments.

General John A. Dix succeeds the learned Secretary, relative of the Father of his Country, and the proprietor of the Mount Vernon estate, whose killed by a Federal mutineer, Jere Clemens, in Western Virginia.

GENERAL FREMONT'S PROCLAMATION RESCINDED.

The most important political news of the week under review is the rescinding of the above emancipation edition of General Fremont's proclamation. The following is President Lincoln is as follows:—

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.

MAJOR-General John C. Fremont.

SIR,—Yours of the 8th in answer to mine of the 2nd inst., has been just received. Assuming that you have now had time and opportunity to consider the subject of your position than I could at the distance, on seeing your proclamation of Aug. 30, I cannot but renew the general substance of the said objectionable clause, however, in relation to the confiscation of property and the liberation of slaves, appears to be fully justifiable in the proclamation. In the Act of Congress passed the 6th of last August upon the same subject, and hence I wrote you expressing my wish that you would modify your proclamation accordingly. Your answer, just received, expresses the preference on your part that I should make the modification, and enjoins that it be done at once. It is, therefore, ordered that the said clause of said proclamation be so modified, held and construed as to conform with, and not to transcend the provisions on the same subject contained in the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to confiscate property used for insurrectionary purposes," approved Aug. 6, 1861," and that said Act be published at length with this order.

Your obedient servant,

A. LINCOLN.

Several Republican papers in the North comment severely on this act of Mr. Lincoln; but it is the opinion of public journalists seem to approve it in the wisdom of the course taken. Mr. Lincoln was influenced in this direction by a desire to retain his hold on the loyal population in the adhering slaveholding States.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENTS.

Three startling catastrophes are reported. On the night of the 17th ult. a railroad bridge, on the line of the Erie and Ohio, on the Ohio and Mississippi Railway, in Southern Indiana, gave way under a train of cars, precipitating a portion of the 11th Illinois Volunteers, and precipitated nearly the whole of the cars into the bed of the creek. Almost 50 soldiers were killed and 100 wounded. It is feared that Lieutenant-Colonel Bowman, who was tampered with the bridge, a large proportion of the inhabitants of Southern Indiana being emigrants from the South.

A steam-boat explosion occurred on the Sacramento River, California, on the 23rd ult., when the Jim Bell was blown up, killing about fifteen of the passengers certain, and probably many more. Twelve were scalded, some of whom had since died.

At the Dominion Powder Works, Hoboken, several bullet-girls were burnt to death on the 14th. As the girls were dressing for a ballet they stepped into the powder-room with "The Evening Star" of them, named Orle, while in the act of getting down her dress, was set on fire by the flame of a gas jet. One of her sisters endeavoured to extinguish the flames, but in the effort her own clothes were ignited. Catching up a bucket of water, she rushed to the door to save others. A third sister ran to the rescue with a blanket, but in the struggle they crushed into an adjoining room filled with bullet-girls, whose gauze also caught fire. In their terror some of them leaped from the windows into the street. Many of them were more or less severely burnt, and the result was that six of them died within a few hours after the occurrence, and four more were not expected to survive. All the principal theatres of Philadelphia had given benefits for the families of the victims. The Girls were Englishwomen.

COMMISSIONERS TO THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

The President has appointed the following gentlemen to represent the interests of the American exhibitors in the World's Fair of 1862:—namely, W. H. Seward, Secretary of State; Caleb Smith, Secretary of the Interior; Edward Everett, of Massachusetts; Professor Henry, of the Smithsonian Institution; Robert J. Walker, of New York; J. M. Coleman, of Pennsylvania; J. H. Kilpatrick, of Ohio; J. R. Partridge, of Maryland; B. F. Isaacs, of New York; Richard Wallach, of Virginia; Washington; W. W. Seaton, of Washington; and D. C. G. Kennedy, Superintendent of the Census Bureau.

FINANCE.

The national loan is being taken at the rate of 700,000 dollars per diem in New York, and in smaller amounts in Philadelphia, Boston, Troy, and Pittsburg.

Exchange on England has risen to 109, a rate higher than it has ruled since the commencement of the revolution. The Baltimore banks are forwarding their Southern deposits to England for fear of confiscation.

The Treasury demand-notes are being eagerly taken up in the West

supplying to the people, for the first time since the national bank was suppressed, a really national currency.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The *New Hampshire Gazette*, a journal 105 years of age, has suspended in consequence of the hard times.

The Russian Prince Salm-Salm and Major J. F. De Courcey, a British officer who held a commission in the Turkish Contingent during the Crimean War, have accepted commissions in the Federal army. Colonel Rankin, M.P., of Canada, has offered to raise a regiment of lancers for the same cause in Canada. The offer has been accepted.

The regiment is nominally to be deemed a Michigan regiment.

Prince Napoleon had returned from his Western and Canadian tour to New York.

THE CORONATION OF THE KING OF PRUSSIA.

The *Prussian Moniteur* publishes a Royal proclamation announcing that the King will remove his Court to Königsberg on the 14th inst., and that his coronation will take place on the 18th, being the day on which the Order of the Black Eagle was instituted.

On the 15th, the anniversary of the accession; grand banquet given by the King.

On the 16th, the anniversary of the coronation; grand banquet given by the King.

On the 17th, Dinner in the city by the Grand Chamberlain and the Minister of Foreign Affairs; the evening reception given by their Majesties.

On the 18th, the coronation; dinner given by the diplomatic corps; dinner at Rauch.

On the 19th, Dinner at the Palace given by their Majesties.

On the following days Court fêtes amongst the Princes of the Royal family; and on the 25th Ball at the Palace.

The King has invited the members of the Berlin Representative Chamber to attend the approaching coronation ceremonies at Königsberg. The Chamber has declined to go to the expense of a special deputation, but it is said that several high military dignities will be conferred.

Lord Clarendon will represent her Majesty as Ambassador Extraordinary at the coronation.

On Thursday se'nnight a terrible accident occurred on the Northern Railway, near the Paris station. Five passengers were killed, and several others severely injured.

The monument raised to the memory of the late King Ernest of Hanover was inaugurated on the 22nd ult., in presence of the King, the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and the Duke Cumberland.

Letters from Perth speak of harsh measures just taken by the Vienna Government with respect to several emigrants of Austrian Lombardy, who have settled in Perth, under whose authority they have been ordered to abandon that city up and down the Danube, and who have been ordered to obtain leave to enter Hungary.

Letters from Perth mention that the Hungarian ladies now wear as ornaments black bracelets called "Souvenirs of Arad." The names of the seven Hungarian Generals executed at Arad have been added to the list of "Hungary knights not to be dealt."

The vessel frigate Gloire returned to Toulon on Sunday afternoon from Rio, having on board the Maritime Prefect of Toulon, General Frédéric, and Admiral Bichot, of the Brazilian Navy. The Gloire has left behind her the usual manœuvres performed in a naval action were practised, and her gunners have been found extremely skilful in the use of their guns. The second officer in command of the Gloire was promoted on his arrival at Toulon to the command of the steam-vessel Prony.

The new port of Formosa, which was opened to trade by the Treaty of Tien-Tsin, has now been dignified by a consular establishment. Mr. Robert Swinhoe, interpreter to the army, has been appointed Consul to Tai-Wan Foo to take charge. It will be an independent vice-consulate, Mr. Consul Parkes residing with his family at Canton, though her Majesty's Consul at Foo-Chow, that he may be apprised of what is going on, in case any disturbance should be in progress at Formosa, under whose authority the island is placed.—*London and China Telegraph.*

The Tasmanian, which arrived at Southampton a few days ago with the West India mail, experienced a terrific hurricane on the 15th ult., soon after she left St. Thomas. The commander, Inman, says that one of the tempest that he was in the vortex of a cyclone, immediately put his ship about. The wind subsided in an instant, and continued dead calm for half an hour afterwards. As the Tasmanian got out of the vortex the barometer gradually rose, and the wind came from the storm quarter, precisely as it left it. The captain described a circle, the diameter of which was one hundred miles as nearly as could be calculated.

A LION LOOSE.—On Wednesday week at Hamburg a lion which was being conveyed in a wooden cage from a menagerie to a vessel, contrived to get his head to break loose and get out of his temporary prison. The keeper, who was close by, fled, one of the bystanders threw a rope round the carriage. The driver, who was upon one of the two others, and still in blank ignorance of the fight. In a moment the lion's paws were entangled in the rope, who happened to be just behind came up, and with great coolness fastened the rope round the lion's head. At a time the lion was thus secured, the head and neck of the destroyer, and, with the help of half-a-dozen of the bolder lookers on, the animal was dragged to the ship in the waggon and secured.

THE OUTRAGE ON THE BRITISH EMBASSY IN JAPAN.—The attack upon the mansion of the British Embassy at Jeddo, which was lately made by the insurgents, is one of the most daring acts of the opposition party in Japan—those nobles who have recently been forced to open their ports and admit, while they would fain keep out, the foreigner. Jeddo is under the sway of the Tycoon, and the escape of Mr. Alcock and his colleagues from the murderous rage of these irregularly armed bands, numbering several thousands, is one of the most wonderful escapes we've heard. The people were hatched by a faction notoriously jealous of our influence, and who have created a civil war in the country hostile to them. The Tycoon's troops have been defeated in several of these encounters, and stating that he should consult them with regard to the course which should be pursued in the present crisis. Our Envoy, and that in Japan, who was in the house of the British Legation at the time of the attack, has forwarded to us a most interesting account in connection with the outrage, which, together with a description of the scene of the affray, will appear in our Number for next week.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Sir George Grey left for New Zealand on the 13th of August. A disturbance among the Zulu Kaffirs about the commencement of the present year threatened to destroy the peace of the frontier war with the natives. The Kafirs had planned an inroad on a large cattle kraal in order to obtain the young Zulu chief who had taken refuge there. Timely information, however, reached the colonial authorities, and the troops at Cape Town were at once sent up. This movement alarmed the natives, who now say that an inroad was never intended. The volunteer corps did not proceed to the Kafir country. Sir George Grey also met the Cape Parliament on the 22nd of August. The proceedings of the Cape Parliament were opened by the Governor, who addressed both Legislative Councils. He stated generally that best feelings existed between the colonists and natives, and proved expressing the desire of the colony to make some contributions towards its defence. An Act has been passed for the construction of a railway between Cape Town and the frontier, to be subsidized by the Government. The proposals made by Sir George Grey to the Cape and Natal Parliament before his departure for New Zealand constitute as follows:—"New Zealand can give us little social attention but much political help. I look back with regret at some things done, at much that has been left undone, and at many grievous errors of those through whom, from distant, seem growing into life. But amidst these mingled feelings of sorrow and of hope, which must ever live in my mind, there will ever survive a grateful remembrance of the sympathies and confidence which have so many and such valuable proofs been given by this Parliament and the inhabitants of South Africa to the efforts I have made to conduct successfully the Queen's service, and to give effect to her Majesty's gracious desire to promote the happiness and welfare of her subjects, and of all races to whom the influence of her benevolent sway reaches. I now, in her Majesty's name, propose this Parliament to the Legislature of the Cape of Good Hope to Saturday, the 16th day of November next, and it is hereby prorogued accordingly. The Colonial Government being unable to render pecuniary assistance, the local establishment for the Great Exhibition have proposed.

LATEST NEWS FROM ABROAD.

The following telegrams were received through Mr. Reuter's office yesterday (Friday):—

AMERICA.—New York, Sept. 24.—Lexington, Missouri, has capitulated to the Confederate forces. The Comte de Paris and the Duc de Chartres have been promoted officers in the Federal army. The steamers City of New York and Jura have arrived out. The Secessionists have been interrupted in Cuba.

The following intelligence has been received direct from the Southern States. The number of troops under General Beauregard amounted to 1,000,000 bales on the 6th of September. On that day, the day President Davis was reported to have died, he was at his office at Richmond attending to official business. The report is confirmed that the authorities of Spain in Cuba have issued an order to have the same protection extended to vessels sailing under the Confederate flag that is enjoyed by the flags of other countries. An Richmond the assistant-clerk of the enemy at New Orleans, Mr. Hollis, had arrived. General Beauregard is closely hemmed in between the lines of Beauregard and Johnson and the Potomac. No importance whatever was attached to the visit of Hunter and Memminger to Richmond, as it was merely to discuss public matters freely. The cotton-picking season had fully commenced, and the planters were busily engaged in getting their crops to the seaboard, there to remain at the disposal of Government until the raising of the blockade.

SPAIN.—Madrid, Oct. 2.—The *Correspondancia Autografa* of to-day says:—"We are authorized to deny the statement that the preparations for the Spanish expedition to Mexico have been suspended, and to declare positively that they are being actively carried on. The expedition of Spain will leave very shortly, without prejudice to the co-operation of the squadrons of England and France, which are to proceed to Vera Cruz and England. A Council of Ministers was held to-day. Various questions relating to colonial affairs formed the subject of a protracted discussion."

COUNTRY NEWS.

The herring fishery is being actively and successfully prosecuted off the eastern and western coasts.

The Queen has approved of Mr. John S. Prettyman as Consul at Glasgow for the United States of America.

An explosion of firedamp took place in the South Moutyn pit, Pontypool, Monmouthshire, by which ten men and a boy were killed.

The county of Somerset is bestirring itself to erect a statue of their philosopher, Locke, as a companion to the one recently erected to their poet, Blake.

Sir Bridges Powell Henniker, Bart., has consented to preside at the annual dinner of the Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, which is to be held on Friday, the 18th inst., at Castle Hedingham.

Lord Palmerston has consented to distribute the certificates to the successful candidates in the Oxford local examination, at a meeting which is to be held at the Carfax Assembly Room, Oxford, on the 11th inst.

A handsome testimonial, consisting of a silver tea and coffee service, has been subscribed, and will shortly be erected near Mount Pottinger, in the county of Down, to the memory of Ensign Lewis Wm. Scarlett, R.N.

The Mayor and the School of Science at Liverpool are to be opened about the 10th inst. Earl Granville, the Lord President of the Council, Lord Wrottesley, Sir Charles Lyell, and many other scientific and other noblemen and gentlemen are expected.

A most destructive fire has occurred through the town of Tralee on Saturday se'nnight, doing vast damage to property. In some streets the inhabitants were compelled to remove from the upper apartments of their houses, the flames having reached the second stories.

Liverpool has been infested with a gang of burglars, who carried on their depredations on a most systematic plan. Several daring robberies have been committed, the victims being mostly pawnbrokers and jewellers, and the property stolen is of a most valuable description.

The memorial which has been erected at Stratford to commemorate the public services and munificence of Mr. Shakspeare was publicly inaugurated on Tuesday. It consists, very appropriately, of a set of drinking-fountains and an obelisk. We intend to give Engravings of the memorial next week.

The prizes and certificates awarded to the successful candidates at the Oxford examinations for the Middle Classes, will be distributed on Monday afternoon, in the theatre of the Royal Institutions in that city. There was a numerous meeting of the Council, and Visitors, at the Institution, last night, the Bishop of Manchester presided.

A diving-bell was tried on Tuesday week, broke from the vessel to which it was moored in it. One of them escaped, but the other was drawn in eighty feet of water, with only eighteen feet of air in it. It was supposed that the other two left was raised, and the man, alive but insensible, was restored after some hours' treatment by friends.

Sir Benjamin Hamilton has been addressing some of the farmers of Norfolk on subsoils in relation to agriculture. The occasion was a meeting of the Norfolk Agricultural Association, at which Lord Hastings presided. Sir Roderick especially alluded to the value of those phosphatic substances which are now so valuable, and which, he said, will be of immense fertilising as any guano in the market.

A new gang of convicts has been seen off the coast of the Underfall Isle of Wight. On Wednesday week one was noticed at about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, in the water, pushing before him a piece of wood, and swimming above the surface, and apparently enjoying the warmth and coloness of the sea. The convict was then about a quarter of a mile from the shore.

Sir Henry Leigh, Esq., the venerable Lord Lieutenant of Monmouthshire, has been poisoned by his valet giving him a lotion in mistake for his medicine. The valet has been arrested. The mistake was speedily discovered, and every effort was made to counteract the effects of the poison. Sir Henry was very severely injured, and was at one time thought to be in the greatest agony. He was aged eighty-five. The valet has been many years in Sir Leigh's service, and was much trusted by the old gentleman.

A banquet was given on Wednesday se'nnight to the Marquis of Downshire, in the Townhall, Banbridge, by the inhabitants of that town and neighbourhood, as a mark of their high appreciation of his Lordship's character as a kind and liberal landlord. Nearly 300 persons were present to do honour to the occasion. The Townhall was handsomely decorated for the limited accomodation. The Townhall was filled in the most gratifying manner.

The Earl of Strathmore, Lord Lieutenant of Suffolk, has been requested by the Lord Chancellor to act as Chairman of the Commission which was made in the Council Chamber at the Townhall, Ipswich, on Thursday, for the purpose of inquiring into the charges against the Borough Magistrates, of which the noble Earl has been president for nearly thirty years. Lord Cranworth, Lord Justice Knight Bruce, and Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood, of which he is head, and the proceedings passed off in a gratifying manner.

Capesthorne Hall, Cheshire, the residence of Mr. Davenport, was discovered to be on fire between two and three o'clock on Wednesday morning. The fire originated in the roof, and spread with such rapidity that, together with the valuable books, paintings, statuary, and plate were destroyed, the whole of the magnificent pile, with the exception of the wings of eight members, fell a prey to the flames. The loss of the house, and its contents, and a fine collection of game, is said to be enormous, and for only a small portion of which is the property insured.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The National Gallery closed last Saturday. It is not expected to be re-opened before the first week in November.

Ward, late cashier to Coster and Co., of Aldermanbury, has been sentenced to six years' penal servitude for embezzlement.

Bartholomew Wittmayer, valet to the Austrian Ambassador, committed suicide on Sunday forenoon by throwing himself from one of the top windows of Chandos House, Cavendish-square, on the spot. He had been for some time desponding and subject to hallucinations.

The report of the committee on the decay of the stone of the Houses of Parliament has just been issued. They believe that a very large portion of the stone in the palace at Westminster is in very durable condition, and they entertain a confident expectation that a remedy will soon be found to arrest or control the decay where it has unfortunately begun to appear.

The Metropolitan Board of Works have granted their approval, on the application of Mr. C. W. Eyre, for the formation of eight new streets around and upon the Foundling Estate. The names of these streets are to be Hitchen-street, Palmerston-street, Hewlett-street, Bidlest-street, Leonard-street, Baldwin-street, Wicklow-street, and Guilford-street.

The new Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, Messrs. Cockerell and Waterlow, were sworn into office on Monday. Mr. Cockerell was presented the Rev. Thomas Birney, of the Weigh House Chapel, to be his Chaplain for the year of his shrievalty, and Mr. Waterlow appointed Mr. Sweetland Dudley Baker, Mr. Twentyman has appointed as his Chaplain the Rev. Albert Arthur, M.A., Curate of All Souls' Church, St. John's-wood, and Mr. Gorman will act as his Under-Sheriff.

An exhibition of dogs was opened on Tuesday at the Holborn Horse Repository. It comprises about 200 animals, divided into 4 classes, including sporting dogs of all descriptions, spaniels, mastiffs, bloodhounds, bulldogs, terriers, and miscellaneous dogs, such as those of the toy-shop breeds. The bloodhounds, in particular, are greatly admired, and a pair of them were sold for 50 guineas, the property of Lord Derby at previous purchasers.

The births of 1848 children (925 boys and 923 girls) were registered in London last week. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1851-60 the average number was 1,617. The deaths registered in the same week was 1198; which, as compared with the returns of four previous weeks, exhibits but very slight variations. The number of deaths in the corresponding weeks of ten previous years 1851-60, corrected for increase of population, is 1,229. His correspondent died in the week, the death of whom was a widow, ninety-eight years of age; the first at Fulham.

Another of our ancient institutions has been abolished. The "scrapers-boy" at Westminster Abbey, who, instituted so far back as the reign of Queen Elizabeth, ceased to exist on Saturday last, in pursuance of an Act of Queen Victoria. By the provisions of the Act it will be now no longer the duty of the boy to scrape the mud from the shoes of the worshippers. The Act likewise confers upon the virgers and vestry clerk of the Collegiate Church the power to remove any person who shall cause or permit any dog to enter or remain in the church, or shall in any way obstruct the execution of the said office, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding 40s." The scraper-boy's occupation was gone for ever.

The Lord Mayor presided on Wednesday over an influential meeting in the Mansion House, which was called for the purpose of considering a society that has been some years in existence, engaged in giving instruction in the principles of gymnastic exercises. The meeting was held, under the title of the City of London College. It was stated that 6000 pounds have been raised for the purpose of erecting a building suitable for the intention, and that, in the new form of a college, the institution will be carried on. The Lord Mayor, Prince Consort Lodge, presided, and it became the patron, and the Bishop of London the president, of the college. Resolutions in favour of the scheme were carried, and subscriptions and donations amounting to upwards of £4,000 were announced.

THE TREASURES OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM.—An important improvement, which has long been under consideration, consisting of a rearrangement and consolidation of the catalogues of the library of the British Museum, is, it is said, to be commenced forthwith. The extent of the catalogue—or, rather, catalogues, in five or six volumes. The Grenville Catalogue, in seven volumes; the old interleaved catalogue, in eighty-two volumes; the Catalogue of Additions, in thirty-five; the Manuscript Catalogue, in three hundred volumes. A staff of clerks has been appointed to commence the work of consolidation, and to throw into one alphabet, alphabetically arranged. The transcript to be made at once in triplicate, and to be placed in the Trustees' room for their inspection.

THE METROPOLITAN MEDICAL SCHOOLS.—On Tuesday the medical schools in connection with the principal metropolitan hospitals were opened for the year 1861-62. Considerable interest, owing to the sweeping changes which have been made by the Act of Parliament, was manifested by the students in attending in large numbers the introductories on which students will hereafter be admitted to the medical profession. Introductory addresses were delivered at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, by Dr. Albert Farquer, the Dean; at Guy's, by Dr. Wilks, Esq., F.R.C.P.; at St. Thomas's, by Dr. Barnes; at St. Mary's, by Dr. Ballard, Esq., B.A.; at King's College, by Dr. Frankland; at Charing-cross, by Dr. Hillier; at the London, by Dr. Sieveking; at the University College, by Dr. Quain; at Westminster, by Mr. Wordsworth; at St. Mary's, Paddington, by Spencer Smith, Esq., F.R.C.S.; at St. George's, by Dr. Hutchinson; at the Middlesex, by Dr. Brewer; at the Hunterian Museum, by Dr. Acland; at the Royal Free Hospital, by Professor Bentley, F.L.S.

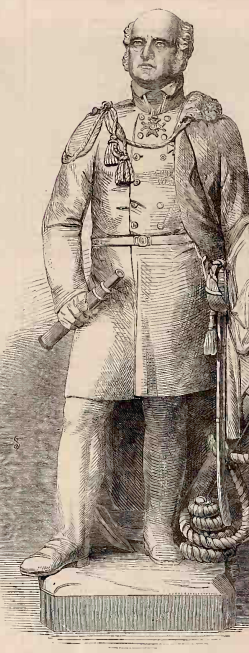
THE ELECTION OF LORD MAYOR.—A common hall of the Corporation of London was held at Guildhall on Monday to elect the Lord Mayor for the ensuing year. The proceedings excited more than usual interest as it was known that Mr. Alderman Lusk and Mr. Alderman Ellis were candidates. Mr. John Jones moved Mr Lordship's nomination mainly on the ground that the Lord Mayor had resided at Guildhall, he said, had added to the dignity of the present Government "to destroy the privileges of the City. The nomination of Sir Peter Laurie was seconded by Alderman Sidney, who said he was sure that Sir Peter would have been warmly cheered when Mr. Sheriff Cockerell took a similar course. Mr. Alderman Lusk, on being nominated, thanked the meeting, and declaring that it deemed he would not serve. The show of hands was declared by the Sheriffs to be in favour of Mr. Lusk, and a poll was demanded on behalf of the Lord Mayor. The polling closed on Wednesday. The numbers at the close of the poll, which terminated at 4 o'clock on that day 860, out of about 1600 who had polled. In the course of the evening Mr. Alderman Lusk addressed his constituents from the hustings. He was right, he said, to go to the poll, because it was only in that way that the majority was in favour of his Lordship's re-election, Sir Henry declined to put the livery or his Lordship's friends to further trouble.

CIVIC BANQUET AT THE MANSION HOUSE.—Last Saturday was celebrated with more than usual festivity at the Mansion House. The banquet at Michaelmas, entertained the members of the Court of Aldermen and the new Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, Messrs. Cockerell and Alderman Hadley, who served in the long gallery. At the annual festival the Lord Mayor for the time being has the privilege of inviting to this occasion one of the clergymen, the livery not having then shown a successor to the present chief magistrate. The clergymen invited on this occasion were the Rev. Dr. Curteis, Preb. Sibbey, Canon Rees, Allen, and Cosnett; the curates Sinclair, Cowell, Hunt, Hill, Bowden, Bennett, Hodgson, Hawkins, Hamilton, and Twentyman; Mr. Commissioner Harvey, Mr. Commissioner Kelly, Mr. Weatherley, the Town Clerk, the Chamberlain of the City, architect Denis Unwin, Mr. and Mrs. William Humphrey, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Bailey, Deputy and Under Sheriff Hurly, Deputy and Under Sheriff Bailey, Deputy and Under Sheriff Farrer, Mr. Under-Sheriff Eagleton, and many others. The usual loyal and civic toasts were given from the chair, and Mr. Cockerell proposed and drank of the latter, "The health of the Lady Mayoress," which was received with the usual demonstrations of respect. The company separated about ten o'clock.

ROYAL NATIONAL LIFE-BOAT INSTITUTION.—A meeting of this institution was held on Thursday week at Hobson, John-street, Adelphi—Admiral Sir Edward Codrington, G.C.B., in the chair. Rewards to the amount of £19 were voted to the crews of the institution's life-boats stationed at Holyhead, Gowker, and Plymouth; schooner Prince of Wales, of Penzance; schooner Success, brig Agnes, of Plymouth; schooner Prince, of Peterhead; barque Lucy, of Sunderland; and the crew of a London pilot-boat. Some interesting facts were also voted to the crews of the institution's life-boats stationed at Deal, Ramsgate, Broadstairs, and Margate, in rescuing the crew, consisting of eleven men, of the Danish barque Hertha, which, on the night of the 15th ult., was driven on the Goodwin Sands. The vessel struck on the sand, and the crew, finding that the life-boats could not approach her, took to the rigging, and remained there for nearly twenty hours, when the life-boats succeeded in getting alongside, and rescued them. The vessel was afterwards got off by the steam-tug Boxer, of Sunderland, and put into Deal, for repairing four men from the life-boat Charles Dibdin, stationed at Ramsgate, were drowned in a heavy gale of wind on the night of the 15th ult. Various other rewards were voted to the crews of the institution's life-boats stationed at Deal and Margate, and to the crew of the life-boat Charles Dibdin, stationed at Ramsgate, for rescuing from the wreck of the Danish barque Hertha, which was driven on the Goodwin Sands in a heavy gale of wind on the night of the 15th ult. Various other rewards were voted to the crews of the institution's life-boats stationed at Deal and Margate, and to the crew of the life-boat Charles Dibdin, stationed at Ramsgate, for rescuing from the wreck of the Danish barque Hertha, which was driven on the Goodwin Sands in a heavy gale of wind on the night of the 15th ult. The vessel struck on the sand, and the crew, finding that the life-boats could not approach her, took to the rigging, and remained there for nearly twenty hours, when the life-boats succeeded in getting alongside, and rescued them. The vessel was afterwards got off by the steam-tug Boxer, of Sunderland, and put into Deal, for repairing four men from the life-boat Charles Dibdin, stationed at Ramsgate, were drowned

STATUE OF SIR J. FRANKLIN.

THE colossal statue of Sir John Franklin of which we give an Engraving is to be placed on a granite pedestal in front of the Townhall at Spilsby, in Lincolnshire, the native place of Sir John Franklin. It is the result of a public subscription set on foot by the inhabitants of that town, who wished to do honour to their illustrious townsman. The statue has been executed by Mr. G. Bacon, the sculptor of the Mendelssohn statue, which was inaugurated with much ceremony at the festival given at the Crystal Palace last year—from a sketch made by him under the direction of Lady Franklin and many of Sir John's relatives and personal friends; and has been pronounced by Mrs. Booth (Sir John's niece), Sir Roderick Murchison, Mr. John Barrow, and many others, to be a most faithful likeness. The statue was cast in bronze on Wednesday by Mr. Rogers, who was many years the foreman at the foundry of Messrs. Robinson and Cottam, and who introduced the casting of large statues in one piece.



STATUE OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN, TO BE ERECTED AT SPILSBY, LINCOLNSHIRE.

YORKTOWN, VIRGINIA.

ONE of the most important strongholds in Virginia is the peninsula between the York and James Rivers, on which are Williamsburg, the ancient capital of Virginia; Jamestown, where was the first English settlement; and Yorktown—these three localities being still in the possession of the Virginians, and strongly fortified; while the extremity of the peninsula is occupied by the Federalists, together with the fortress (Monroe) at the point. Independently of its importance in the present war, the old city of Yorktown is full of interest both to the antiquarian and lover of the picturesque.

Originally Virginia was divided into only eight counties, of which York was one, Yorktown having been made the capital in 1705. The counties have been gradually added to and subdivided subsequently, in proportion to the increase of population and extension of the settlements west of the mountains, there now being upwards of one hundred and fifty.

During the early history of Virginia, Yorktown was a place of much commercial importance, and there are again anticipations of a magnificent future for the dilapidated and desolated village. For many years it has been only an unimportant fishing town, having remained in its original condition and retained its old associations: only two buildings have been erected since the revolutionary war. The old church, built 170 years ago, was burned down in 1814, a "frame" edifice having since replaced it. The churchyard, like those of several other early settlements, bears quite an English appearance. Old family tombstones, with broad slabs and carved inscriptions, lie broken and half buried in weeds and rubbish.

The Swan Tavern, still standing, and now crowded with soldiers, is said to be the oldest in Virginia; but the building exciting the largest share of interest is the old Nelson Mansion (from which our View was taken), the family residence of the Nelsons, who emigrated from Cumberland, occupied a high standing in the county of York, and were the "ancestors of all the Nelsons" in Virginia. During the revolutionary war, when this place was occupied by the English, and bombarded by the allied armies of France and America, Lord Cornwallis made the Nelson House his headquarters until one day, whilst his Lordship was at dinner, his favourite servant in attendance was shot by a cannon-ball which entered through the wall. After this unwelcome visitor Cornwallis removed his quarters to a less prominent abode.

Two or three months ago the quiet and unoffending citizens of Yorktown were pursuing their peaceful avocations when a couple of war-steamers appeared off the shore, and several cannon balls came flying through the air, without, however, doing any other injury than to the nerves of the women and children, who forthwith "packed up" and departed for safer localities, while the men took immediate precautions to defend the place, which is now one vast military encampment. There is a long line of camps on the ridge of the high river banks, another in an open space of the woods beyond, and a third is down on the shore; behind you, around you, which ever way you turn, the pointed tents dart up in bright relief before the broad river and blue line of distant coast, or lie snugly imbedded in the dark green woods; and from one or another of these encampments one's ears are perpetually assailed by the drum and the fife, which comprise the principal military music of Yorktown. The Southern stock of hand instruments is nearly exhausted, so the fife rings changes on the martial airs of "Dixie Land" and the "Marseillaise," varied by Irish jigs; and the drum beats time to the march or parade. Round the corner of an old building pour forth a company of soldiers in "undress"—very "undress"—costume, looking like a troop of navvies, though one-half may be men of fortune and position, who at home command their hundred servants and their carriages and horses, but here willingly, eagerly, shoulder their axe, and sally forth at dawn of day to throw up breastworks and erect batteries.

Across that field march a company to drill, along that road goes another; there a patrol of Zouaves are keeping guard before the head-quarters of the General, which is an old dilapidated building of revolutionary times. Here comes a troop of horses, then a line of baggage-wagons of crazy form and uncertain motion; yonder is a train of a hundred mules. The old town is alive with bustle, the whole scene is bewildering. It is not English in spite of the antique buildings, which are at variance with the charactar of the foliage, the bright sky, and glaring sun. The river reminds one of the Eau below Powderham, without its background of Haldon and Warborough. It is dotted with little butterfly fishing-boats, which, peacefully gliding here and there, add another contradiction to this scene of warlike preparations, and with a telescope you may even see the malicious Pawnee crossing about the mouth of the river, some fifteen miles off, not daring, however, to come within gunshot. The scene is not American, with those dull, dingy, old dwellings, in place of the gaily-painted, fanciful little eyrie-like residences of modern America. The groups of loungers are perfectly American though, entirely at ease and at home, whether perched upon fences, sitting on doorsteps, or lounging under the trees. But along come a company of Zouaves, and the American associations are wafted to Algeria or the Crimea, which are again destroyed by the most unoriental scenery, and the negro women in Eastern turbans and very Western crinolines. It is a scene of itself, of the times and the occasion, a scene in this second great American revolution, which will take its place in the world's history as far different in its complication of causes and results as is the scene above described.

The whole scenery of Yorktown is picturesque, even in its present most desolate and rugged condition. The foliage of locust and linden trees is everywhere beautiful—the trump of soldiers cannot affect that—and there is a sad poetry in the luxuriance of the vines and wild flowers which spring up in every corner, the broken fences and the trampled gardens smiling again under the magnificence of the gaudy trumpet-flower, and every heap of rubbish covered with the delicate passion-flower. The embankments freshly thrown up are soon green with vegetation, and a few minutes' walk will take you into woods where war and strife seem but a dream or a history of the past. From wooded banks deep ravines and romantic roads wind down to the shore, which, covered with fine sand, is washed by a few semi-saline waves and marine plants.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA: VIEW OF YORKTOWN, VIRGINIA, FROM THE OLD NELSON HOUSE.

"THE DEAD OF MILTON SHE CONJURES UP."—SEE EXPLANATORY ARTICLE IN P. 342.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Oct. 6.—19th Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 7.—General Humiliation, 1857.
TUESDAY, 8.—Edward the Confessor.
WEDNESDAY, 9.—St. Denys.
THURSDAY, 10.—Quarter and Cambridge Michlle Term begins.
FRIDAY, 11.—American discovered, 1492.
SATURDAY, 12.—Foundling Hospital established, 1739.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 12, 1861.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.
2 31	3 13	3 57	4 43	5 31	6 21	7 13
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
2 53	3 35	4 19	5 5	5 53	6 43	7 35

NEW BOOKS RECEIVED.

A Manual of Illumination. Parish Edition. Longman and Co.
Cromie, Kitty of Lyle. A Tragedy. By Major Richards. 2nd Edition. Longmans.
Tyndall, John, and the Royal Institution: a Personal Narrative of Circumstances and Opinions. By the Rev. Alexander Dyce, M.A., and Sir Alexander Grant, M.B., and G. C. Bompas, M.D. Stanford.
Ride and Walk, or, the Mystery of the Gorse. By Wilfrid Gardner. New Edition. Longman and Co.
Hills and Plains: a Very Old Story and a Very Old Song. Hall.
Lectures on Rugby Abbey, Nuneaton, the Wrekin, and Old Melrose; and the Poems and Parish of Minton. By J. A. Wade. Hamilton and Adams.
Journeys and Explorations in the Cotton Kingdom of the United States. By F. L. Olmsted. Two vols. Low and Son.
Encyclopædia of Nations. By O. Cuthbert Lee and Son.
Munich Treat. By E. M. P. Two editions. Hall.
Sermons for Mothers and Daughters. By the Rev. Sir Edward Blackett, Bart. Longman and Co.
Memoirs, Letters, and Remains of Alexis de Tocqueville. Translated from the French. Two editions. Longman and Co.
Wanderings in the Arctic as a Winter Circuit. By J. H. Bonnycastle. Hurst and Blackett.
Sermons Preached in Lent, 1861. By Archibald Boyd, Rector of Glenorchy and Inishail, Argyleshire. Edinburgh: Edmonston and Douglas.
Report of the Commissioners appointed to Inquire into the Operation of the Acts relating to Joint Stock Companies. Vol. I. Eyre and Spottiswoode.
Report of the Superintendent of the Government Emigrant Office at Liverpool. Vol. I. Eyre and Spottiswoode.
Almanacs.
The Clonmel Railway connecting England with the Continent. By Thomas Bayley Potter.
The Cricket and Football Almanac. Bell and Daldy.
Hindu Ages. By C. Kinahi. Four vols. Trübner.
The History and Articles of Masonry, now Published for the Craft. By a Mason. Bell and Daldy.
Sermons Preached at Whitehall. By Alexander Penrose Forbes, D.D., Bishop of Brechin. Rivingtons.
Sermons, Mainly Practical. By Henry Melvill, B.D., Canon of St. Paul's. Two volumes. Rivingtons.
Wanderings and Sketches in a Winter Climate. By J. H. Bonnycastle. Hurst and Blackett.
Sermons Preached in Lent, 1861. By Archibald Boyd, Rector of Glenorchy and Inishail, Argyleshire. Edinburgh: Edmonston and Douglas.
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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1861.

It no doubt savours of cowardice to indulge in any sort of exultation at the difficulties of a rival; but it is indeed difficult to peruse the file of American journals brought over by each successive mail without something like a quiet chuckle at the singular admissions which are gradually and most reluctantly forced out. Blessed ourselves with a really free and constitutional Government, a responsible Ministry, an unfettered press, and tribunals of unquestionable integrity, it has been difficult—perhaps we ought rather to say unpalatable—to our imaginations to picture the social condition of moral decay on the other side of the Atlantic which has contributed so largely to bring about the present struggle, and promises fair to make its final solution a work of such time and difficulty. The serious hindrances presented by the want of a standing army and an adequate navy, formidable as they seem to us as nothing compared with the entire absence of actual freedom of thought and action involved in such proceedings as the torture of independent editors, an exercise of female influence rivalling the worst features of the Court of Louis XIV., and a consequent thralling into impossible positions of men of no real competency whatever. It is impossible at the same time not to connect this chronic disorder of the most exalted functions of American administration with the tone at once so surly and so persistently indulged in a reference to the attitude and intentions of this country. When not our Transatlantic kinsmen—as well as French Colonels and M. Dupin—begin to understand that war is the very last thing an Englishman thirsts for? His forced upon us undoubtedly from time to time, and we accept it as a necessity, and not to be subdue it; but we recognise it all the while as an odious necessity, involving an expenditure of human lives which we would fain spare, a waste of national treasure which we can ill afford, and an interruption to commerce which strikes us like a malignant disease. All this is perfectly clear and comprehensible to no doubt furnished by the present condition and future prospects of our cotton trade, and of the hundreds of thousands implicated in it; but even this, the South may be well assured, will not tempt us to force the blockade. We can and shall wait for better times and a wiser counsel.

The customary tarring and feathering process of the States receives its exact counterpart in the storm surveillance exercised by the paternal Government of France over its press. All the speculative, social, and political ideas which this week appeared in reference to the inquisitorial inquiries addressed to editors in that country have failed to disabuse the general mind of the grave suspicion that sinister motives lurked in the background. The Ultramontane Bishop of Poitiers dexterously availed himself of the opportunity to plant another thorn in the side of "Herod the Third," and M. Dupin to utter a jeremiad on the Commercial Treaty in the shape of a reply to M. Chevalier. We cannot help repeating that the tone of M. Dupin's letter, wherever this country is alluded to, is utterly unjustifiable, and, we had almost said, absurd.

The attitude of passive resistance assumed in Hungary is, as we anticipated, placing the Austrian Government daily in deeper difficulties. The ill-advised step of preventing the assemblage of the Comitat at Pesth by military interference has been instantly followed by the resignation of all the municipal authorities, from the highest to the lowest. Has not the Emperor one wise man in his Council, or cannot he himself see who must win in such a match as this?

A languid poll of nearly a week's duration has ended in the re-election of Alderman Cubitt to the office of Lord Mayor of London. In the City the contest seems to have excited but little interest. Among the general public, we believe the election will be, on the whole, gladly recognised. The year 1862 will be an important one, and will bring a throng of foreign and distinguished visitors among us, and we believe the Lord Mayor owes his re-election chiefly to the hearty and indiscriminating manner in which he has dispensed the traditional hospitalities of our ancient city.

We are very glad, too, to observe that a civic institution so long in embryo is at last beginning to show symptoms of independent vitality. The City of London College, originally conceived as a means of affording evening instruction to the thousands of young men engaged in various subordinate situations in the metropolis, is at last to be consolidated with the Prince Consort for Patron, and the very appropriate ex-Head Master of Rugby School, Bishop Tait, for President. We wish the undertaking all success.

We are anxious to call attention to two notable facts—one, that very nearly a score of our volunteer corps have been pronounced by the best military authorities 2d quite competent to manœuvre with regular troops; the other, that the experiment of so manœuvring them has been tried with marked success at Glasgow. Sir Hope Grant, though obliged to leave the ground before the evolutions were over, left his unqualified approval in the hands of his brother General. Considering the very limited opportunities for drill afforded to most volunteers, these results are indeed encouraging.

THE REVENUE.

	The Year ended Sept. 30, 1861.			Quarter ended Sept. 30, 1861.		
	Net Receipts.	Increase	Decrease	Net Receipts.	Increase	Decrease
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Customs... ..	23,488,000	95,000	..	4,842,000	94,000	..
Excise	18,624,000	..	1,446,000	4,221,000	..	868,000
Stamps	8,426,000	154,912	..	2,161,000	..	29,000
Taxes	3,130,000	..	127,000	160,000	..	6,000
Property Tax..	11,133,000	823,184	..	991,000	..	1,230,000
Post Office ...	2,470,000	130,000	..	870,000	70,000	..
Crown Lands ..	172,000	2,711	..	30,000	1,000	..
Miscellaneous	1,942,511	..	607,429	297,758	..	17,345
Totals	69,386,509	1,176,812	2,180,429	14,604,272	164,911	2,221,345
		£1,003,917 Net Increase.			£2,056,434 Net Decrease.	

THE COURT.

The Queen continues to enjoy her sojourn in the Highlands.

On Thursday se'nnight her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Alice and Prince Arthur, and attended by Lady Churchill, drove to Loch Builg, and rode thence on ponies to Inchnory, and round by Dunaide to Tomahoak, at which place the carriage was in readiness to convey the Royal party back to Balmoral. Princess Helena accompanied her Majesty as far as Loch Builg, attended by Lady Augusta Bruce. The Prince Consort went out horseback.

On Friday se'nnight the Queen and Prince Consort walked and drove in the grounds of the castle. Princess Alice, attended by Lady Churchill, drove to Birkhall, and honoured Mrs. Gordon with a visit. Prince Louis of Hesse went out deerstalking. Earl Russell had the honour of joining the Royal dinner party.

On Saturday the Queen and the Prince Consort, accompanied by Princess Alice and Prince Arthur, left the castle at half-past eight o'clock, and drove by Castleton to the Derry Shiel, at which place ponies were in waiting. The Royal party rode thence by Glen Muick, by Loch Dulechan and Beinn-na-Main, to Loch Aven. Her Majesty returned in the same manner, and reached the castle at a quarter-past eight in the evening. Princess Alice rode on ahead, with Lady Churchill. Prince Arthur and Prince Leopold, attended by Baron Westerweller, rode over the hills to Ballochbuie. The Earl of Dalhousie arrived at the castle on a visit to her Majesty.

On Sunday the Queen and Prince Consort, Princess Helena, Princess Alice, and Prince Louis of Hesse, attended by the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting, attended Divine service in the parish church of Crathie. The Rev. Mr. Macfarlane officiated.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Alice and Prince Arthur, and attended by Lady Churchill, drove up Glen Muick, where ponies were in waiting, and her Majesty rode over the Coil's house. Princess Helena also accompanied the Queen as far as the Gate of Muick, and drove back again. The Prince Consort and Prince Louis of Hesse went out deerstalking. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, attended by Major-General the Hon. R. Bruce and Captain Grey, arrived at the castle at half-past five o'clock.

On Tuesday the Queen and the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Princess of Hohenlohe, drove to Castleton. The Prince of Wales, with Princess Alice and Prince Louis of Hesse, went out riding. Princess Helena and Princess Augusta de Bar Lodge, and Princess Louise of Fife with a visit. The Duke of Argyll arrived at the castle, and succeeded Lord Elgin as Lord Lieutenant of Aberdeenshire in Her Majesty.

The Court will leave Balmoral on its return to England on the 20th inst.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, accompanied by his Secretary, Captain Teesdale, and by Major-General the Hon. R. Bruce, Equerry in Waiting to the Queen, left Balmoral on Saturday morning, and arrived at Windsor Castle on Monday evening. His Royal Highness left London for the same evening for Balmoral.

His Imperial Highness Duke Nicolas of Leuchtenberg, accompanied by General Rehbinder, has arrived at Claridge's Hotel from a tour in Scotland.

The Duke and Duchess of Beaufort have returned to Gopsall, the Earl and Countess Howe's seat in Leicestershire, from Troy House, Monmouthshire.

The Duke and Duchess of Sutherland are entertaining a select circle of friends at Dunrobin Castle.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Exeter and Lady Mary Cecil arrived at the family residence in Grosvenor-square, on Tuesday, from Burghley House, Stamford.

The Earl of Clarendon, who is appointed Ambassador Extraordinary from her Majesty the Queen to the Court of Spain, on the occasion of the Royal Marriage, will leave town to-day (Saturday), accompanied by his staff, for Kingsdown.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston left town on Saturday for Broadlands, Hants.

Viscount Hardinge and family arrived in town on Saturday from a tour of visits to Ireland. Her Ladyship has since left for Walmer Castle, to visit the Earl and Countess of Stradbroke.

Viscount and Viscountess Clifden have left Lord Taunton's seat, near Wodtton, for Cowarn Castle, the noble Viscount's seat in the county of Hereford.

At Baden-Baden a monument erected to the memory of the Grand Duke Leopold of Baden was inaugurated a few days ago in presence of the Grand Duke and Duchess.

The Prince and Princess of Servia returned to Belgrade yesterday se'nnight, and were welcomed with extraordinary enthusiasm by the inhabitants. Their journey through the provinces has been a real triumphal march.

The fourth session of the International Philanthropic Congress is announced to be held in London next year, on the occasion of the Great Exhibition. Among the noblemen and gentlemen who have expressed their concurrence are Lord Brougham and the Council of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science, the Earl of Shaftesbury, Earl Doole, Earl Portescue, Lord Ebury, Lord Raynham, the Right Hon. W. Cowper, M.P., Sir Thomas Phillips, Alderman Mechi, Mr. Harry Chester; Mr. Samuel Gurney, M.P.; Mr. Edwin Chadwick, C.B.; Mr. Henry Fitzroy, M.P.; Mr. Hepworth Dixon, F.R.S.; Mr. T. Twining; Dr. Sutherland, F.R.S., and Dr. Southwood Smith, F.R.S.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

The statements made that the Bishop of Ely and the Bishop of Ripon are seriously ill were, we are happy to say, without foundation.

The Bishop of London held a confirmation on young English people at Boma on Tuesday week, and delivered a sermon.

The Rev. T. F. Foord-Bowes, D.D., Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, expired at Folkestone on the 29th ult., aged eighty-five.

The Rev. Dr. Hessey, Head Master of Merchant Taylors' School, has been installed as a prebendary of that in St. Paul's Cathedral.

A festival of parochial choirs is to be held at Spalding, Lincolnshire, on a date not yet fixed, but attempted at Bly, Peterborough, &c. The day selected is Dec. 8.

The result of the excavations on the site of Chertsey Abbey has been to expose the foundations of the east end of the choir and part of the cloisters; and a large quantity of encaustic tiles, pieces of sculpture, &c., has been found.

The foundation-stone of a new church for Orrell, Litherland, and Ford, was on Wednesday week laid by the Earl of Sefton, on a piece of ground which his Lordship had given for the purpose, about a mile from the Seaforth station. The beautification of a new burial-ground at Tyrell St. Mary was laid on Friday week by the Rev. Henry Mackenzie.

Chalkhouse Church, Somerset, was reopened on the 23rd ult., after having been restored and enlarged. The nave, which is the oldest part of the church, was made at the cost of the Vicar, the Rev. W. Dixon. Hutcheson Brown, Esq., of Bristol, presided on Thursday week after the completion of the restorations, which had been commenced by the late Chancellor Martin, to former Vicar of the parish, who left a sum of money for repairing the font, has carved pulpit, and the significant rood-screen.

The following new churches have been recently consecrated:—On Tuesday week, Tottenham Church, erected by the Manchester of Aldebury to the memory of his father-in-law, the late Canon of Pembroke, by the Bishop of Salisbury. (A view of the nave of this church appeared in the Number of this Journal for the 4th of May last.) The new Church of St. Mary Magdalene, in the parish of St. Mary Magor, Exeter, on Tuesday week, by Bishop Spencer, acting for the Archbishop of London. The Bishop of London on Tuesday last consecrated a new church in Marlock-street, Edgware-road. This building, which is to be known by the name of St. Michael and All Angels, had been commenced on Michaelmas Day, 1860, and is now complete and open for daily service as a chapel of ease to St. John's, Paddington.

AITAR STAIRS.—The parish church of Linton in Craven, Yorkshire, is now undergoing extensive restoration. A portion of the roof is dug up at the east end of the south chancel aisle (near to the pleasing and well-executed modern window recently erected), and, beneath a thick coat of plaster, a piscina, and a sedilia, which, from the richness of the mouldings, appear to be of the fifteenth century, have been brought to light. The piscina is of the usual form, with a trefoil-headed niche, and a projecting bracket for the chalice. The sedilia, which is of three stalls, is also of the usual form, with trefoil-headed niches, and projecting bracket for the chalice. The sedilia, which is of three stalls, is also of the usual form, with trefoil-headed niches, and projecting brackets for the priest, deacon, and subdeacon. The whole of the stalls, with the exception of the middle one, have been destroyed, and the floor has been raised to the level of the seats. The middle stall is perfect, with the exception of the top, which has been cut away to form a flat surface, and the front has been mutilated. The measures 6ft. 6in. long, by 2ft. 11in., wide and 5ft. 6in. high. In the general destruction of the ancient beauties which in the second year of Queen Victoria, or in the subsequent devastations of the Puritans, very few, it is believed, escaped; and, as such, the reception of the sedilia in the Crypt of St. Mary Magdalene at Ripon, this is supposed to be the only one in Yorkshire.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. T. G. Golightly, Rector of Stapleton, Bristol, to be Rural Dean of Stapleton.—*Berkshire*: The Rev. R. B. Barter to Grotton, Somerset; Rev. F. Poynder to Inworth, Essex; Rev. E. Bull to Ashton, Somerset. *Devon*: The Rev. J. Cole to Crewkerne, Lancashire; Rev. J. C. K. Saunders to Semperingham, Lincolnshire, Rev. J. Bowden to Ashton-under-Lyne; Rev. Charles Overtheton to Bolton-le-Moors; Rev. J. Richards to Wolborough, Devon; Rev. G. R. F. Davis to Wilford Priory, Somersetshire; Rev. W. Yeo to Ashton, Devon; Rev. Thomas Hayward to Tavistock; Rev. Reynold Pechell, Rural Dean, to Woods to Haworth, Bradford, Yorkshire. *Chester*: The Rev. G. C. Dodgson to Ashton-on-Mersey, Manchester; Rev. S. N. Smith to St. Peter, Oldham-road, Manchester.—*Guardian*.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—Oxford: In a Convocation to be holden on Tuesday next, the 8th inst., at two o'clock, the Chancellor nominating the Vice-Chancellor for the ensuing year will be communicated to the House. The Hebdomadal Board has appointed Monday, the election in Easter College to three scholarships—two of the value of £70, and one of £50 per annum, tenable for four years. There will be also a vacant time no election to four exhibitions, restricted to persons in need of assistance at the University.

Cambridge: There are already 171 freshmen entered at Trinity for the October Term. Alderman Salomons has presented for St. John's College scholars have likewise good entries, with one or two exceptions. Tuesday being the first day of the Michaelmas Term, the Senate House and the Law Schools were filled, and the following were elected for the year ensuing:—Senior Proctor—the Rev. W. Hayes, Fellow and Tutor of Caius; Junior Proctor—the Rev. J. Hayes, Fellow and Tutor of Christ's. The Hulsean prize-ship is vacant by the decease of the Very Rev. the Dean of Ely.

Mr. H. J. Clayton, B.A., of Jesus College, Cambridge, has been appointed to the Head Mastership of the Grammar School, Sudbury, which has been vacant since Christmas; and the Rev. Theodore W. Jones, M.A., Postmaster, Merton College, Oxford, to the vice-presidentship of the Lansdown and Bath Proprietary College.

THE DOWAGER MARCHIONESS OF LONDONDERRY AND HER IRISH TENANTRY.

The annual entertainment given by Princess Anne, Dowager Marchioness of Londonderry, to her tenantry at Wynyard Park on Thursday week, was held on the near Holmes. There were about three hundred present. The dinner took place in the Tuscan Temple, which was tastefully decorated with evergreens, flowers, and appropriate inscriptions. After the usual toasts Mr. J. Kellow (a tenantfarmer) proposed "The health of the Marchioness of Londonderry," which was drank with enthusiasm.

The Marchioness of Londonderry made the following speech:

"Mr. friends, your affectionate reception always rejoices my heart—none have better cause to know it than you. I hardly remember a time when I was not glad to meet you, and I hope it will be many years before I shall be too old to be glad. And while I deplore that the state of things as regards your farms, your homes, &c., is far from what I could wish, I am glad that I can see some progress has been made. The simple fact that in 1858 only 27 acres were in cultivation, and in 1861 that number is increased to 1,000 acres, shows. On the other hand, I grieve to hear that, in defiance of all warning and advice, you have planted more than 1,000 acres of potatoes, which is the worst ever did before; and much have told that has been, and how universal is the blight, and we mourned you to have lost your repeat the experiment. I am glad to see enterprise is shown among you by the increased number of competitors for prizes for the best-cultivated farms, and I trust that this will lead to something to interest and stimulate your energies, as the shows for flowers and vegetables have obliged us to abandon the annual one. I am much pleased gratitude to me for the road I have lately made through Ballyteady, and I hope it will be of much benefit to the tenants in the neighbourhood, and to those who it really made my heart ache to see an industrious set of people without work to do, and no means of employing them. I am glad to be able to say that you have worked hard, and given all the aid in your power to forward this object, and even when the days were shortened, and the benefit it to render were not sparing of their exertion and zeal. This shows you know that a good deal depends on yourselves, and I feel always glad to see you have accomplished by the public spirit of individuals. I am pleased with the progress that I ought rather to say with the spirit; for he has been blessed early and late, encouraging the road and labouring himself. You are very fortunate in having so excellent a man as Mr. Wilson to watch over you, as he has done for eleven years. I am sure you feel rejoiced to welcome him to meet deservedly does mine, and that so strictly and conscientiously fulfils his duties to both. I am glad to see the Industrial Society has been so successful and progressing, and, thanks to the excellent system and valuable aid of the National Society, I hope there are few children in the neighbourhood who cannot read their own faults if your children are not properly educated. It ought to be a source of pride to you to see that there is no fear of the Bible, as the benefits

LITERATURE AND ART.

On Tuesday for Thursday last, the 1st-lot of October, three days of legislative grass being accorded for the farewell labours of the exclusives, the wicked old paper duty tumbled off its pedestal, and crumbled finally into dust and ashes. Henceforth paper is free; and the human intellect, in England at least, is free from the taxpayer's rate. It is, perhaps, premature to speculate on the results of the removal of this long-suffered fiscal burden. There may occur within a few months a paper mania, and that may be followed by another in a few weeks by a paper panic. *Absit omen.* We felt it our duty to lose holiday on the 1st of October; and, as we were fortunate enough to be invited to dine with the Master, Warden, and Court of Assistants of the Stationers' Company, we took advantage of a bounteous feast in the new old hall of the Stationers to drink a congratulatory toast to untaxed paper while joining in the traditional sentiment (varied down by excellent usage) of "The Stationers' Company, root and branch, may it flourish for ever!"

An affectionate, warm-hearted, appreciative man has just passed away. Poor Arthur Smith is dead—dead at the early age of thirty-seven! He was the beloved brother of Albert Smith; and, as manager of the famous Egyptian Hall entertainments, was of late also manager of the Lyceum Theatre. Hall entertainments, we are of opinion, never to be. He was not only a thoroughly man of business, but a genial humorist and lively writer; and to him belongs the fame of the original idea of the Mont Blanc Entertainment. The latest public duty which Arthur Smith performed was the business arrangement of Mr. Charles Dickens's reading rooms. He inherited his brother's power of writing over which a stronger fatality hangs as though it were fated to turn into dry leaves. Every one who knew Arthur Smith will herewith find food for sympathy who knew him loved him.

Item, for everybody who possesses the periodical, fanciful yet reliable information, and a little glass, and a little drainage, and a few miles of foot-pavement in the streets, we may hope that the Post Office Directory for 1862 will be excellent.

To lively yet accurate, picturesque yet practical, fanciful yet reliable Mr. John Hollingshead has now confirmed the task of writing an introduction of a "popular" nature to the Catalogue of the International Exhibition of 1862. Mr. Hollingshead is well and happily qualified for the task. Mr. Hollingshead is an adept in matters of art as well as matters of industry; and his graphic and vivacious style is a guide to the reader of the very driest of dry-salable English—will make the wonders of the new Palace at South Kensington easy to be understood and enjoyed.

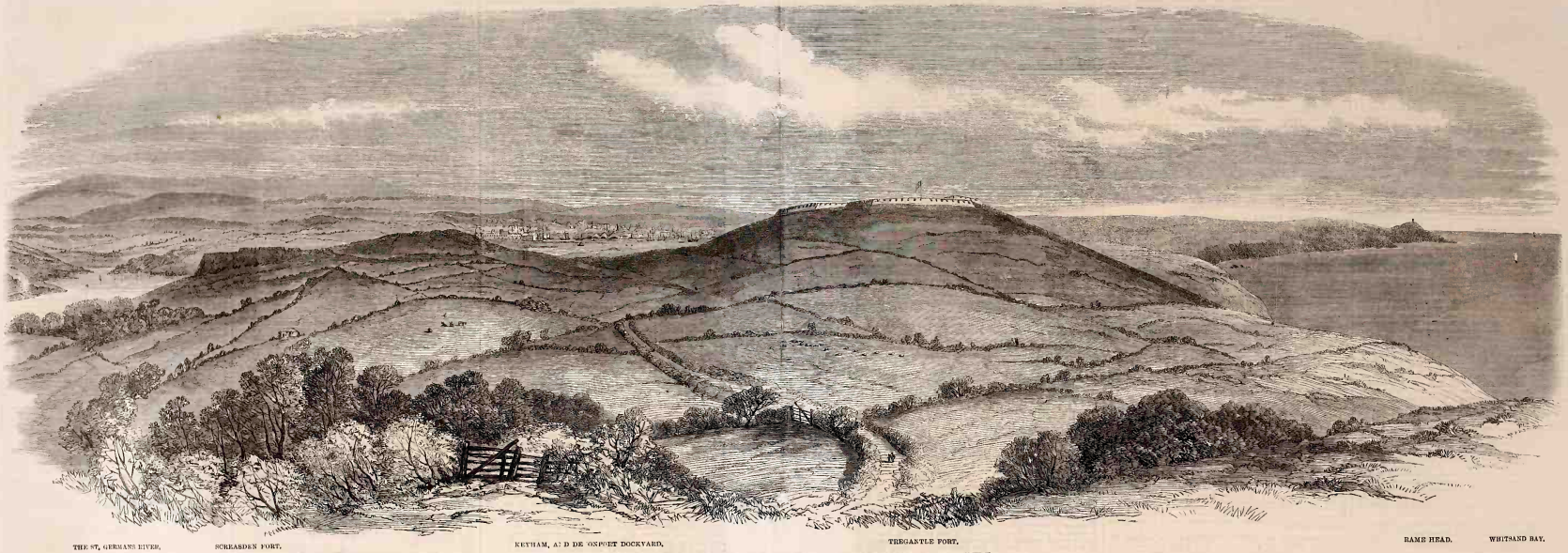
Journalism seems to be looking up in Naples. Fifteen months since there was but one daily journal in the capital of the Two Sicilies—the *Gazette de Naples*. Now there are seven. What its contents mean in information, and a little gas, and a little drainage, and a few miles of foot-pavement in the streets, we may hope that the Post Office Directory for 1862 will be excellent.

Republican or Liberal, Italian or Neapolitan, the lawyers at the Cape.

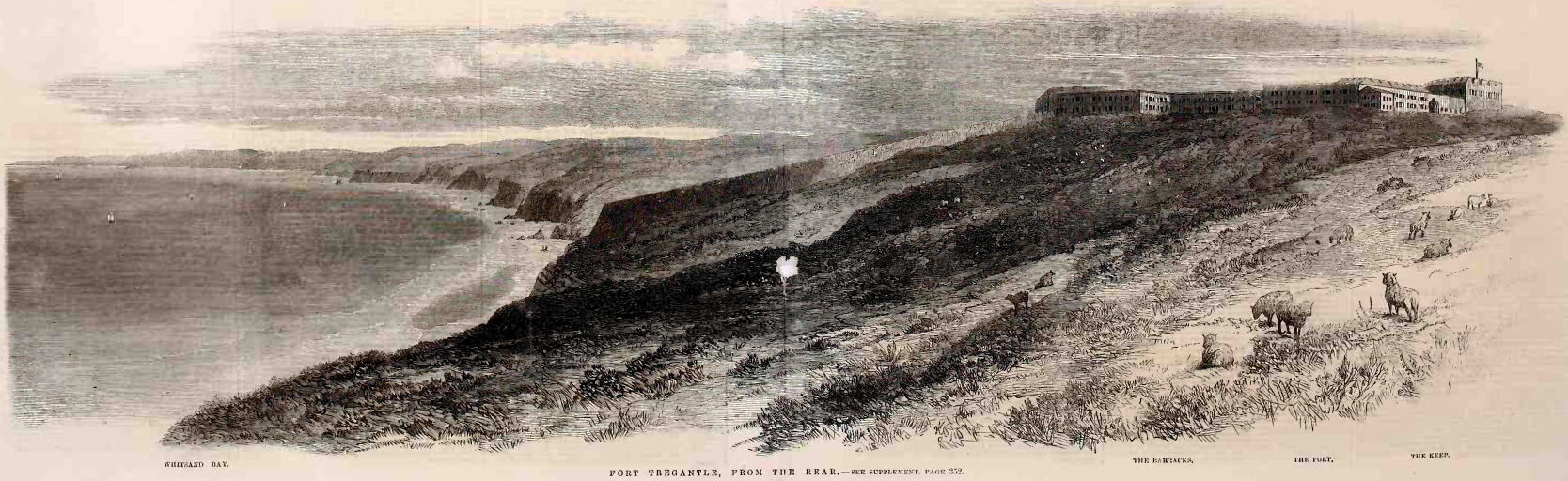
An old copyright case has been occupying the lawyers at the Cape of Good Hope. Who does not remember the book containing Mr. Dickens's "Great Expectations" in its columns; but, the piracy having taken place in a Republic, where reproduction was unchecked, and the embargo laid upon it confirmed by the Supreme Court. This is a step in the right direction. The Cape is not a million miles to our antipodes; there was but one daily journal in the capital of the Two Sicilies—the *Gazette de Naples*. Now there are seven. What its contents mean in information, and a little glass, and a little drainage, and a few miles of foot-pavement in the streets, we may hope that the Post Office Directory for 1862 will be excellent.

The approaching coronation of King William of Prussia will be marked all students of Thomas Carlyle of the accession given at the coronation of Frederick I., the first Prussian King, in the great historian's life of Frederick the Great. "No door was open anywhere but the principal one," describes the ceremony to Königsberg:—"the tapestries, the banners, the of the proceedings to Königsberg:—"the tapestries, the banners, the fountains running wine—the two Bishops seated for dinner under a Estate's canopy, and of purple velvet, with diamond buttons on it Knight-Marshal of the Household, with a sceptre as a pestle, and a mortar with fifteen hundred pounds a piece, as besomed much as 'a corporation Post Office at South Kensington can be supposed to do.' Finally, the Queen Elector, who being much bored during the scene, was at last "dismissed to undress, and to be looked at by the people." Had social curiosity seen to snuggling the not her snuffling, the picture of the social curiosity seen to snuggling the not her snuffling, the picture of the social curiosity practice, and "Queen Elector" is a fine subject. His Royal husband was horrified at this solecism against etiquette

THE WESTERN DEFENCES OF DEVONPORT AND PLYMOUTH.

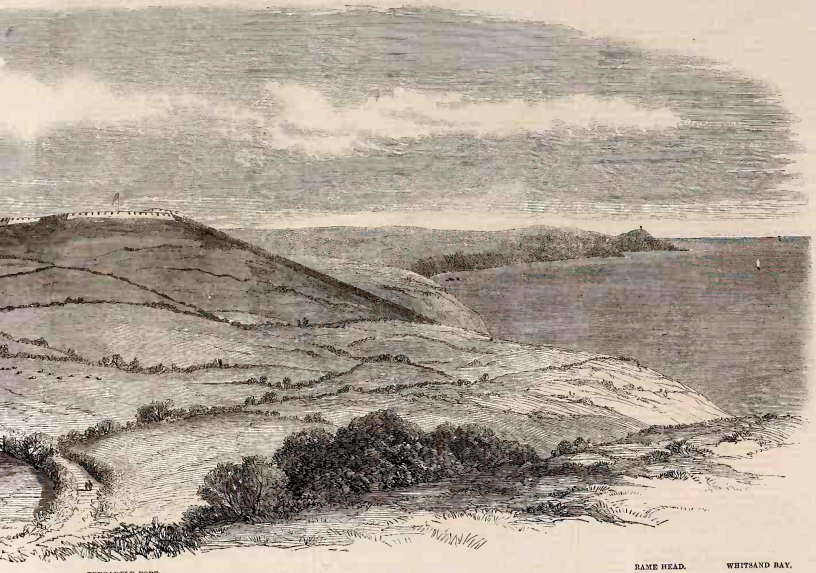


THE FRONT OF THE LINE OF DEFENCE.



FORT TREGANTLE, FROM THE REAR.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 352.

DEVONPORT AND PLYMOUTH.



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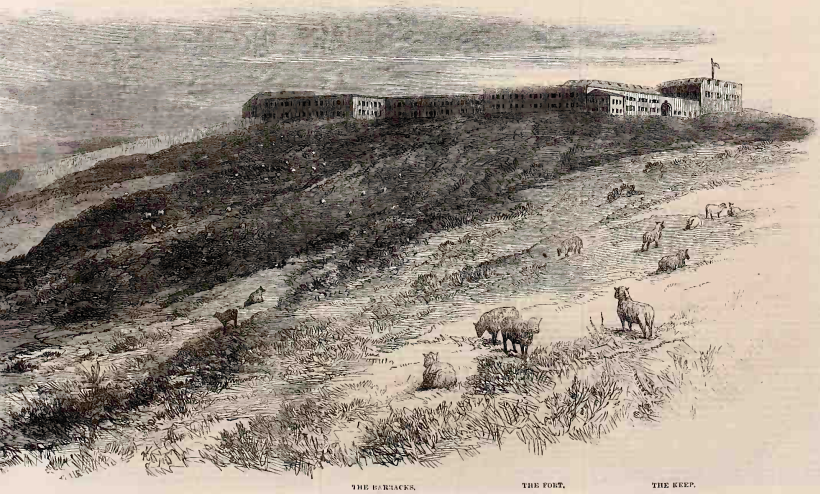
NE OF DEFENCE.



THE BARRACKS. THE FORT. THE KEEP.

REAR.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 352.

Relics of the Past.

THE WARD-STAFF OF ONGAR.

Our description of the "Fiery Field Court of Corbey" and the mystic Vehmgerichte of the "Red Earth" recalls to mind a singularly smooth and endless custom which prevailed in parts of Essex almost within the memory of many yet alive. The custom was known as the "Ward-staff," and consisted, as we shall see, in the delivery of a staff of wood to the lord of the manor in certain hundreds of Essex, and after some remarkable formalities, existed it to be transmitted to the lord of the manor at the next hundred, and so on, until having been carried through the towns and hundreds of the county as far as Alte Wade, it was thrown into the sea.

The object of the procession was apparently to have a yearly muster of feudile men, who were appointed to guard the lord and his manorial members and relations, for both of which it was liable to pay a fine; and it is interesting to know that this rude mode of assembling the tenants and landlords was derived, like the famous tribunals just mentioned, from the rites and ceremonials of the early Teutonic worship.*

TALE OF THE WARD-STAFF.†

"Arrange Hundr.—The order of the gathering and yearly making of the Ward-staff of the King there, with the due course and circumstance of the yearly watch, ward, and service-Royal, instituted to the same. That is to say—

"First, the bailiff of the said liberty or hundred shall gather and yearly make the ward-staff of some sessible young tree growing in Abbywell Park, and the Sunday next before Hock Monday, which shall contain in length ill quarettes of a yard and six inches round in the compass, or thereabout, and he shall convey the same artificially made the Manner-place of Rockwood Hall, in Abbanes Rothing, where the lord of the said manor for the time being shall yearly occupy the same receive into his house, and shall reseik it up in a fair linnen cloth or towel, and lay it upon some table or cupboard or else stand it standing in the chief or highest place in the hall of the said manor-place, there to remain until the said bailiffe shall have perfected his office. And when the said bailiffe shall in convenient time to depart he shall convey the same staff by sunne shining unto Warlhambushe, besides Long Barnes, in Rothing, aforesaid. When and where the said Lord of Rockwood Hall, and all and every other tenant and tenants, and landowners, which by reason of their estates do hold their lands likewise by service royal, to watch and ward the said staff there, upon convenient summons and warning to be given unto them yearly by the said Lord of Rockwood Hall or his time being, with their full ordinary number of able men wall furnished with sufficient weapons said allmaid. Whereupon the Lord of Rockwood Hall shall then and there yearly, at his own proper cost and charges, have ready prepared a great ryne, containing in it with a hall haungar of the end of the same, which he shall cause to be extended overthwart the said lowe, as the custom hath been, to stay and arrest such people as would pass by. At the end of which said hall not far from the said bell, shall he *hald down* reverently the said staff upon a pillow or cushion on the ground, which done, forthwith the said bailiffe shall severally call the names of all the aforesaid tenants and landowners, by their several and said ordinary number of men accordingly. Then shall the said bailiffe, in the King our Sovereign Lord's name, straitly charge and command these and every of them to watch and ward the said staff upon the same, so that the King be harmless and the country seathless, until the same arriving when good time shall be for the said Lord of Rockwood Hall to repaire unto the said staff, who in the presence of the whole Watch shall take the same staff with his hand, and shall make upon the upper end of the same with a knife a new notch, as a mark or token, declaring their loyal service done for that year in this behalf; and so shall deliver the said Staffe into the Bailiffe's hand, to carry into the Lord or landowner of the manour of Fiffield, or unto the Demnan resient, saying this notable ancient of the Ward-Staffe hereafter written, in the Saxon tongue; which done, they may bale up the said bar, and depart at their pleasure."

Then follows the "Tale," of which we can give but a few lines, but in which, corrupted by the errors of the transcribers and modernised by the rustics who repeated it, can still be recognised the tone and the phraseology of the courts of the Eenburgh.§

* * *

We ore rooge yeder knooze,
A never-ceitive as we hogerton for to doo,
And there warren and wahsien
And the Vine wahsien,
That the King wax harmeless,
And the commune acceptess.

* * *

And a morow when ill day was,
And the sun shone bright,
Faire honour waxen on to take
All to honour for to don.

* * *

Fayre on the staffe were scorden,
As we hooten for to don.
Fayre on the staffe
Hether we howver for to sawin.

* * *

Sit, by leave, take this staffe,
This is the tale of the Ward-staffe.

"On Monday following, called Hock Monday, the said staffe shall so presented yearly unto the lord and owner of the manor of Fiffield for the time being, or his resient, who shall immediately upon the receipt thereof, in the presence of the whole company by the more unde thereon how the aforesaid Lord of Rockwood Hall and other tenants, which, by reason of their tenancies of their lands, owe said service to watch the said staff at Abbass Rothing aforesaid, have done their watch and service-royall accordingly for that year before. Then shall he cleike it again, lay it in order, and see it every degree as the Lord of Rockwood Hall hath done," &c.

Then is called Abbass Rothing watch.

* N.B.—The watch is kept at the cross wiek a band at the Tures Wards in Fiffield."

The MS. proceeds to describe how, with the same ceremonies, the staff is carried on the Tuesday following to the Lord of the manor of Mault Hall, in High Ongar, who unfolds it, &c., as before.

On Wednesday it was borne to Navestock, &c., as before.

On Thursday to Stapleford Abbots, &c.

On Friday to Lambure, &c.

On Sunday to Chigwell, &c.

On the Monday following to Theydon Germon.

On the Tuesday to Morton.

On the Wednesday to Mandin-Laver.

And, finally, was borne, as we have noticed, to Alte Wode, and there was cast into the sea.

* The Free Field Court of Corby was, as we have observed, under the supremacy of priests of the Temple which contained the "Irmin cole" or pillar of Irmin. This pillar is supposed to have been the great tree around which rude symbol Thor was likewise worshipped, and the reverence shown to the ward-staff by the East Saxons may be absolutely a vestige of that formerly shown to the great tutelary deity.

† Perhaps one of the scenes of the hundred granted to John Steiner in the 8th of Henry VIII., which are said to have been "done, paid, and observed from time whereof the memorie is not to the contrarie."

‡ This, as we have seen, was in conformity with the olden Teutonic customs, and its observance in the practice of the ward-staff is very interesting.

§ The most forms in civil and criminal proceedings among the Anglo-Saxons were declared in rhythm; and the "Wedding" formula, as adopted in England at the present day, retains evidences of the ancient poetry, when the wife is taken "to have and to hold—from this day forward—for richer, for poorer—for better, for worse—in sickness and health—to love and to cherish—till death us do part." In the older marriage forms the rhythm is more distinctly marked. According to the usage of Salisbury, the bride answered, "I take thee, John, to be my wedded husband—to have and to hold—for this day forward—for richer, for worse—for richer, for poorer—in sickness, in health—to be bonour and buxom [i.e. obedient] in bedde and at bordo—till death us do part—and thereto I plight thee my troth."

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

ELECTRICITY GENERATED BY EVAPORATION.—M. Palmieri, in a note in the *Comptes*, states that in order to obtain electricity by cool means of evaporation, he took some water in a capsule of platinum not insulated on the hot hold steely. He collected the vapour upon a platinum refrigerator at a height sufficient to avoid the surface of the water, and by means of a delicate gold electroscope soon convinced himself that the vapour manifested positive electricity, while the water from the bottom of the capsule was negative. The quantity of electricity in the capsule of platinum which contained the water in a state of evaporation, was found to be sufficient to charge a Leyden jar in connection with a condensing electroscope. M. Palmieri constructed his apparatus on the dwelling water of a capsule of platinum of 0·050 about a foot in diameter. He then obtained a charge of electricity sufficiently strong to give a spark. The experiment succeeded equally well in the open air and in a closed room. He afterwards varied the mode of experimenting, and operated in different ways.

ATOMIC WEIGHTS OF SIMPLE SUBSTANCES.—The great chemist, M. Dumas, in presenting to the French Academy of Sciences the second edition of his "Lectures on the Philosophy of Chemistry," remarks:—"Between my analysis and those of M. Stas there is this difference—that he has expended his time for greater precision at more than I. Now, I would observe that in these conditions the inevitable imperfection of the chemical substances employed in such researches would not permit any doubt to attach to the atomic weights thus obtained will be necessarily less exact. Thus, when I thought that I had constructed numbers which were true to 1-100, M. Stas saw in repetition. Happily, between him and me, it is only a question of experiment, he shall receive it, and shall certainly receive it to an agreement.

EROSION OF LEAD BY INSECTS.—M. Schlemer-Kestner recently sent to M. Edmond Becquerel a letter containing a result but established by himself, and which deserves to be recorded. He had received from Java a lead cut similar apparatus. These fluminous tubes could be suspended in the air by means of a cord, and were generally broken by the insects who saw the extraction of the light, as the breath from the exposed end of the wire a hole perforated in the lead. The tube was then filled with water, and kept in a dark part of the observation house, where no change of sulphate was observed. But after the water had been poured out, and the tube exposed to the light, M. Taylor also figures and describes an apparatus for obtaining the same result by means of the electricity of the atmosphere of coal mines, and for giving them also the quantity approaches the explosion point.

THE GARDEN RHUBARB (*Rheum rhaponticum*).—The leaf-stalks of this plant are frequently used in tarts, &c., and they yield by pressure 90 per cent of clear juice, and 10 per cent of cellulose and fibrous matter. The juice contains 2·5 per cent of malic acid, 0·5 per cent of mineral salts (extract; this, burned, leaves 30 grains of ashes, or the saline matters of the juice amount to 0·3 per cent), and water 97 per cent. The juice, 1000 grs. being analysed, yielded potash, 0·717; phosphate of lime, 0·259; lime, 0·023; carbonate acid, 1·217; loss, 0·784. The grains of the ashes of 1000 grs. yielded for the solids, saccharine matter, and mucilage, gave carbon acid, 3·03; malic acid, 7·70; phosphate of lime, 0·259; lime combined with malic acid, 0·023; loss, 0·784. the rhubarb stalks is the best source from which we can obtain malic acid. This acid is also found in the juice of the gooseberry, the currant, and fruits, but the absence of cream of tartar renders it unfit for this purpose, and the malic acid obtained from it is not so pure as that obtained from rhubarb juice.

HUMMINGBIRDS' NESTS.—Two of these have been exhibited at a meeting of the Zoological Society, by Mr. Gould. It has been a matter of doubt as to what is the material of which these nests are built. Mr. Gould has ascertained that hummingbirds build their nests chiefly with lichens; though evidently of vegetable origin, the precise material was not known. The nests are of extraordinary beauty, and are admirably fitted to protect the birds of the cold-tree in spring, and in this instance the rat-tail. The nests are of the size of a walnut, in exterior character, but principally of a similar southern oak.

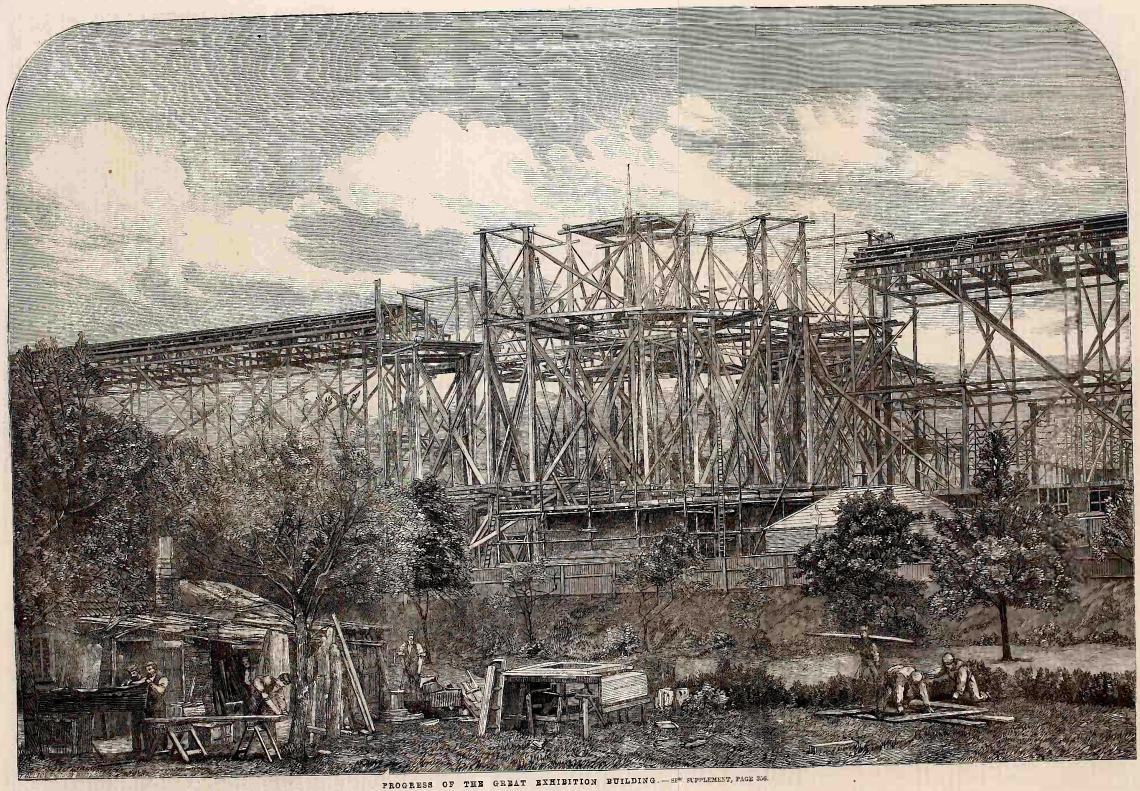
THE GUARD OF HONOUR is generally supposed to owe its fortification and its name to the necessity to surround with and with which it possesses; although it is well known that the unmentioned salt, combined in the proper proportion, is the best of all preservatives. The Guard of Honour at the present Baron Liebig, after investigating different kinds of grass, attributes the nutritive power of the meadow-grass to the salts of potash contained. He says that, in order to know the value of any grass, it is not sufficient to determine the amount of the nitrogen and phosphoric acid, but also the amount of soluble salt.

MEASUREMENT OF ELECTRIC RESISTANCE.—Professor W. Thomson, of Glasgow, in a note sent to the Royal Society and printed in the last number of the Transactions, has investigated the conditions under which the lengths of wire by Wheatstone's balance in other experiment considerable difficulty is found to arise from the unavoidable resistance of the contacts at the ends of the several connected branches. This difficulty he says, may generally be overcome by making the resistance of the wire to be tried to agree with these connections there is some uncertainty relating to the dimensions of the solder used for the connections, and to the fact that it is impossible for the adaptator to obtain results, and has therefore been compelled to plan a new method for the measurement of resistance, by which, to a great extent, these error can be produced by uncertainty of the connections, even though made with an ordinary solder. The method consists in the employment of a battery of two ends of the standard and the tested conductors (or forms good connection with them) and of a galvanometer of any other such kind, with the two electrodes of a galvanic element. We must refer to the paper itself for details of the experiments, which were carried out with great care, and the results on which it is based, and for suggestions for its practical application.

THE INFLUENCE OF ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE ON COMBUSTION.—The important question of the influence of atmospheric pressure on combustion, whose flames depend upon the volatilization and ignition of gaseous products, has been studied with much skill by M. Bert, who has found by the pressure of the supporting medium, yet this is not true, as we shall see hereafter. The rate of burning of a candle increases in proportion to the rarefaction of the air, depends essentially upon the presence of a certain quantity of oxygen in the atmosphere. This is due, according to the fact by Quetelet and Dulong, that the temperature of flames of wells known to be independent of the pressure under which the level of the sea. Dr. E. Frankland has experimented upon the combustion of coal-gas under diminished pressure, and has demonstrated that the luminosity of the flame is due to the presence of solid carbon, the result showing that such diminution of atmospheric pressure to the extent of one-half does not sensibly diminish the luminosity of coal-gas flames. With regard to the effect of atmospheric pressure upon the light of gas flames the author found that the luminosity of the candle was not affected by the rarefaction of a gas flame burning in air at a pressure of thirty inches of mercury, whereas, when burning in oxygen at the same pressure, the light was diminished

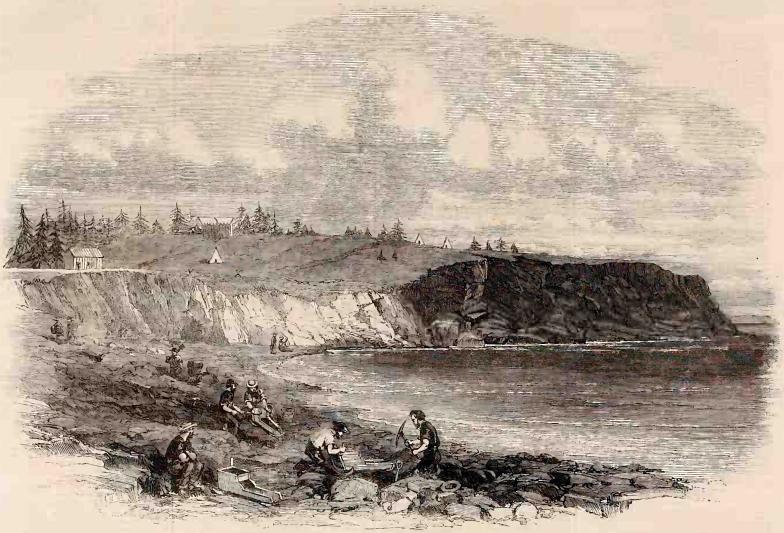
THE FARM.

Agricultural meetings and dinners are still in full swing, and any allusion to "*Bull Run*" has seldom failed to hold its place in the speech of the gentleman who, in accordance with our dreary toastmaster, returns thanks for the Army or the Volunteers. While farmers have been dining, the clouds have been raining, and the pastures at last seem freshened up for an October summer, and the land yields herbage beautifully to the plough. Less sheep sell well, and have been the raising the rate of a shilling a week for some short time past. The Peterborough Fair produced a fair market for Lincoln ewes. Mr. Kirkham's and Mr. Cannell's lots each averaged about 13 gs. and the highest price, 20gs., was given for one of the former flock by the Messrs. Dudding of Pinxton. There was only a short response to Grove-Messrs. Dudding of Pinxton. There was only a short response to Grove-Messrs. Dudding of Pinxton. There was only a short response to Grove-



PROGRESS OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION BUILDING.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 346.

THE NOVA SCOTIAN GOLDFIELDS.



GOLD-WASHING NEAR LUNENBURG.

VIEW OF LUNENBURG FROM BATTERY POINT.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 352.

** The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

BIRTHS.

Aug. 9, at Grahamstown, Cape of Good Hope, the wife of Wm. L. Hutchinson, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 29th of July, 1865, at Simlaee, Punjaub, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel G. W. G. Green, C.B., Commandant 2nd Punjaub Infantry, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 5th of September, at Kensington parish church, Ales. Munro, Esq., of Upper Bagrawa-place, to Mary, daughter of H. Carruthers, Esq., Inverness.

On the 26th ult., at St. John's Church, Newcastle upon-Tyne, by the Rev. H. W. Wright, M.A., uncle of the bride, Edward Joseph Hunt, Esq., Captain H.M. 63rd Regiment, younger son of the late William Henry Hunt, Esq., of Ayrshire House and Kildare, in the county of Kildare, to Marie Theodosia, youngest daughter of the late Richard Grainger, Esq., of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

On the 2nd inst., at St. Mary's, Chelsea, by the Right Rev. Dr. Manning, Sir John Simeon, Bart., of Swainston, Isle of Wight, to the Hon. Catherine Dorothea Cubitt, second daughter of the late Gen. the Hon. Sir Charles Cubitt, G.C.B.

On the 1st inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Rev. R. F. Hodgson, C. Palmer, Esq., to Emily Eden, daughter of W. Vandittart, Esq., M.P.

DEATHS.

On the 26th ult., at South House, Nairnshire, Major-General Alexr. Shirreff, Madras Artillery.

On the 4th ult., suddenly, at St. Leonards-on-Sea, Richard Hindle, Esq., formerly of Richmond and London, aged 73 years.

On Sept. 30, at Seaton House, Aberdeenshire, Elizabeth, wife of Lieutenant-General the Lord James Hay.

On Saturday, August 26, at New Amsterdam, Berbice, John William Murray, cobalt and last surviving son of John Murray, Esq., slipcoalyer magistrate, aged 70 years.

At Tien-Tsin, North of China, Captain George T. H. Ashleon, H.M.'s 67th Regiment, and Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, in his 29th year.

The Liège Journal states that several forged English £10 bank notes have been passed to money-changers at Antwerp. Upwards of 600 francs have been paid in gold for this worthless paper. The person who passed the notes appears to be a Jew. He is described as having crossed the exchange with the most imperturbable coolness, and after receiving the gold in the way of exchange, remained in the office in conversation for some time after the transaction. The notes are stated to be of a rather clumsy manufacture, rendering detection extremely difficult.

BURGLARIOUS SERENADERS.—In the neighbourhood of Toulon a great many country houses have lately been robbed at night during the absence of the owners; and the police, from investigations, have come to the conclusion that the perpetrators of the burglaries were a number of men who adopted the ingenious practice of pretending to be travelling musicians. They were not content with playing their mandolines during the day, and when, after a while, no one appeared they inferred that the houses were unoccupied, and returned to them in an entrance and carried off everything of value they could find. A number of police officers were a few evenings back sent to a house where the musicians had not visited; after they had played for some time they retired and pretended to depart, while a policeman listened without moving, so that the men were induced to enter the house. To their chagrin they were at once secured.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Sept. 30).—Although the supply of English wheat on offer here to-day was only moderate, the demand for all the produce was very limited, and to effect sales prices had to be lowered by 1s. per quarter. Still in many instances no business was effected. The inquiry for France having ceased, the millers were not disposed to purchase any to any extent except in retail quantities. In consequence of the dullness of the trade, prices of foreign wheat were barely supported for the choicest parcels; but cheap qualities were rather cheaper. Barley and peas ruled about stationary, but oats were 6d. per quarter cheaper.

Flour.—Both English and foreign wheat met a dull inquiry to-day, at 1s. to 2s. per barrel lower. Consequently, Spring corn and flour were very inactive and not changed.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 42s. to 48s.; ditto, white, 46s. to 53s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 40s. to 44s.; ditto, white, 44s. to 50s.; Lincolnshire and Yorkshire, red, 40s. to 44s.; ditto, white, 43s. to 50s.; Lincoln and Rutland, red, 40s. to 44s.; ditto, white, 43s. to 50s.; Nigerian and Ware, 44s. to 49s.; Chevalier, 47s. to 52s.; Scotch, 44s. to 48s.; Irish, 40s. to 44s.; rye, 28s. to 30s.; barley, 30s. to 34s.; Trinidad and Cork, black, 26s. to 28s.; ditto, grey, 28s. to 30s.; Egyptian, 26s. to 28s.; Odessa, 28s. to 30s.; Taganrog, 28s. to 30s.; white, 30s. to 32s.; oats, 20s. to 22s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 40s. to 43s.; town households, 37s. to 39s.; country marks, 36s. to 38s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, 34s. to 36s. per barrel. Stock, 4lb. to 5lb. per sack.

Foreign.—Wheat, Dantzic and Konigsberg, 46s. to 48s.; Pomeranian, 45s.; Riga, 44s.; Marianopoli, 42s. to 44s.; Taganrog, 42s. to 44s.; Egyptian, 42s. to 44s.; Salonica, 42s. to 44s.; Danubian, 42s. to 44s.; Galatz, 42s. to 44s.; Ghirka, 42s. to 44s.; Polish, 44s. to 46s.; Marianopoli, 42s. to 44s.; Taganrog

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6 Fish Ditto	2	0	0	6 Sauce Ditto	2	0	0
1 Soup Ladle	0	10	0	6 Fish Ditto	2	0	0
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Table-spoons	36 0	40 0	54 0	70 0	60 0	78 0	80 0	70 0	90 0
Forks	36 0	40 0	54 0	70 0	60 0	78 0	80 0	70 0	90 0
Dessert Ditto	—	32 0	40 0	—	48 0	60 0	—	56 0	68 0
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THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA: MUNSON'S HILL, WITH THE EARTHWORK THROWN UP BY THE CONFEDERATES IN FRONT OF THE UNION LINES, VIRGINIA.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE PAGE 357.

FALL OF A BRIDGE AT YORK.

AN accident of a fearful nature occurred at York yesterday week. It will be remembered by visitors to that city that the railway-station stands on the opposite bank of the river to the cathedral, with an inconvenient ferry to cross over at that point. It was proposed to erect an iron bridge there, consisting of four girders of iron, two to support a carriage-way, and two outer and lighter ones to support a footpath on each side. The two carriage girders were in their places; the two footpath girders were also brought to the spot, and one was in the act of being lowered to its proper position, when it toppled over, and fell on the inner girder; that after a few seconds fell on the next, till the whole mass was precipitated like a child's toyhouse on the ground and into the river. Five men were killed and some others were much injured. Our Engraving is from a sketch taken by MR. R. J. MOORE.

VIEW OF THE RUINS OF LENDAL BRIDGE, YORK, TAKEN IMMEDIATELY AFTER ITS FALL.

OUR COAST DEFENCES.

THOSE who take an interest in the proceedings of the Legislature will know, from the wise and determined course pursued by our Prime Minister, and from the discussions during the last two Sessions of Parliament, that our chief statesmen have resolved to place the country in a settled state of defence. The tarpaying public, which may be held broadly to include the whole community, have also long since felt, in one shape or other, the financial arrangements made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in providing the ways and means for accomplishing that object, and thus have learned that, it, in simply a monetary sense, war be a costly means to a desirable end, a far more lasting and benumbing pass—that about "*penny-by-penny which arises from a perfect state of defence*" is scarcely less costly. If a state of peace is to result from the one course as well as from the other, the advantages must be with the latter. It is evident, from the fact that the wealthy people to protect themselves, their property, and institutions, and so adopt a policy that may at the same time diminish the likelihood of war, with its frightful sacrifice of human life, and all its evil influences on the morality of the world.

The settled purpose of the nation that the country shall be made strong and be power of defence increased has been most unmistakably declared by the organisation of the volunteers. Men of all ranks of society, from the Peer of the realm to the gamekeeper, have freely given their time, and, with the generous aid afforded from the purses of their neighbours and friends, have equipped themselves in battalions and clothed themselves in uniform, inscribing "Defence, not Defiance," on their banners. This force, raised almost entirely without assistance from the Imperial treasury, is animated with one of the instinct of the people and the acts of their rulers accord with each other.

From time to time we have prominently shown and illustrated in these pages the progress that has been made in the reconstruction of that most important—nay, vital—section of our coast defences, the ships of the Royal Navy, which has been so rapidly carried on during the past few years—so rapidly, indeed, that it seems but yesterday when that noble ship the Agincourt, the first of the new class of large wooden sail-of-battle ships, was launched; and yet the steam-engine and the screw-propeller have been so perfected that our naval list of effective ships now contains but few that depend upon the wind as a means of propulsion. Screw steam-ships are certainly the rule, and not the exception.

Scarcely, however, had the strength of the Navy been, through an experiment of vast cost and energy, thus augmented when our ship-wrights and engineers were called upon to design men-of-war with hulls proof, at least, against shells—shells which, though not yet in practicable, against solid shot of a greater weight projected with almost uncarriage precision from far greater distances than hitherto been attained, even thought of. This rapid development of rifled ordnance, and the still more astonishing results obtained from the Armstrong and Whitworth guns, had rendered our means of attack vastly superior to that of defence. To restore in ships as far as possible, an equality of power in these respects, sail-of-the-line armour-plated ships have been constructed; and our illustration of the Warrior and others of her class will have shown what has been achieved in rendering our floating defence (for they are in reality floating forts or wooden walls) strong enough to repel the bolt projected from such a weapon as an Armstrong gun.

This extraordinary increase in the range and power of cannon, and the experience gained during the progress of the late war between Russia and Turkey, caused the Government and the military engineers to look closely into the nature and extent of that other section of our coast defences which comprises the fortifications and works on our coasts and yards and stations.

The defence of the dockyards against attack ought obviously to be a matter of the first consideration. In the time of the Armada we relied almost entirely upon our fleet, and well did it perform its reliance justified. In later times batteries and other consequent works upon the land were judged to be necessary to assist the fleet in protecting the town roadsteads and stations, as well as the coast generally. The citadel of Dover, with its strong casemated barracks and its wide and deep ditches, was constructed; there were formed round the Chatham, Portsmouth, and Plymouth yards; and martello towers sprang up along the south coast. It is, however, evident that works which in the time of William III. were rightly thought to be sufficient to keep an attacking force at bay are now totally inefficient for that purpose. The artillery of the day, when placed on the hills commanding Portsmouth, Plymouth, and perhaps other of our naval stations and roadsteads, would have no power to prevent against them; whilst the long-range (or we might almost say the ordinary) gun of the present day, if similarly planted, could throw shot and shell into the midst of them. If these positions were occupied by even an active and enterprising enemy, our means and facilities for building, repairing, and refitting ships could be totally destroyed.

The whole subject was thoroughly investigated by the Royal Commission as of 1859, which, under her Majesty's gracious command, inquiries might be made into the present state, condition, and sufficiency of the fortifications existing for the defence of the United Kingdom, and especially such works of defence as are intended for the protection of the Royal arsenals and dockyards, in case of any hostile attack being made by foreign enemies, both by land and sea.

From the report of the Royal Commissioners it became evident that, as in the case of our ships of war already mentioned, the whole system to which the Commissioners' attention was directed must be reconstructed, strengthened, and enlarged, and new work of great magnitude must be undertaken; heavier artillery must be provided to meet the increased power of artillery; heights that formerly overlooked but not to be of much importance must now be occupied, and, under cover with batteries and barracks, to prevent an advance occupation, and to keep an enemy who might be ill-posted to reach the Schatorp campaign at a safe distance.

THE WESTERN DEFENCES OF DEVONPORT AND PLYMOUTH.

Many of the works recommended by the Commissioners in their report are already in progress, and we illustrate the defences for the western defences of Devonport and Plymouth. A reference to the map will show that the extension to Plymouth Dockyard includes the domain of Mount Edgcumbe on the west, and by Staddon Heights on the east, the waters of the Sound and communication by Devonport and Keyham through the anchorage of Hamoaze, and then tread round to the west, in the arm known as the St. Germans River, so far as to form a peninsula. Across the neck of this peninsula, which is about two miles in length from the river to the shores of the Channel in Wallsand Bay, a line of fortification is now being constructed, consisting of something like 6000 yards from Devonport dockyard.

The elevation of the land is considerable, standing near the principal and highest work called Tregantle Fort, which is near upon 400ft. above the level of the sea, the dockyard, the ships at anchor in the Sound, and the magnificent breakwater which has already seem to be at one's feet, entirely exposed to the effects of artillery. A single glance across the map and sketch will show that this is the most rigid economist of the value of such a position to an enemy if we were not living rapidly proceeded with, the construction of works in any feasible place further westward. The Fort of Tregantle, which forms the left of the line of defence, is really a most formidable work, and is now being rapidly proceeded with. Its ramparts are being cut, in, of course, to the front, rear upon a very thick and solid parapet of earth-work, and is protected by a deep and wide ditch, having its scarp and counterscarp walled with heavy masonry. Its guns will command every possible line of approach; and where the configuration of the hill does not afford a natural glacis an artificial one is now being formed. In the rear, and upon a lower level, protected by, and indeed quite under, the battery in front, are the barracks, built with stone of cyclopean dimensions, with walls thick enough to withstand any ordinary bombardment, although it is doubtful, from their sheltered situation, if a shell could reach them. These barracks, and indeed every room, down to the immense water-tanks and the stable, are intended to be bomb-proof, to be made so by very thick arches, for which ample provision has been made in the piles of bricks in and around the works. At the gorge, as it were, and between the battery and the barracks, is the Keep, a ponderous mass of seemingly very strong masonry, with two tiers of guns, the lower range in casemates and the upper commanding the fort itself and overlooking the adjacent country. From the higher level of this keep a perp is obtained into the skeleton of the entire work, and one can see the numerous contrivances of military engineers for defending the position; the galleries and loopholes for musketry, the traverses to protect the passages in case of shot or metal, by means of which all the ditches could, in case of an attack, be readily cleared of the enemy. Below the keep is the passage to the covered way, which is afterwards covered up and buried, and, we presume, to be "secret," running like arteries from the various parts of the fortress, communicating with the Keep, as the place to be resorted to in a last extremity.

The fort caps the hill, and, as the highest point of it is at a distance of some two thousand feet from the cliff which overhangs the beautiful bay, it is considered secure from attack in that direction. Hills have, therefore, been thrown down and hollows filled up to form an inclined plane or glacis, which covers many acres, to be hereafter swept by the fire of some six or eight guns hidden in the recesses of the fort. A breastwork of earth has been formed along its entire length—that is, say, from the fort to the sea—in front of which breastwork, and between it and the glacis, is a ditch extending from the main ditch to the scarp of the cliff itself, so that any attempt to pass between the fort and the sea will be rendered impossible.

There is another work at Scraesdon Arm upon the beach so far advanced, which forms the right of the line, and overlooks the inland waters, and commands the main and perhaps only practicable road on this side the country. It is commanded by a casemated battery of forty-six guns, and a ditch and parapet with an intermediate small work.

Why are the Illustrations, one from in front of the entire line, the other from the rear of Fort Tregantle, showing the Barracks and the Keep.

These works, from their magnitude, intricacy, and great strength, are a proof that our Royal Engineers, who designed them, are quite equal to the task entrusted by their country. Some of the works for the purposes of earth to support the batteries, and very strong casemated barracks for the men, have been erected on England's coast, on the side of the light earthworks and flimsy buildings which are to be found in many of the fortifications of the French coast. Captain Scott, Royal Engineer, Lieutenant-Colonel Cunliffe Owen, C.B., is an officer of great experience, gained at home, and abroad—at home as Assistant Inspector-General of Fortifications, and abroad as Chief Engineer in the Crimea. In all this let us hope there is a complete guarantee that the fortifications will be what they contain, fully in the main, be ready dispensed, and that this work of fortification in time of need, should that ever arise, will prove to be all that the nation can wish it shall be.

The eastern defences of the Sound on Staddon Heights have also had been constructed, and consist of a strong fort, with barracks in a chain of forts with connecting lines of ditch and parapet, between the St. Germans River and the Hamoaze, and the Keyham Yard and Basin, opposite to Staddon Heights; and thus, as it were, to insulate the entire arsenal and garrison, and without doubt to ensure its perfect safety against all causes.

THE DEATH OF WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR.

Dost thou call me dead?
Are all thy conquests, glories, triumphs, spoils,
Shrunk to this little measure?

THE circumstances attending the death of the "famous Baron," as he was proudly called, William I., are replete with painful interest to the thoughtful and Christian reader. Before his last illness overtook him, the Conqueror had crossed over from England to Normandy preparatory to an attack on France, and was sojourning at Rouen, where he had passed several days in the full enjoyment of his usual health and vigour. It seems but a few days since he "by the splendour of God"—his customary oath when strongly moved—that if he ever lying in he would visit his dominions in France, and, giving orders for the burning of many thousand torches. No sooner was he sufficiently recovered than he proceeded to put his threat into execution. Assembling a large armament at his forces and led them into France, ravaging and destroying every village on his route. Upon arriving at the city of Mantes he ordered it to be consumed with fire. It would be tedious to attempt to gratify his insatiate rage for devastation, he rode furiously through the streets, ranging on his horse, and encouraging his men to the work of conflagration. While this cruelty employed his horse chanced to step upon some burning embers, one of which, rising with a sudden spring, threw the King upon the pommel of the saddle. The shock, though violent, would probably have been overcome, but the heat of the season and of the fire within his body, which was corpulent, occasioned him an inflammation and compelled him again to take to his bed. He was carried back to Rouen, and, growing worse, he sent for the clergy to arrange able to bear the noise of the city, caused himself to be borne to St. Gervais, a priory without the walls, and, on the assembling of priests and physicians, he lay for six weeks; and, as his malady increased, he is said to have expressed intense remorse for the many cruelties he had committed, one especially in the North, seeing that his compunction on this point that, although he confirmed the dedication of Normandy to his son Robert, he left the Government of England to any one, lest his Government should inflict the like barbarities on his English subjects. Whether this was expressed in hope that William Rufus, his obedient son, might be allowed to possess it.

After giving many sage directions for the welfare of his dominions, and bequeathing legacies to churches, and the gift of liberty, the King prepared for death.

On the 15th of September, 1087, he was awakened by the bell of St. Mary's Church, which was ringing for the early matin service. He asked what it meant, and being told that the holy Mary Church [Virgin] his hands and said, "I commend myself to that blessed lady, Mary the mother of God, that she, by her merciful intercession, may reconcile me to her Son, our Lord Jesus Christ," and which she has happened in the sixty-fourth year of his age, after reigning fifty-two years in Normandy and twenty-one in England. The manner of his death, when he was dead the courtiers and physicians who had passed the night in attendance broke themselves in haste to their different homes to look after their own interests, each one plundering all he could, seeing the selfishness of those above them, stripped down the costly hangings and bed-clothes, and, upon the floor, left the naked corpse, jewels, plate, and wardrobe, leaving the dead body alone and almost naked upon the floor; and there, in this condition, without a single attendant, it lay for many hours. The conqueror's last property was the matter of two kingdoms, the feeder of a countless host, and the most powerful monarch in Christendom; now he crouched within Ordericus upon this humiliating sight, "O secular pomp! how despicable art thou, how contemptible and wretched! Thou art only compared to the bubbles made by rain, for, like them, thou swellest for an instant, to vanish into nought. Survey the most puissant hero whom lately a thousand knights surrounded, and who, before whom the proudest nations trembled, now lying on the naked ground spoiled and abandoned by every one!"

> "I should greatly desire, if God so please, to advance my noble and gallant son William. He has set his heart upon England, and it may be that he will be able there to find a set upon of retaining power for it. Recognised and fought by strong, and by wrong How many there and killed their heirs; and of the wrong he has done to me, and to which I am not guilty, I can only say to my son: he cannot inherit through my wrong. But I will send him over sea, and will pray the Archbishop Lanfranc to grant him the crown if he can do so justly.—*The Chronicle of the Conquest.*"

THE NOVA SCOTIA GOLDFIELDS.

PARTICULARS of the discovery of gold in Nova Scotia, accompanied by illustrations, have from time to time been given in this *Journal*. The Engravings of the Lanesborough goldfield on page 347 are from sketches obligingly forwarded to us by Capt. Campbell Hardy, R.A., who supplies us also with the following details respecting the locality illustrated and the mining prospects of Nova Scotia:—

"Every day fresh discoveries of auriferous districts are being made in this province, and new diggings ('yellow fever' has already its appearance within a most alarming propinquity to the city of Halifax—scarcely ten miles distant—at a spot called Lawrence Mill, where superficial quartz rocks have, on being broken, shown rich traces of gold, and directed attention to the whole region from which they have been detached. At Lawrence Town, at Gold River, and at several other places whose names will be recognised by those who have visited this province, goldbearing veins of quartz have been discovered in abundance. These discoveries are most important. The whole of the metamorphic district—which is that of coast—is a large portion of the interior, are, without doubt, auriferous. But, let it be stated for the information of individuals who may contemplate seeking their fortunes in one the nearest of the yet-discovered American gold regions, that they are not in the least likely to repay the man who may embark, without capital, experience, and the use of his golden fortune in large nuggets, and with little labour, from the narrow quartz veins which intersperse the clay-slate of the gold districts. Without doubt quartzmining will repay companies organised to prosecute mining on an extensive scale, with the requisite machinery for crushing the quartz; but I can aver that in the numerous instances of solitary gold-seekers working their narrow claims of some thirty feet square, which are purchased of the Provincial Government for £1 sterling, and on a year's lease, they have not been repaid for leaving their lucrative trades and vocations. Does, however, one catch capital with their shafts, and on an extended base of operation, will do well. Nuggets are found here of the second water, like those of any size, with an exception which was brought to Halifax last week, and where the mass of gold was valued at nearly 900 dollars. This came from the debris of one of the numerous goldfields at Tangier, where mining is being prosecuted with much energy, and, as is usual, with greater results than the same work has broken into from the surface. At Lunenburg, however, there has been a great harvest for some 150 individuals who were in time to secure claims on a rich auriferous seabeach at the head of the bay. The clay-slate, disposed in concordant veins of quartz on its face, called the Over's Head. This headland is above five miles from the town of the same name, and the Lunenburg, of which an illustration is given, and derives its name from a number of caverns which have been hollowed out of the solid rock by the incessant dash of Atlantic waves at an angle to the inclination of the strata. A low-lying plateau of land projecting seaward from the head has evidently been the result of debris of similar beds, and overwashed by the sea, and on its beach the mingled sand and pounded shale are highly charged with gold. This, being carried backwards by the crevices of the shale strata below high-water mark, and as yet each spring and autumn such labour is rewarded by parcels of gold-dust and golden harvest, easily reached with the usual appliances of cradles, tubs, and tin, washers, has necessarily fallen to the lot of the first comers, but it has been most amply remunerative. I believe that 13½m. of fine gold have been taken from 100lb. weight of roughly-crushed sand. The quartz-mining on the land is not to be neglected. The Lunenburg I saw gave good signs of gold, though in very small specks; but this was quite at the surface. The gold-mining at the Gold River has been the cause of her prosperity equally amongst all her children.

Letters of administration to the estate of the Hon. Archibald Macdonald, formerly of Cornwall-place, Hyde Park, but late of Belgrave-terrace, Pimlico, who died on the 16th of August last, at the age of 74, have been granted to his Miss Mary Bridget Macdonald, the daughter of the deceased. The Hon. A. Macdonald died suddenly, having survived his wife, Jane Sinclair, who died only four months. As in all cases of this kind, the estate will have to be sworn under the head of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The Hon. Mr. Macdonald, who died at the advanced age of eighty-four, was of a distinguished family—being the son of Lord Macdonald, of Sleat, and after his deceased to the testator's niece, Elizabeth, daughter of his brother, James George Macdonald, and the late Lady Louisa Macdonald. By his will the personalty, after the payment of legacies, &c., is directed to pass in a similar manner to the heirs-at-law of the testator's brother, James George Macdonald, deceased, the unfortunate father of the late Duchess of Hamilton. The testator bequeaths his estate at Sleat to his nephew, Lord Macdonald, and to the heirs-at-law of his servants. To his godson, Frankum Martin Morris, he leaves all his printed books, with the exception of those relating to genealogy, which the testator has bequeathed some pictures to the University College, Gower street, and to the Scottish Institution, Regent-street; but he cannot find that they can be bestowed on the National Gallery. The power of the selection of the paintings and works of art is vested in the executors and trustees.

THE NISHAN OSMANIEH.—His Majesty the Sultan has created a new Order of Ottoman Knighthood under the title of the Nishan O'manieh, the decoration of which is of the most brilliant description, and will only be worn by the highest civil or military services, or on personages of exalted rank. The order is to be worn by the sovereign princes of the house of which will be a grand cordon of green with longitudinal red stripes. The star of the order is to be worn on the left breast, and the badge on the left side. The badge consists of a circular centrepiece of about the size of an English shilling, surrounded by a wreath of brilliants, and of crimson enamel, and will bear the following: epigraph:—"El mudellu bi inayeti rabbihi," which is translated as "He who is assisted by the favour of God." The star of the order of the Sultan Abd-ul-Aziz Khan, Sovereign of the Ottoman dominions." The star of the order is composed of eight rays of silver, the nearer from the ribbon of the order, and that of the left side of the badge of the order. The statutes of the order have been drawn up by Fuad Effendi and the Viceroy of Egypt has received the insignia of the order, and the Grand Cordon and star from the hands of Sir Henry Bulwer, the British Ambassador at Constantinople, who has received the first class of the order.—*Levant Herald.*

A GERMAN BARONESS CHARGED WITH POISONING HER HUSBAND.—The trial of Baroness Von Imhoff, at Munich, last summer was tried, has just been thrown into excitement nearly equal to that of the Becker case by the trial of Baroness Von Imhoff-Dachsberg, on a charge of having to poison her husband. The trial occupied the sittings of the Assize Court at Bernhard during the last three days. The wife of Baron Von Imhoff is a lady of forty-two years of age, and is described as of a distinguished and noble family, with rich connections. She has been received at the court by her daughter. The charge against the Baroness was that she had attempted to take the life of her husband by mingling quantities of arsenic with the sugar usually put into warmed beer which he was in the habit of having served to him. A singular peculiarity in the case was that only some of the servants of the Baroness had set suspicion on foot, and that the whole of the family, including the children of the Baron, never believed the charge, and in his examination before the Court, Baron Imhoff all of a repulsion of his wife's innocence with the utmost confidence. Some trifling quarrels between the married pair appeared to have first given rise to any suspicion. The jury only remained absent a few minutes, and then returned a verdict of "Not guilty," which was received with loud applause in a densely-packed court. The Baron on his bench immediately rushed to his wife and embraced her, and the scene which took place is described as having been singularly affecting.

LITERATURE.

It might be supposed that at this season the fountain of publication would have ceased playing altogether; but this is not quite the case. Books drop in, certainly, with something of the infrequency of other visitors at this time of the year; but still they do come, and it is necessary to do what in us lies to give notice of their existence.

We have just received the second volume of Mr. Moy Thomas's edition of "The Letters and Works of Lady Wortley Montagu" (Henry G. Bohn). As will probably be remembered, this is the third edition of the work, and is founded on that which we published under the auspices of Lord Wharncliffe, the great-grandson of Lady Mary. The present editor, Mr. Moy Thomas, as we have before had occasion to observe, has with great industry collected many additions to the subject-matter, has made many corrections derived from original manuscript, and has added to the text numerous illustrative notes. The same care, accuracy, and taste which characterised the first volume is evident in this issue. It contains 18 volume range from 1718 to 1762), and the list of correspondents is so long that it is not desirable to attempt to give any thing of it beyond a few of the most noticeable names. As in the first volume, many of the letters are addressed to Lady Mary, and among her correspondents we find Sarah Duchess of Marlborough, Mr. James Stuart Mackenzie, Lord Pembroke, Lord John Hervey, Henry Fielding, Lord Peterborough, Lady Rich, Lord Bute, Mr. Wortley, the Prince of Wales, Mr. Pomfret, the Countess of Bute, Sir James and Lady Frances Steuart, &c. More letters are written from the Continent, many of them from Venice; and some of them refer to the painful episode in her life which was connected with the name of Count Rosi, ever spoken of by Lady Mary but with a sneer. The characteristic of these epistles; and it is not the least amusing part of the book to read the list of enquiries and observe the way in which each hits the tattle of the writer takes. The appendix contains, in the first place, that which is a Funeral Sermon preached on the occasion, by Archdeacon Richardson of Spitalsermon," by Lady Mary, executed by her when she was scarcely twenty years old. This she presented to a friend, desiring to asking his alterations and corrections, which was granted. The alterations of the Preacher are here printed in italics. Even though the superficial and hasty reader contains but little more than a curiosity than of the Greek original he just, yet even that would suffice to give her Ladyship a place among the learned English ladies of the end of the period. Some essays in English and French, and several poems, some of them written in 1710, are subjoined; and, altogether, the volume is remarkably sound, and in some respects very interesting, one. It should be said that the volume is embellished with several portraits.

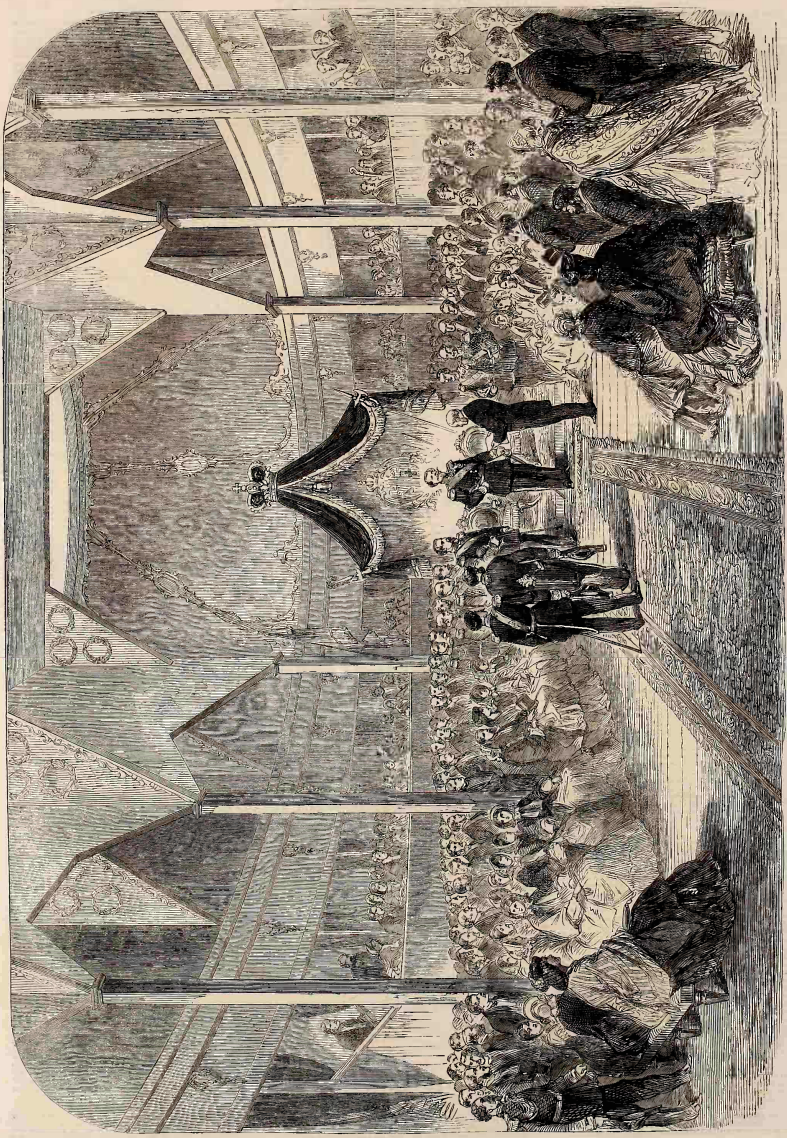
The system of reprinting popular and approved works in a condensed form and at a moderate price appears to be growing in favour with us. Among others before us may mention Miss Fearer's "Life of Jeanne D'Albret, Queen of Navarre and France" (Hurst and Blackett), which has been published in a very neat and convenient form. It is hardly necessary at this time to dwell on the acknowledged merits of this book, as we have said, on a former occasion, that it contains an adequate test of popularity. But it may not be superfluous to say that Miss Pearer has been modest in not adding to the title "and Times" after that word "Life" in her title, for the book is an admirable epitome of history which can never be referred to without bringing up hosts of associations connected with personages and events which made great impressions on the times, many of both, unhappily, being more connected with evil than with good, and with the triumph of good deeds, and beneficial effects. The life of Queen Jeanne is a study of the age, while her own character was so marked as to make her one of the most illustrious existence interesting is no common degree. Among other reprints we have one of a series issued by Messrs. Chapman and Hall, which embraces popular works by Messrs. Trollope, Mrs. Gaskell, Thackeray, Miss Mulock, &c. The work before us is "Barchester Towers," by Miss Trollope, and, without indeed a broadness, of view in part of the plot which made it rather of the bunch-and-straw kind, on the whole the book will maintain its popularity, and the result has been that it has been released in a cheaper form, with some revisions, and an illustration by Phiz. Another reprint, in two novels, we take the opportunity of stating that a new aspirant to fame in that department of literature has appeared, and, under the initials "C. M.," puts forth a tale in two volumes entitled "The Rival Crees" (Tinsley Brothers). There is some power of description, and not a little command of character, developed by the author, more in the sides of incident wanting; but there is a crudeness of arrangement and a pressing together somewhat too much of matter into too little space, altogether to prevent the imagination of the writer, which a little training and discipline may correct in any future publication.

A revised Account of the Country Seats of Great Britain is not to be despised. So much historical interest clusters to and so much political importance still attaches to this little rock in the Mediterranean that any one seeking to render its local and general annals familiar to the British public deserves a welcome. Such is the task undertaken by Mr. William Tallack in a book designated "Malta under the Phœnicians, Knights, and English" (A. W. Bennett). Though not nominally or intentionally a guide book, this volume will serve as well as any other the purpose of an itinerary, although of course is embellished with sketches of the general aspect of the islands, their harbours, forts, and dockyards; dilates on its Christian and Phœnician antiquities, its natural history, and especially its geology, ornithology, and conchology. It devotes a view of certain of the more curious Maltese ceremonials which are customary, especially those on St. Paul's Day and the Festival of the Assumption, and concludes with a brief but clear has a narrative of its successive possessors, including, of course, the famous Knights of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, to which a good deal to say of the scriptural associations of Malta; and in an appendix gives a bit of the marine shells and of the fish peculiar to the country. This catalogue leads for the book, and is a pleasant way of the merit in containing a good deal of matter which cannot but be of interest.

The subject of freemasonry has been so much before the public, both of the outside world, and half-and-thirty years have often made peace with their curiosity by declaring that there was no secret at all. Any one who in late years there has been a disposition to draw back the veil from the mystery, and, or supposed, even by professors of the craft, and we believe that the body is divided into two great sections, to be severally entitled "Old" and "Young Freemasonry." However, here we have published by Brother Matthew Cooke, 33, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields—close to the High Temple of the Craft in Bagbuilder—"The History and Articles of Masonry," by Brother Cooke, and dedicated by permission to the Worshipful Brother John Havers, P.S.G.D., Assistant Clerk of the Board of General Purposes. There is a long list of subscribers to the work, at the head of which stands the name of the Earl of Zetland, the Grand Master of the order, and all the others are brothers of the craft. So far, then, the revelation, if it be one, bears the stamp of legitimacy. It is published from a MS. in the British Museum, the original of which is to be found in that national collection, and is numbered 23,198. The present editor says that, judging from the character of the handwriting and the form of the contractions employed by the scribe, it was most probably written in the latter portion of the fifteenth century, and may be considered a very clear specimen of the penmanship of the period. By whom or for whom it was originally penned there is no means of ascertaining; but from the style it may be conjectured to have belonged to some master of the craft, and to have been used in assemblies of Masons as a textbook of the traditional history and laws of the fraternity. It is written on vellum, is in a good state of preservation, and is protected by its original binding of two oak covers, at a former period secured by a pair of brass clasps, of which only remain. Its height is 4¾ inches by 3½ inches in width. On the first folio, which is fastened down to the inside of the wood cover, are three portions of writing by modern hands. The first has been considerably obliterated, but the word "war" is still visible. The second, quite legible, is "William K." The third, in the hand of Sir Frederick Madden, the Keeper of the MSS. in the Museum, shows how it came into the library of that institution, in a memorandum stating that it was "Purchased of Mrs. Caroline Baker, Oct. 14, 1839." On folio 1 is written, in a large bold hand, "Jno. Fenn, 1726," and engrossed on the back of the leaf is "Fenn's Manuscript." Folio 2 is headed "Robert Crowe." There are numerous other peculiarities about the MS., which extends over thirty-four folio or sixty-eight pages, which are stated in the preface to the work. To keep as near the MS. as possible, the editor has printed it exactly as it is found, with the old spelling; and, although in prose, the lines have been numbered, as in poetry, for facility of reference. The subject-matter, it is scarcely necessary to say, is of the most curious character, the editor wishes it to be understood that he is not in any way responsible for his view of Masonic history which he gives. He must, however, in fairness to the work of such antiquity that none other of the like subject and of equal remoteness is known to exist, and that it is a most curious relic. We may add that no doubt that to the initiated it will prove very interesting; as regards the uninitiated we can say nothing beyond that it is a work which will be read by the latest of the curious in the Masonic part proper looks awfully mysterious.

Dr. Andrew Ure, junior is favourably known to the public by a book, entitled "Curiosities of Civilisation," and he again claims their favour in a volume headed "Our Social Bees." This is, as was to previous publication, a collection of papers which have appeared in various periodicals, and the compiler treats on various subjects, some of present interest, others of a more permanent character, a large share of the matter which are little known, and some to questions or facts which, though obvious enough when pointed out, are yet such as would not occur on amusing or a useful point of view. They are written in a pleasing easy style, and, though professing only to entertain, they are full of information which must be of service to the reader. Dr. Ure evidently a steady and industrious collector of things not generally known, and he has put his knowledge to good account in these lively thoughts, and works them with philosophical intent. The papers contain among others a historical one on "Gunpowder and the Tyne Valley," a curious one, as early as the reign of Henry VIII., a semi-humorous disquisition on London smoke; some pointed remarks on "Gunpowder Explosions;" and a paper on "Coal Fuel" is several phases, &c. The sketch relating to St. George's Hospital is interesting, and contains some facts which will be new to many. Dr. Ure's character and career, and on account of his museum, are treated with a purpose which seems to us to be more remarkable for its kindness than for its discrimination, since which have for their object the alleviation of human suffering and the extension of knowledge. Indeed the philanthropic spirit of the book is one of its most pleasing features. English manufactures, on the telegraph, and many modern social improvements, as well as the Moth and Mildew Question, are dealing whatever that need be avoided in these agreeable essays.

Messrs. Sampson Low and Co. have just published the first volume of "The Annual Register," but which, as far as it has gone, appears to be equal to its precursor. It is entitled "A History of American Affairs, and of Events Abroad, during the Year 1860," and contains all of the principal mechanics arts and manufactures from the earliest period to the present time. The Colonial Governments, the financial annals of the industry of the United States in machinery, manufactures, and useful arts, as well as notices of important inventions, earths, and scientific discoveries. The commercial progress of the States, the principal manufacturing centres and remarkable manufactories at the period of the Exhibition of 1851, and the Industrial Progress, which may connect themselves with the rise and progress of the present state of the arts in the United States. From these abstracts it appears that Europe is one nearly of dry statistical record. On the contrary, its subjects are treated in a way which is not only full of interest, but of a wonderful sense of the term, is agreeable. As a specimen, we may mention the chapter on "Printing in the Colonies," which reads very pleasantly. It is interesting to learn that the art of printing and the paper-making industry before the establishment of American independence will be considered a record of facts which have marked the progress of the Union in literature, science, the arts, and manufactures, and ascertained relations and causes; and there is no doubt that the discussion of abstract principles and questions in legislation, is much facilitated by the full and accurate statistical records



OPENING OF THE ITALIAN EXPOSITION AT FLORENCE BY VICTOR EMMANUEL.—SEE PAGE 353.

HOP-GARDEN NEAR FARNHAM, SURREY.

Of all the tattered groups that move along our picturesque country roads in autumn, none bring before us so vividly the light, tripping lines of Shakspeare as a party of hop-pickers going out or returning home after their healthy labour. It is a pleasant sight to see them—

> Jog on, jog on, the footpath way,
> And merrily "hale" the stile-a;
> A merry heart goes all the day,
> Your sad tires in a mile-a!

and all the merrier do they seem through their "looped and windowed raggedness," having nothing on but what is already spoiled, putting one in mind, somehow, of old Culpepper's description of the hop, which, he says, goes "romping upon trees or hedges, with rough branches." What contrast, what action, what freedom and enjoyment of life, have we witnessed among these laughing and lighthearted wayfarers, as they wended their way between our old English hedgerows which are hung with jewels of amethyst, coral, ruby, topaz, and emerald—berries more beautiful in hue than the gems set in queenly tiaras, and which richly-clad Autumn ever wears! And over these garlanded hypaths we have seen well-formed women step along, with bed and baby at their backs, no more incumbered by the burden than a butterfly is with the silvery down of its wings; barefooted girls, with such a pretty turn of the instep as makes the fame of an artist when transferred to turn of the instep as makes the fame of an artist when transferred to his canvas, with long hair showering about their eyes which the sunshine steeped in gold as it dropped the outpeeping roses of their summer-tanned cheeks. Some happy lad, with no other covering for his head than the saucepan he wore like the pointed helmet of old, while he ran tilting at his merry companions with the projecting

hardly; even the little cradle, which, though never festooned with lace, was carried along as carefully as a gunshot treasure, to be overhung with a rich canopy of green and gold, when the poor mother's daring step scarcely beneath the swaying hop-binds, while she, with ever-watchful eyes, half-turned to where it slumbers, will keep filling the fragrant bin. What an army of laughing children march towards the great hop-grounds from every winding by-way and open highroad at this hop harvesting! We see long strings of them threading their way through the old borough of Southwark, and wonder how ever they will get there; but those sturdy bare feet will carry them safely through as they merrily jog on the footpath way with their bedding, pots, pans, kettles, hats, and all.

Bearing in mind that it is by no means effortless, and not by Nature's "gentlemanly rule," the eye dwells upon few prettier pictures in an Englishlandscape than that of a well-managed hop-plantation. Where we think we discovered large palsy gaps the graceful overhanging shadows of broad vine-shaped leaves, and nodding tendrils that twine around or how to our feet as they shake their green spangled pendants in the breeze?

There is nothing like it for clean beauty, unless it be some wild wood walk between one luxuriant bank, where hedges become tall wooded walls, and one bushy scrub forms an entangling lookout bramble, armed gorse, or busy brush forms an entangling underwood. Then the arcana of the hops floats around with its sweet perfume, bringing before the half-closed eyes another picture of lotus-eaters' Castles of Indolence tucked in the clouds; swaying to and fro of heavy-hung hair with its own peculiar rhythm; while no more of the fever and the fret of the far away work-a-day world, where men sell "and buy and get gain," until the pleasing dream is broken by the shrill whistle of the railway.

The hop is a perennial-rooted plant with an annual stem, which grows from 12 to 16ft. high, and covers a space of ground as wide in thousands of places on our island, where it has grown through forgotten centuries. It begins to appear in June and ripens in September, when the cones are gathered. The young shoots of the wild hop were the cones are gathered. The young shoots of the wild hop were plucked in spring by our forefathers and cooked and eaten as greens long before that was cultivated and used in brewing. Nor was it uncommon for cultivated hop-tops to be sold in our markets a few years ago, when they were dressed and eaten like asparagus. Amongst the many varieties of the hop are grown, as the red, green, white-bind, and others, they all belong to one species. The wild bind, though small, is a very hardy plant, growing in exposed places, and resisting the attacks of insects, and often standing when all the others wither. The green-bind is very productive in the seasons is favourable, and grows in poorer soil than the white-bind, as the latter is a very delicate plant, and fetches the highest price in the markets. Hops are also distinguished by our planters as the Goldings, Flemish, Canterbury, and other names, but Farnham has the highest reputation, having been sorted and cleaned, and generally picked before they are quite ripe, which gives them a delicate flavour. They are mostly bought by dealers at a very high price, and retailed by private families, being preferred on account of their pale colour and the superior flavour they are believed to give to malt liquors. Hops are usually very uncertain in every way, though they do not realise such prices; and had Shakspeare's Allen been a hop-merchant's daughter she would have replied differently to her own question when she asked—"What's in a name?" These pockets are marked with a peculiar stamp, which is never used for more than one year, that enables the hop-growers are bound to pay a heavy penalty if any other than Farnham hops are put into these pockets. Hops growing on poor land, divided only by a hedge, will not sell so high in the market—though superior—through not bearing this Farnham brand.

Hop-plantations are very expensive, the cost for new ground being from £30 to £100 per acre, and then requiring some three or four years to come to perfection, unless bedded more per acre from the roots of cuttings. A plantation in good soil will last from fifteen to thirty years, though the plants generally begin to decline after the first twelve years' bearing. In very favourable seasons an acre will produce from twenty hundredweight of hops, and at other times perhaps not two hundredweight; sometimes none at all, as the blighted crop will not pay for picking, as was the case in many places last year (1860).

In spring, after the plantation has been hoed, weeded, stirred, and manured, and the earth gathered up around the young shoots, or "hills" as they are called, the poles are placed in the ground; for in April, or early in May, the bines will be three or four feet high, unless the season is very backward. A horse is generally the number of poles placed in each hillock, though some use more. The poles are put in a good depth, and well rammed down, so that they may not shake, and which often makes them bend again, as they are frequently from fifteen to eighteen feet high. Sometimes they are placed so as to admit of sun and light that can be got from a southern aspect, and are made to lean outward. As the bines get higher, many hands are employed in tying them lightly to the poles. The fastening to right the climbing of the bine would be checked, or it would decay where bound and send out fresh shoots below it. As the bines grow they twine round one of the poles steps are used to reach them for the tying.

The time for hop-picking is known from the cones throwing out a sweet scent, as well as changing to a light brown colour; and some grower go more by the smell than the looks of the hops.

Farnham, like other places, is surrounded by hops as far as the ground, where the cones are soonest ripe, and are of the simplest construction, consisting of the pockets or bags, to which are added the poles, bins, tentchooks, and on those the cloth is hung into which the pickers throw the hops. A man brings the poles in bundles and after disarranging the poles set them, or two "hills" as they are called. These rest on the frame, and great care is taken by the pickers not to throw the leaves into the bin along with the hops. Children are employed at this delicate work at the same bin, and few earn more than a shilling or eighteen pence a day, as a "tally" is sometimes given to them at the end, according to the crop, and a shilling a tally is, we believe, the average price paid; and to pick eight or ten bushels per day is a very good day's work for one person. The hops are collected from the bins two or three times a day, and carried at once to the kiln to be dried, as exposure to the air causes the colour, and in some cases the cones will begin to fall in a few hours, especially if it has been damp overnight. A "tally" of eight or ten bushels of good hops, when sorted, will fill a pocket, which averages about a hundredweight. After drying, the hops are bowelled into the storage-room, where they are trodden down by men whose

MONUMENT TO CAPTAIN BOYD.

IT was our pleasing duty to give in the Number of this Journal for the 7th ult. a full-sized illustration of the silver medal presented by the Board of Trade to the widow of Captain Boyd, of the *Ajax*, for his gallant, though unsuccessful, attempt to save the crew of the Neptune in Kingstown harbour on the 9th of February last. Our present Number contains an Engraving (from a photograph by E. D. Brown, of Lower George's-street, Kingstown) of a monument erected by public subscription in Monkstown Churchyard, near Kingstown, to the memory of Capt. Boyd and five seamen who perished with him. This monument, which is 8ft. 2in. high, bears on its sides the following inscriptions:—

In memory of Captain John M'Neill Boyd, R.N.; John Carey, able seaman; Thomas Murry, able seaman; John Mooney, ordinary seaman; James Johnson, ordinary seaman; Alexander Forsythe, ordinary seaman; who lost their lives on the outside of the east pier at Kingstown, in noble efforts to rescue the crew of the wrecked brig Neptune, during a fearful gale from the E.N.E., on the 9th of February, 1861.

To commemorate the death of six brave sailors of H.M.S. *Ajax* this monument is raised. The providence of God ordained that they should die, not on board their ship defending their country, but as Christian men seeking to save their fellow-creatures. They glorified God, whose waves went over them, by a death not unmeet for sailors of Christian Britain. "Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends."—John iv. 13.

Erected by Commodore Hastings R. Yelverton, C.B., Controller-General of the Coast Guard, the officers and ship's company (including tenders) of H.M.S. *Ajax*, and by soldiers and men of the Kingstown district of Coast Guard.

MONUMENT TO THE MEMORY OF CAPT. BOYD AND SIX SEAMEN OF H.M.S. AJAX, IN MONKSTOWN CHURCHYARD, NEAR KINGSTOWN.

THE PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY'S FARM SCHOOL, REDHILL, FOR THE REFORMATION OF YOUNG OFFENDERS.

THIS institution is quietly and successfully carrying on its operations at Redhill, Surrey. The Philanthropic Society was established so far back as the year 1788. In 1849, under the guidance of the Rev. Sydney Turner (the present Inspector of Reformatories), the committee founded the farm school, consisting of a very complete establishment. Year by year its influence has been extended and its usefulness acknowledged, efforts being spared by the committee to promote its efficiency and good working. Since the year 1849, 1193 boys have been received, of whom more than 600 have emigrated. A large majority of those who have left its walls are now filling situations with credit to themselves and the good report of their employers. There are now 300 inmates, who are lodged in six separate houses, or "homes," the last erected being named Gurney's, after its generous founder, Mr. Samuel Gurney, M.P. The building was erected from the designs of Mr. Richard Bell, and the whole cost amounted to £4000. On Wednesday, the 11th ult., the harvest home was celebrated with the usual sports and festivities, in the presence of a large gathering of the neighbouring gentry and gentry. To those who would learn more of the society's work we would recommend a visit to the farm and a perusal of the last report of the excellent Chaplain, the Rev. Charles Walker, M.A.

THE CAVALLI CANNON.

INAUGURATED at a moment when the struggle for Italian unity leaves great deeds yet to be accomplished, it is natural to grasp than otherwise with the peculiar circumstances attending the first Italian National Exhibition than an important portion of the building has been set apart for the reception of firearms and military and naval appliances. Among the most remarkable of the latter is the much-talked-of Cavalli cannon, which, from its size, weight, proportions, and extensive range, is called upon to play a part in the future essentially different to the tranquil and almost peaceful aspect it affects at this national reunion of the art, science, and industry of the newly-emancipated portions of Italy in the "Etrurian Athens"—

> where smiles Arno sweeps
> Was modern Luxury of Commerce born,
> And buried Learning's fairest germs.

The breech-loading cannon introduced by Jean Cavalli is not altogether a very recent invention, although the various improvements brought to bear on its construction and manipulation fully entitle it to a place in the Florentine Exhibition, especially on the score of its origin. The great object sought to be attained by the employment of breech-loading cannon is, as is generally known, the suppression of the recoil usually attending the discharge of an ordinary piece of artillery. This result being obtained, a very small space and a few artificers suffice for the service of cannon loaded at the breech, thus affording all the facilities desirable for its use in casemates or fortresses, whilst in the case of such heavy ordnance are specially destined. The strength of a fortified place thoroughly manned by a host of its artillery and as in days of peace sufficient time can be devoted to the installation of the most approved ordnance, irrespective of its weight and other difficulties, each cannon in number invented by Cavalli, Armstrong, and others, can be placed in fortifications without the embarrassing circumstances attending the discharge of a besieger army, and with the preliminary advantages to the defence. The Cavali cannon will, no doubt, be turned to good account for the armament of the frontier fortresses of the United Italian Kingdom, so soon as Victor Emmanuel's great task shall be thoroughly accomplished.

The Cavali cannon represented in our Engraving is a 32-pounder. The cannon itself, as well as the stand, is of a black metallic alloy. The form of the stand and the peculiar disposition of the platform are combined in such a manner as to prevent the recoil from being felt in any way whatever, as the piece of white metal which serves to close the breech after the conical projectile (a) has been introduced into the cannon. The weight of this bullet or projectile, including the charge, is sixty-four pounds. When the stand (which is of one piece of cast iron, weighing about a ton) is placed on a horizontal platform the piece may be pointed to an elevation of fifteen degrees. To obtain a higher degree of elevation inclined platforms become necessary. The instruments of precision for pointing the cannon and for supporting the breech in the requisite position are also shown in our illustration. They are in bronze, and very highly finished. The full range of the Cavalli cannon is considerably over 4000 yards; but at that distance its fire is most effective, as has been frequently proved by the experiments made with it ur the Scarse of the Sardinian Government.

A brochure containing a full scientific and technical description of this cannon has been written by its inventor, and published, with a complete analytical Atlas, by M. Garnier, military, naval, and polytechnic bookseller, of Paris. Signor Jean Cavalli has long been known as an engineer of distinction in military circles. He is a superior artillery officer in the Italian army, Knight of the order of Merit of Savoy, of the Vladimir of Russia, of the Red Eagle of Prussia, &c., and member of the Academies of Science of Turin and Stockholm.

A letter from Biarritz in the *Memorial des Pyrenées* states that a commission, consisting of engineers and naval men, having been charged to ascertain whether a harbour of refuge can be formed in that place, has decided that one could be constructed opposite L'Atalaye large enough to contain twenty-five vessels, or even a greater number, with a depth of twelve feet at low water, and at an expense of 4,000,000f.

ILLUSTRATION OF THE WAR IN AMERICA.

MUNSON'S HILL, WITH THE EARTHWORK THROWN UP BY THE CONFEDERATES IN FRONT OF THE UNION LINES, VIRGINIA.

THIS is the point in Virginia at which the Unionists and Confederates are nearest to each other, and whilst our Artist was making his sketch, some of those which originally existed have no doubt been felled while the intrenchments were in progress. At present an immense Confederate flag—the red, white, and blue stripes in which are at least five feet wide each—is the most prominent object upon the top of the eminence. Two of the trees which have been allowed to remain will be used as an observatory. The Confederate defences are constructed entirely of earth, fifteen feet being the highest elevation. The sloping hillside in front of the fort is clear of underbrush or trees, and is sufficiently cleared to allow 9000 men to parade. The distance from the cover of the woods to the summit of the hill is not so great but that a quick movement would drive the enemy from their position with very little loss of life. The flank defences of the fort consist of three batteries. It is believed that earthworks have been thrown up on another portion of the hill commanding the road to Fairfax Court-house. The fort is intended more particularly to command the road leading from Alexandria to Falls Church, the road from Washington to Fairfax, just mentioned, the railroad from Alexandria to Vienna, and the position of Bailey's Cross-roads.

MUNSON'S HILL, WITH THE EARTHWORK THROWN UP BY THE CONFEDERATES IN FRONT OF THE UNION LINES, VIRGINIA.

INAUGURATION OF THE ITALIAN EXPOSITION.

ENGLISHMEN felt that the day which, some ten years ago, witnessed the opening of the world's fair in Hyde Park was a memorable one, and calculated to make an epoch in the lives of most of those who were present at it. Yet the occasion was of small moment and importance as the national history as compared with the opening-day of the first Italian Exposition of Industry and Art. For Italy this exposition has been not only the first thing of the kind, but the first thing of any kind that the nation has ever accomplished by its united efforts. For Italy the exposition is not only a great fact and milestone in the path of social progress, but also in that of political history. Indeed, its significance in the latter aspect overrules, in the opinion and feeling of the Italians, its purely social and industrial importance. The yearning longing for union which has spurring out of the countless, accursed during long years of degradation and misery, that all the woes of Italy have more or less directly been occasioned by disunion, has become a national passion of so engrossing a kind that any means of assuring fraternity and proving to others that this union is at last a real, living, operating fact is infinitely precious to them. This meeting has for them all the solemn character of a religious character of the Christmas gathering of a numerous and long-divided family. The people have also considered than the thought that "here we are all once more together." It is not so much that the machines from Milan, the plates from Naples, the carvings from Sienna, the wines from Sicily, the silks from Turin, the earthenware from Florence are encouragingly placed in their several kinds, so much as that Milanese, Neapolitans, Sicilians, Turinese, Florentines, together with those of a hundred other cities, are here engaged in one object, and every man of them more eager to honour and credit to Italy in the eyes of Europe than to vie in the race of rivalry with each other. This is the secret of the immense enthusiasm with which this gathering has been hailed forward to, and of the manifestation on the morning of the 11th of September.

Nothing could go off better than the ceremony of inauguration has done. Ten o'clock was the hour at which all those invited to the ceremony, as well as the holders of season tickets, which at the price of thirty francs gave the right to admission to the exposition for a month, were required to be in the building. The doors were then shut, and the patiently-expecting crowd got all the more eager to be admitted the sight of the arrival of the King. This had been fixed for eleven, but his Majesty did not make his appearance till half an hour later. Already a quarter before the assembled thousands were of the softer but less easily close-packed sex—for every ticket gave the bearer the privilege of taking in a lady on his arm; and there were seats for all the women as well as for a large portion of the men. The chamber destined for the reception of the King, and for the ceremony of the opening, is a very large semicircular building, situated at the extreme end of the entire edifice, so as to occupy a position analogous to that of the high altar of a cathedral, to which we on a former occasion compared it. All around the semicircular wall of the saloon was raised an orchestra, sufficiently capacious to contain a powerful band and a very strong chorus of voices. A little in front of this, so as to be nearly in the centre of the chamber, a platform of some height was raised, with two chairs, intended for the King and his cousin, the Prince of Carignan. Then all around and in front of this, and some few feet of the orchestra, were rows of seats for the spectators. The hall itself was tastefully decorated with hangings of the three sacred colours—the green, the white, and the red—and a profusion of garlands and wreaths.

As soon as the "Re galantuomo" had entered, and, declining to seat himself on his throne, taken up his position, standing in front of and almost among the crowd of spectators, the burst of vivas, the waving of pocket-handkerchiefs, and the shouts of "Vittorio Emmanuele, Re d'Italia" were such as to show that the colossal King of united Italy has lost not a jot of the popularity he enjoyed when first he visited and assumed the reins of his new States. For several minutes the band did not venture to contend with this tumultuous body of sound. But gradually the lungs of the boys, deprived of their enthusiasm, became wearied, the musicians, supported by an immense choir of male and female voices, performed a hymn, composed for the occasion by Professor Gatti.

When this was finished the Marchese Cosimo Ridolfi, an old Liberal of the days when Italy was in the first moments of her regeneration, one of the leading promoters of the exposition, addressed the King in an excellently short and to-the-purpose speech. He spoke of the business on hand as "a splendid testimony that henceforward, from the slopes of the Alps to the extremity of Sicily, there is one people, which now gathers itself into one sole family." "And it is the great work of time," he went on to say, "if not yet completed, your Majesty will see here this day a renewal of the fables which you that is about to be. For *all* Italy has willed to be represented here to-day, and to testify that she is born to be, not will be, one sole nation. Look around, your Majesty," he continued, "and let the consideration gladden you that if Italy in the first moments of her regeneration has been able to accomplish thus much, she will be able to achieve far more when her commerce shall have felt all the effects of free trade and the heart of her industry shall have been diluted with the breath of liberty."

The King spoke a few words in return, alluding to the progress he was selecting that exposition at the seat of the first industrial festival which had been the cradle of the arts and sciences.

Then La Piccolomini, accompanied by the band and chorus, sang the celebrated national song by Cardinal, with music by Romani, "La Croce di Savoia." The animation and enthusiasm of the singer, as well as her well-known strong patriotic sentiments, obtained for her the unbounded applause of her audience; but her voice, such as it ever was, has now left her. It was observed, however, that when she sang of the sorrows and hopes of Venice the face of the King very remarkably expressed his sympathy with the sentiments the singer was uttering; and as soon as her performance was concluded he had her called down to him from the orchestra and remained for a minute or two in conversation with her.

And then the ceremony of the opening was over.

THE CAVALLI CANNON AT THE FLORENCE EXHIBITION.

CHALLENGE CUP PRESENTED TO THE ROYAL CANADIAN YACHT CLUB BY THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The King passed down the main hall with his suite, and left it; and the crowd were at liberty to disperse themselves through the different parts of the building and amuse themselves as they chose; and the more leisurely examination which then became possible soon showed that a good deal remained to be done before the exposition could be said to be complete.

It should be especially mentioned that on the occasion of the opening ceremony there were no military present. There was the King, and there were the thousands of his assembled subjects, including any man of any nation who might choose to purchase the right of being there for thirty francs. But there were no soldiers. And it must be remembered that the people were thus trusted and left to themselves infinitely more than we law-abiding Englishmen ever venture on doing; for Italy has as yet no police except military. This fact is by no means the least—nay, perhaps it is the most important of all connected with this occasion. It is the first time such an experiment was ever made in Italy, or probably on the Continent at all. We all know how such an assembly would have bristled with every description of military "force publique" in Imperial France; and Englishmen, who know all that is meant by, and is involved in, the display of military power for the restraining of the people, will hail this initiative of the Italian Government with all the congratulations and good auguries that it so well merits.

FULLER (BAPTIST) CHAPEL, KETTERING.

THIS new and commodious place of worship was opened on Tuesday, the 24th ult. It is erected on the site of the old chapel, which is closely associated with the names of Robert Hall, Fuller, Carey, and other celebrated members of the Baptist community. The first stone was laid by Sir Morton Peto, in 1850.

The chapel is of Lombardic design, with a little Gothic feeling in the details. The front is built entirely of Ancaster stone, ornamented by a pediment with a moulded porch, the whole enriched with coloured tiles and bold, vigorous stone carving. The interior is chaste and beautiful. The minister stands on a convenient platform of richly-carved oak, with rails to correspond, and with panels from a profusely-decorated Caen stone recess. All the approaches are paved with Minton's encaustic tiles, and the whole of the woodwork is varnished instead of being painted. Warming apparatus and every possible requisite are provided, and the place is lighted by twelve large chasteners, each giving forth twelve jets of light.

The chapel will hold about 850 persons, and has cost about £4000, the whole of which has been raised by voluntary contributions. The minister is the Rev. James Murrell. The architect is Mr. Sharman, of Wellingborough; and the builder Mr. Henson, of Kettering.

Our Engraving is from a photograph by Mr. Farey, of Kettering.

ROYAL CANADIAN YACHT CLUB.

THIS well-managed and spirited club, whose flag is carried by a numerous fleet of handsome yachts throughout the great lakes of Canada, held their grand regatta of the year on Friday, the 6th of September. During the recent visit of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to British North America he was graciously pleased to become the patron of the club; and, indicative of the gratification he experienced at the warm-hearted and loyal welcome accorded to him by Commodore Durie and the other officers and members at Toronto, upon his return to England he signified his intention of presenting a cup to be sailed for annually on Lake Ontario by the vessels belonging to members of the club, and in commemoration of his visit thereto.

The execution of this splendid trophy was intrusted to the well-known house of Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, and it is a triumph of the silversmith's art. It consists of a vase in frosted silver, partly burnished. Two principal medallions, in low relief, illustrate an incident in the life of Columbus, in which the great discoverer quells his mutinous sailors, and the cession of a tract of land (afterwards called Pennsylvania) to William Penn. Two graceful female figures form the handles of the cup, the cover of which is surmounted by a figure of Britannia. The base is of ebony, bearing two shields engraved with the badge of the Prince and the inscription. The vase was designed and modelled by Mr. Archibald J. Barrett, a promising young artist, who also designed the Queen's Cup contested at the Cowes Regatta in August last. Upon its arrival at Toronto it was exhibited to the public at the establishment of Mr. J. E. Ellis, jeweller, King-street, and upon the day of the eventful contest it occupied a prominent position upon the starter-deck of the club yacht.

As the hour for starting approached, and the various competitors took up their stations at the starting-buoys and gave their fighting flags to the breeze, the greatest excitement was displayed. A general jubilee appeared to be held in Toronto, and, with the visitors that thronged from the other parts upon the lake, there never had been seen so large an assemblage upon any previous occasion. Shortly after ten o'clock a.m. the following vessels took up their respective numbers:—

1. Wide Awake, centre board	..	C. Elliott, Coborg.
2. Rivet, keel	..	E. Rhodes, Toronto.
3. Waterfly, do.	..	Commodore Durie, do.
4. Cygnet, do.	..	E. M. Hodder, do.
5. Arrow, do.	..	V. C. Wallace, Coborg.
6. Irene, do.	..	George Hawke, Toronto.
7. Dart, centre board	..	Captain T. J. Robertson, do.

The Wide Awake is a beautiful specimen of her class—i.e., centre board; and, as nothing on the lake can touch her in light winds, she became first favourite at the start.

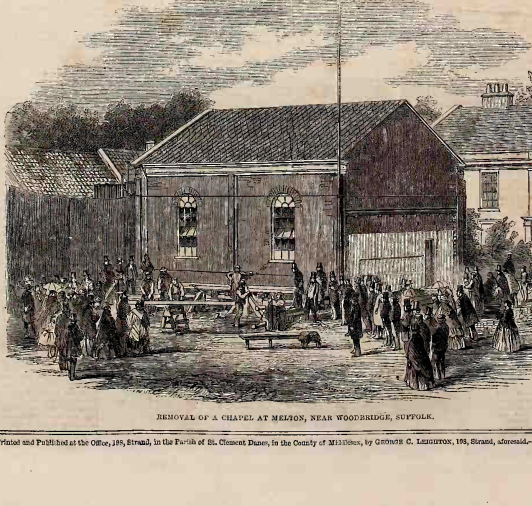
At half-past ten the start-gun was fired, and, with a very gentle air from the north, the little fleet got under way in beautiful style. The Wide Awake at once took the lead, closely followed by the Dart, Cygnet, Waterfly, Irene, and Arrow. Just as the Rivet cast off her spring she was caught with baffling flaws, and it was some time before her crew could get her to settle down to her work; she soon, however, made up for the loss at starting by running cleverly through the body of the fleet, and placing herself third vessel. The Wide Awake, however kept ahead, and was hailed the winner with enthusiastic cheers. She took the lead, and maintained it from start to finish in beautiful style, and was admirably handled; as were also the Dart and Rivet, and the performance of the latter vessel against such light wind-fliers fully proved her to be a yacht of undeniable speed. Thus the Prince of Wales's noble prize goes to Coborg for the year 1861-2, and the Wide Awake becomes the champion of the lakes for that period.

The course was from mooring-buoys laid down abreast of the club yacht round the harbour buoys at the western entrance, leaving them on the port hand, thence to a buoy in Humber Bay opposite Gibraltar Point, away to the eastward, pass Gibraltar Point Lighthouse, down by the back of the island, round a buoy moored in the eastern gap, back round the lighthouse, and home through the western channel—a distance of twenty-two miles.

FULLER (BAPTIST) CHAPEL, KETTERING, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

REMOVAL OF A CHAPEL AT MELTON.

A MECHANICAL operation of considerable interest took place at Melton, near Woodbridge, Suffolk, on the 18th ult., when the Primitive Methodist Chapel was removed, in a mass, 15ft. from its original foundation. The removal was rendered necessary by the verdict of a jury, who, as it originally stood, pronounced it a nuisance to a gentleman's house standing on adjoining ground. The chapel, a neat and unpretending structure, is of red and white bricks. Its size is 30ft. 6in. long by 31ft. 6in. wide, and the height to the eaves 17ft. A schoolroom and vestry adjoined the chapel, but these had been pulled down to afford greater facility for the removal, and are to be rebuilt. The removal was accomplished as follows:—The base course around the chapel was entirely cut away, and beam 15 by 7, were inserted longitudinally, and firmly wedged to the underside of the walls with iron wedges, whilst support was further gained by transverse beams placed at intervals. The former beams rested immediately upon seven flat sips 12in. by 7in., which formed the way upon which the structure was to travel, and which were laid to a rise of 1 in 180, so that the building had not only to be moved in a horizontal direction, but uphill also. The walls were firmly bolted together with two sets of 1¼ bar iron running round the outside of the building, and one 1¼ bolt through the chapel from side to side. The removal was effected by the application of two screw-jacks to one side of the building (pushing it forward) and three pairs of double screws to the other side (pulling it), the "ways" or beams on which the building travelled being well greased to prevent friction, and to ensure greater ease in transit. In three hours after commencing, the chapel was safely lodged on its new foundations, and presenting not even a scratch or the appearance of a crack; and a good deal of credit is due to Messrs. Collins, millwrights, for the easy and successful apparatus by which the building was removed. Our Engraving is from a photograph by Mr. Cobb, of Ipswich.



REMOVAL OF A CHAPEL AT MELTON, NEAR WOODBRIDGE, SUFFOLK.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 1112.—VOL. XXXIX.] SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1861. [TWO SHEETS, FIVEPENCE

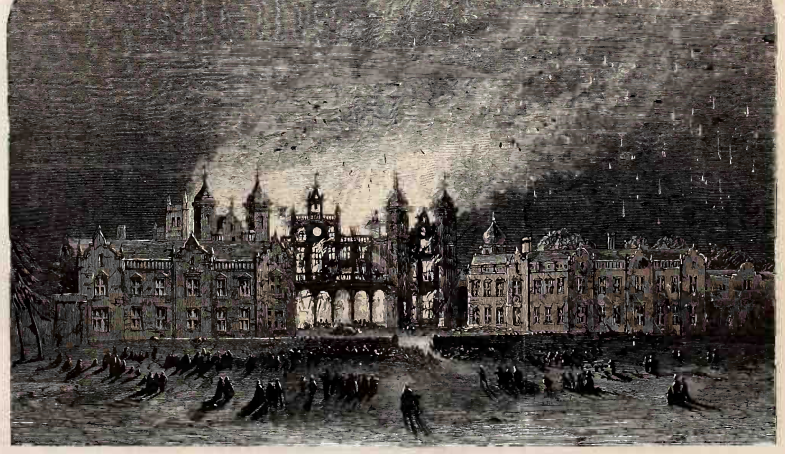
THE KING OF PRUSSIA'S VISIT TO COMPIEGNE.

THE King of Prussia's return visit to the Emperor of France puts the journalism as well as the diplomacy of Europe on the *qui vive* of speculation. "What's in the wind now?" is being asked and answered with a good deal more frequency than satisfaction. Vienna is agitated by sinister forebodings, and mutters suspicions at which the minor Courts of Germany prick up their ears. "The Rhine," "the Confederation," "the Nationalities," "the Treaties of 1815," loom ever and anon through the mist which settles over the event; and, could one but trust the appearances which are most prominent in this haze of general conjecture, he would be warranted in supposing that Europe is about to enter upon a new political epoch. We cannot say that we share this expectation. The interview between the King and the Emperor may, possibly, conduce to an earlier settlement of a political question or two now held in suspense; but we fancy that King William's departure from Compiègne will be found to have left "the situation," as our neighbours phrase it, very much as it was on his arrival.

The loud flourish of trumpets with which the French journals have welcomed the Royal visit, and the immense political importance they have persisted in attaching to it, when contrasted with the cold intimation from Berlin that nothing more is meant by it than a reciprocation of courtesy, certainly suggest the thought that the Government of France was desirous of turning the interchange of compliments between the two Sovereigns to some definite political account. Such pains to render the atmosphere of public opinion redolent of flattery to his Prussian Majesty can hardly have been taken without some meaning. It seemed, we confess, like an elaborate attempt to relax the King's judgment, and to prepare it for the reception of new political impressions. But experience has shown that it would be unsafe to place much reliance on these prognostics. Between the Emperor's wishes and the Emperor's intentions there is often a very wide interval. The press of Paris has not unfrequently been employed by him, or perhaps, to speak more accurately, by his Ministers, as some insects use their *antennæ*, to ascertain in advance surrounding possibilities. In the present case, advantage seems to have been taken of the King of Prussia's visit to feel the pulse of Germany, and to discover what probable effect certain eventualities might produce upon the public mind in that country. Even this hypothesis, however, must be entertained with considerable caution; for the tone of the French press, even while representing the general direction in which the policy of the Emperor's Government would prefer to move, occasionally exaggerates and distorts the *idées Napoléonnes* which it aims to enforce, in consequence of inspiration from the Bourse rather than the Tuileries.

Turning from Paris journalism and the bright hues in which it has contrived to envelop the Royal visit, and fixing attention upon the guest himself, we find nothing whatever to warrant an expectation that Compiègne has been the scene of a conspiracy to shift the balance of power in Europe. William of Prussia is hardly the Sovereign to whom any such enterprise might be expected to commend itself. In the first place, he is religiously loyal to Germany, and may be trusted to repudiate even the aggrandisement of Prussia, if proposed to be effected at the expense of Fatherland. He is not young enough to be taken captive by a grand political imagination, and he has no such imagination to tempt him from the paths of international integrity. He is not weak enough to be imposed upon by garish attractions, and in firmness of will he is a match even for Napoleon III. His habits, too, are such as to make a tortuous and underhand policy utterly distasteful to him; and to his frank, transparent, and soldierly character a secret compact would be abhorrent. No doubt there are many respects in which the Liberalism of Europe is compelled to mourn over his deficiencies; but there is one conclusion relating to him at which, we should suppose, all parties have by this time arrived—to wit, that no mere schemer would regard him as a safe card to play with.

But, did the character of the King of Prussia offer us a less trustworthy guarantee than we think it does against any secret tampering with European interests, we should still be indisposed



THE BURNING OF CAPESTHORNE HALL, CHESHIRE: THE SOUTH FRONT.—SEE PAGE 362.

to look at his visit to Compiègne with serious apprehension. The interviews of Sovereigns are not fraught with such consequences in the present day as they may have been fifty years ago. Public opinion overrides the decisions of the most absolute Monarchs, and even when they join arm in arm they are not strong enough to breast the ever-flowing current. The rapidity of communication between country and country has placed both Dynasties and Governments under a watchful eye, and no man knows better than the Emperor of France, for no man has more emphatically acknowledged it, that the public opinion of Europe, whenever may affect it will avenge itself upon him by the last blow. . . Neither the Emperor nor the King are personally free from an external political control—neither the one nor the other wants the sagacity necessary to discern or to respect the limitations which Europe draws around a dynastic policy; and, even if both were intent upon adjusting schemes detrimental to the peace or liberty of Europe, we should have no fear that they would be able to carry them into effect. But we have no proof that any such design was entertained; and the very fact that this visit to Compiègne has been so suddenly made and decided upon is our conviction that it was not intended to cover a disloyal compact.

"What, then, is it all about?" our politicians will ask. Well, we feel inclined to reply, perhaps it is really what it professes to be. Such sometimes is stranger than fiction. Diplomatists and journalists are occasionally betrayed into the abundest errors by their obstinate unbelief in political simplicity. An event of mark, such as an interview between Sovereigns, is inseparably associated in their minds with some political mystery. Yet, it is certainly possible that the arrangements made by the Berlin Government, and received, we have reason to think, by our own, that the visit of the King of Prussia to Napoleon at Compiègne was one of courtesy only, may be true—so far true, at any rate, as to have considered its main significance. The visit of the Emperor to Baden had to be returned; etiquette required it; and the present time offered, it may be, the quietest moment for the polite formality. It may be excessively stupid and prosaic to accept any such interpretation of the event; but we are disposed to accept it, nevertheless. It converts a brilliant political romance into a comparatively commonplace incident. But it really seems to us very likely to be true, particularly in so far as the intentions of Prussia are concerned. And, taking into consideration the character of the King, and the circumstances by which he is placed, we venture to suggest that the reason assigned for the visit by the Berlin Cabinet is not only true, but, what is more to the present purpose, is credible also.

Of course, we do not mean to assert that the two days' sojourn of King William, as Napoleon's guest, at Compiègne, was an affair of banquets, shows, stag hunts, and fireworks, exclusively. Doubtless, it will be followed, and was expected to be followed, by political results. But such results, we fancy, may be more reasonably and safely looked for in the light of private and confidential mutual suspicions, the melting away of inveterate prejudices, and the frank explanation of ominous appearances, than in treaties intended to alter the face of Europe. That France and Prussia should better understand each other after the interview between their respective Sovereigns than they did before—that causes of mistrust may have been removed from betwixt them—is likely enough. But if, besides this, commercial interests have been passed in review, with the object of facilitating trade between the two countries; if as we are assured, "the most active negotiations have been carried on between Potsdam and the Tuileries to obtain the lowering of the barriers of the Zollverein, and to open respectively the German markets to French productions, and French markets to German productions," and if the event upon which we have been commenting had an economic as well as a social character, we see no necessity for hunting in the regions of conjecture for further explanations of the meaning of this visit. It may be a sign of freedom in the intercourse of the nations which lie on the surface, but it may be also a most superfluous expenditure of ingenuity to ransack the realms of imagination for a solution of what is equally soluble by the facts which lie close under your eyes. Your supremely clever people often overshoot the mark.

To tell the honest truth, we cannot go with the alarmists on this occasion. We do not believe "the map of Europe" has been touched with a view to rectification. We give no great heed to the magnificent programme which the Moniteur has heralded the event. Above all, we feel confident that there was very little mystery in the affair from beginning to end. Such being the character of our convictions, we can see no reason for taking this interchange of courtesy between Sovereign and Sovereign out of the category of ordinary occurrences. If it has been our wont to regard with greater hope than fear. Should the page of history present evidence at some no very remote hereafter that the peace of Europe was snatched and confirmed rather than signalled by the visit of the King of Prussia to Compiègne, it would not overwhelm us with surprise, for, sooth to say, we have less mistrust of the common sense of Monarchs than we have of the fantasies of the diplomatists who surround them. The contingencies which are given out to the world as big with mischief are generally the most the birth any but insignificant consequences. The most ominous sidereal conjunctions usher in as often as not the quietest times

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One of our floating-batteries—the Meteor—has been ordered to be broken up. Her frame, it is stated, has been found so defective that part of repairing her would exceed any value she could possess when complete.

The total number of collieries in Great Britain at present is estimated at 2634; of these 1845 are in England, 316 in Wales, 469 in Scotland, and 71 in Ireland. In 1847 the coal produce of the United Kingdom exceeded 65,000,000 tons. The value at the pit's mouth of the quantity annually raised is estimated at £16,250,000, and the mean annual value when scattered is about £20,000,000. Besides this sum it is estimated that the love extracted yearly from the soils raised is worth at the mouth of the furnace, £14,250,000 sterling. The total capital invested in the trade is supposed to exceed £18,500,000 sterling. In 1851 the number of persons employed in our coal mines was 219,000; at present there are at least 240,000.—*Mechanics' Magazine.*

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The rise in the price of bread in France has caused so much alarm that the *Moniteur* has been directed to aid in the work—begun by the *Constitutionnel*, the *Patrie*, and other newspapers—of removing the apprehensions and allaying the discontent of the Parisian working classes. On Tuesday, accordingly, the official journal, in an article on the subject, informs the people that, owing to the large importations from corn from abroad, there is every probability that the present prices will not only not be maintained, but that a fall may be looked for. In case, however, this expression of opinion should not be deemed sufficiently assuring, they are informed that, in any case, the price of bread will not exceed 50 centimes the kilogramme, as the Chisse de Compiègne will cover the difference.

The vintage is terminating favourably in all parts of France. The quality will be good, the quantity average, and the quality under the influence for beyond its ordinary value. The weather continues to be unsettled, and wet weather July much near than October.

A private correspondence of the *Patrie* gives some details of the organisation of the French naval force to be dispatched to the coast of Mexico. The ships of war destined for the expedition are the steam frigates Guerriere (flitting at Brest), L'Astrée (from Lorient), and L'Andiet (from Brest); a steam-corvette (from Rochefort), and the cutter Marsouin (from Cherbarg). Admiral Jurien de Lagravière, who will command the squadron, will hoist his flag on board the Guerriere, which is being prepared for sea as quickly as possible.

THE KING OF PRUSSIA AT COMPIEGNE.

The Emperor and Empress left Paris on Saturday last for Compiègne, whither they were followed on Sunday by a large number of guests invited from the 8th to the 9th to meet the King of Prussia. His Majesty, accompanied by Count Von Bismarck, the Prussian Minister to Paris, and attended by General Fresard and other officers of the Emperor's household, who met him at the frontier, arrived at the railway-station of Compiègne at six o'clock on Sunday evening, and was received there by the Emperor in person. Five open carriages, each with four horses and postilions, were in the centre of the station. When the train stopped the Emperor advanced, and, when the King of Prussia had descended from the saloon-carriage, the military band, which had been in attendance, struck up the Prussian national air, interchanging friendly expressions relative to their meeting. The Emperor and the King then entered the carriages, one of the carriages, the gentlemen of their Majesties' suites occupying the others. A compact crowd filled the streets leading to the palace, but, generally speaking, the vicinity of the railway-station. The two Sovereigns as they passed along were greeted with enthusiastic acclamations. In the courtyard of the palace the Guards were drawn up at each side, and on the arrival of the King the band and drums played the Prussian anthem, succeeded by the French Imperial, was waiting for the King at the foot of the grand staircase. On her Majesty were the Princes and Princesses Murat, and behind the Ladies and Gentlemen of the suite of the Prince Imperial; the Ministers of State, Foreign Affairs, Public Works, and the several personages who had been invited to Compiègne. The Empress wore a purple dress, with a white lace flounce, and a white lace head-dress, but neither diamonds nor jewels. The Prince Imperial wore a Scotch dress, with a jacket of black velvet. When the King of Prussia was alighting from his carriage the Empress advanced a few steps to meet him, bowed to him, and, as he then hastened to her Majesty and graciously kissed her hand. His Majesty the King of Prussia then invited Count Walewski to offer his arm to conduct the Empress to the staircase. The Emperor gave his arm to Princess Mural, who then proceeded to the drawing-room, the staircase being lined by Cent-Gardes.

In the evening there was a select dinner party, and at half-past eight there was, by command, a performance of the play of Athalie, at the stage filled by the Imperial bounds in the centre of the play.

Among the persons invited to dinner on the occasion were Count Walewski, Minister of State; Count de Persigny, Minister of the Imperial Household; Count de Morny, President of the Corps Législatif; Count Vaillant, Minister of the Imperial Household; Marshal Magnan, Commander-in-Chief of the 1st Corps d'Armée; Marshal de M'Mahon, Duke of Magenta, Commander-in-Chief of the 2nd Corps; and the Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne.

The Emperor on Monday was:—A grand breakfast of seventy-five covers, shooting in the preserves, promenade to Pierrefonds and Royallieu, dinner of seventy-six covers with a dinner of eighty covers, and a performance in the theatre of the Palace.

The King of Prussia left Compiègne on Tuesday, after having witnessed the Emperor and Empress occupying his two carriages with the "The parting of the two Sovereigns," says the telegram, "was most cordial."

A letter from Compiègne gives an animated description of the amusements which continued the festivities of Monday. On that day the whole party went shooting, and 702 head of game were bagged, the Emperor bringing down 160, the King 190, and the Prince de Hesse 100. The dinner and seventy-six covers were at 7 o'clock, and was magnificent. In the afternoon everybody went to a forest picnic, the Emperor and the King occupying the same carriage as in the morning. The Empress, we are told, was attired in the style of Louis XV., in a grey dress, with a small hat but ornamented feather. The picnic took place at Pierrefonds, at the ancient Fleury, by way of a surprise, had placed the hand of the Guides among the ruins, and the effect produced by the music among the ruins of Pierrefonds was prodigious. The Court returned to a seven o'clock dinner at Compiègne, attended by a theatre performance, which was followed by a concert in the evening. The Emperor and his guests, by-the-by, took their evening dress, took their places in the centre of the Imperial box. The Empress, who sat on the left of the King, wore a white Pompadour dress with bouquets of roses, a magnificent diamond necklace, and an aigrette of the same kind.

Another letter describes the King's departure:—"The King, having been loaded with distinctions, presents, and attentions of every kind during the Emperor, to the railway station, the suites of their Majesties descended from their vehicles. At the station the Emperor took leave of each other in the most friendly manner, and at the last moment the King said to the Emperor, 'Embrace your son for me.' The officers of the suite of the King bidding adieu to the Prince Imperial kissed his Majesty's hand. The King, before quitting the palace, conferred three decorations of the Order of the Black Eagle on the Grand Duke."

Prior to the Compiègne meeting the *Constitutionnel* published an article signed by its chief editor, M. Grandguillot, entitled "The Visit of the King of Prussia." This commentary was considered to fall in the course of the last ten years almost all the Sovereigns of Europe have visited Napoleon III., and that each time the meeting of the Sovereigns will lead the peoples to esteem and understand each other. France (it continues) sees nothing else in the visit of the King of Prussia. Replying to the construction put upon the visit by the German press, which considers it as a mere act of courtesy in exchange for the visit of the Emperor to Baden, the writer in the *Constitutionnel* says:—"It is, we think, difficult to admit that the Sovereign of the most powerful, the most solidly-established Continental Power should meet solely to exchange a few commonplace courtesies." M. Grandguillot considers the Treaty of Commerce now negotiated between the two countries to be of immense importance, "because political treaties only reconcile Sovereigns, while commercial treaties reconcile nations." The writer concludes by observing that King William of Prussia is one of those Princes who are able to understand their country and the age. The firmness and the uprightness of his character are proverbial. He comes of the race of those Princes who, boldly dealing up to their people that they trample underfoot unjust prejudices and blind hatreds, and that they disdain the favour of an ephemeral popularity, only seek the impartial approbation of posterity."

The *Moniteur*, in its bulletin of Thursday, says:—"The visit of the King of Prussia, which has given rise to so many commentaries, cannot but exercise a happy influence on the relations of the two Governments. Everything leads it to be presumed that it has left an impression equally favourable in the minds of both Sovereigns."

SPAIN.

The Government, according to the *Correspondencia* of Madrid, is about to enter on the path of reform. The Speech from the Throne on the opening of the Cortes, it is said, will recommend a constitutional reform of a perfectly liberal and parliamentary spirit, and the Government will be supported in their course by the majority of the Progressist members.

A telegram from Madrid reports that the state of the Infanta Dona Maria de la Concepcion leaves no hope of her recovery.

HOLLAND.

The Dutch journals publish the text of a bill for facing the import and export duties in the East Indian colonies, which has just been sent to the chambers of commerce of Holland by the Government, with a request that they will give their opinions on it before it is presented to the Chambers. As the bill establishes a uniform tariff, it presents a great improvement compared with the existing system, by which there are about ten different scales of charges on merchandises according to the ports by which it enters or leaves.

The meeting of the Italian Parliament is fixed for the 15th of next month. The Session is expected to be a long and laborious one, as the administrative reforms, and the financial organisation of Italy, will have to be definitively settled.

On Tuesday Victor Emmanuel reviewed the garrison and the National Guard of Bologna. His reception was most enthusiastic. His Majesty left the same evening for Turin.

Letters from Genoa state that Garibaldi has quitted Caprera. His destination is unknown.

The Society of Workmen at Turin has determined upon convening another congress of all the workmen's societies at Asti, in November next, in order to declare the resolutions of the congress lately held at Florence to be illegal.

The anniversary of the battle of the Volturno has been celebrated with great enthusiasm at Sicily. Perfect tranquillity prevailed.

The journals of Naples announce that Borges has been taken, tried, and shot. They also state that it was rumoured that the Neapolitan confederates had been made prisoners. Orders have been given to pursue without the least delay the remainder of the insurgents of Nola. Many troops have already left for that destination.

ROME.

The *Paris Union* publishes the following as being, if not the exact text of the Papal Allocution in the Secret Consistory, at least very nearly the *ipsissima verba* of his Holiness :—

In these times of sore trial for the Church it is not rare to see certain Christians, certain Catholics—there are some of them even among the sacred clergy and in monastic orders—who, carried away by their zeal, commit many imprudences. Well I do not hesitate to declare these one by one, and I do not fear to say that they are the least dangerous enemies of the Church. We live in a corrupt and pestilential atmosphere; it is our endeavour to preserve ourselves pure; let us not run the risk of becoming accomplices by false doctrines which destroy everything under pretence of saving everything. Let us consider that a real separation between God and Belial, as it is impossible between the just and the unjust, between the Church and those who would corrupt or destroy it. Accordingly, it is necessary that no concessions should be blended with prudence; but it is equally necessary that no false prudence should be mixed with any concession. Beware lest Rome (into which we have been by a sad) and perceive it from the poison of error and impiety!

The Slumber of Abdul Aziz in the presence of the Pope on the 4th. In reply to their assurance that the Roman Catholic religion would always be respected in Islam, his Holiness expressed his satisfaction at the reported progress of the Catholic mission in Persia.

The heroism of seven Irish Catholic soldiers who fell last year fighting against the Garibaldians and the Sardinians. The Queen of Naples was present.

PRUSSIA.

The King started from Berlin last Saturday, on his visit to the Emperor of the French. His Majesty arrived at Compiègne on Sunday afternoon, and was met by Marshal Forenzan de Tascheloup.

Some of the German journals talk of an arrangement being on the eve of completion between the Governments of Austria and Prussia which is to bring about a close and intimate political relationship. According to the report, which is widely circulated, this relationship means nothing less than a Prussian guarantee of Venetia to Austria, in consideration of which Austria would concede to Prussia certain advantages in the way of the supremacy of the Federal Diet, the command of the Federal army, and the garrisoning of the fortresses of the Rhine. Some of the German papers are indignant at the idea of such an arrangement, and the *Kreuz Zeitung* expresses a doubt whether, according to the terms of the Constitution, it could be carried out without the assent of the Chambers.

The following are represented to be the chief points of the projected convention between Prussia and Bremen:—1. Bremen undertakes to pay to Prussia, for the construction and keeping of a fleet, a sum to be hereafter determined. 2. Bremen authorises Prussia to recruit her seamen in the territory of the Free City. On the other hand Prussia contracts the obligation to protect and defend Bremen in the event of war, shouldthe Senate of the Free City not be able to do so. It is expected that the citizens of Bremen serving in the fleet shall enjoy the same rights as Prussian subjects.

THE CORONATION.

As many as 235 members of the Chamber of Deputies of Prussia out of 352 have, in addition to the Ministers and public functionaries, announced their intention to attend the coronation. The presence of the Chamber, except that of the Pope, will be represented at the ceremony. The Pope, it is believed, have either sent his excuses, and or have not answered the invitations sent them.

It having been reported that the ex-Mayor Francis II. would send a representative to Königsberg to attend the coronation of the King of Prussia, and that he would be received at Court there, explanations have taken place between the Courts of Berlin and Vienna, and it is stated to be that Francis II. will not be represented at the coronation, and that an Italian representative will be received only in the capacity of a representative of King Victor Emmanuel.

Great preparations are being made in Berlin for the solemn entry of the King and Queen. Many of the windows of the houses in the streets by which the procession is to pass have been hired by speculators, who are demanding for places whence they can best see the King as Königsberg the hiring of a carriage for all the duration of the ceremonies. The Berlin Chamber is in Saxe. In 24. Thursday's Gazette states that the Chamber has asked 900 thalers for the use of four or five rooms. Several of the Ministers have offered to let their residences in the houses of the Consuls of their respective nations.

A large dining-hall is now being built in the garden of the French Embassy at Berlin capable of containing 250 persons. From this room will communicate with the new dining-room on the first floor by means of a wide staircase. In addition to the present kitchen another is now in course of erection large enough to prepare a dinner for 500 persons. The object of these preparations is a grand fête to be given, after the coronation, to the King and Queen by the Duke of Magenta, in the name of the Emperor of the French.

The Corporation of Breslau, which is to figure in the procession on the solemn entrance of the King into Berlin, will be preceded, not by a herald, but by a bear-leader. The bear will display all his art of immense size, and breath it will be as many little hats as there are States. This all Germany will be under one hat, if not under one crown.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

The Archduke Charles Louis, brother of the Emperor of Austria, will represent his Imperial Majesty at the coronation of the King of Prussia at Königsberg.

The deputation with the Address of the Croatian Diet was received on Wednesday by the Emperor, who said he would consider the claims of the Croatians and afterwards give his decision.

We learn from Pesth that the Assemblies and Municipal Councils of the Comitats of Arad and Bues have been dissolved by the Government in consequence of the numerous petitions in the project of the Comitat of Pesth against the dissolution of the Hungarian Diet. The dissolution of the Assembly of the Comitat of Arad has been decreed. A Royal commissioner has already been appointed. The Assembly of the Comitat of Zala has resolved to ignore any illegal ordinance of the Government. It also protests against the nomination of a commissioner, and the proposed new organisation of the Hungarian Diet, and declares that it will only yield to force.

A funeral service has been solemnised in Pesth in memory of the Hungarian Generals who were executed by order of the Austrian Government on Oct. 5, 1849.

At Lemberg, capital of Austrian Poland, on the day of the celebration of the Emperor of Austria's name fete, the scholars of the preparatory colleges and universities walked through the national Polish church, and celebrated after that with chants the organ was playing the Austrian national anthem. A commissioner of police was present during the student's National Anthem. A commissioner of police was present during the service for their patron saint, Stanislaus. Some of the scholars were then arrested, but, in consequence of a popular demonstration, were afterwards set at liberty.

The editor of the *Gross* at Lemberg, having been found guilty of high treason and inciting the people to sedition, has been sentenced to five years' hard labour, loss of nobility, forfeiture of half his cautionmoney, and deprivation of the faculty of exercising the editorial profession.

RUSSIA AND POLAND.

The commercial reports from the mouth fair of Novgorod state that, in consequence of the high price of American cotton, an unusually large quantity of that material, the produce of Bokhara and Khiva, was brought into the market. Not less than 60,000 poods were purchased for Russian manufacturers, by whom it is readily used; the thread it makes is said to be of a very superior quality. A further supply of 100,000 poods, from the same source, will be imported into Russia before the end of the year.

The Russian corvette Novik, carrying the flag of Admiral Popoff, and commanded by Captain Skryplieff, has sailed from Cronstadt for an exploring voyage on the eastern coasts of Siberia.

At Warsaw, on the 1st, Count Lambert opened the sittings of the Council of Ministers which has been instituted for the Kingdom of Poland. He delivered a brief speech, in which he announced the presentation of the Budget for 1862, as well as some bills submitted by the Government. He only made a slight allusion to the agitation prevailing in the city, and maintained complete silence respecting the views of the Russian Government on the principles of the constitutional Act.

Disturbances, which a Theron telegram calls an "insurrection," occurred on the night of the 3rd inst. in Warsaw. The population tore down the Russian eagle from the public buildings and replaced it by the insignia of Poland. In the course of the affray the Mayor of the place was killed.

TURKEY AND MONTENEGRO.

A Vienna despatch announces a victory achieved by the Montenegrins over the Turks. The latter having left on the field upwards of a hundred men killed and wounded.

A telegram from Constantinople says the Porte has consented to the return of the Montenegrin Archimandrite, Prince Nicholas and his senators, having for their object the overthrow of the present Turkish authority.

Gentlemen,—I have received and considered with the greatest attention the memorial you have addressed to me.

You have drawn a striking picture of the evils which Mexico—the richness and the bloodshed, the impunity of crime, and the absence of any controlling influence. That picture I called the Government.

Her Majesty's Government have a right by treaty, and by all the laws which govern international relations, to require security for the persons and property of British subjects, and the performance of specific engagements on the part of Mexico.

Her Majesty's Government will exercise this right.

But her Majesty's Government cannot think it wise to interfere in the internal government of Mexico. You seem to think that a protecting force thrown into Mexico for the single purpose of the payment of the bondholders would succeed in attaining that object, and that even a small force might suffice for that purpose.

I am sorry to say that I think a very large force would be insufficient to restore public tranquillity.

This is a task which the Mexicans must accomplish for themselves. There are very few among the leading interference can be beneficial, and in those few cases there must be a large and numerous party in the country prepared to avail themselves of foreign aid.

I am convinced to say that I see no proof of the existence of such a party in Mexico.

Her Majesty's Government, therefore, must confine their action to the clear and indisputable rights of the bondholders from the *de facto* Government of Mexico, however constituted, respect for the persons and property of British subjects, and the fulfilment of such specific engagements as have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your most obedient humble servant,

To Messrs. Dent, Palmer, and Sons, Messrs. Finlay, Hodgson, and Co., and others.

The *Moniteur des Arts* states that there is some intention to place statues of Talma and Rachel in the new peristyle of the Théâtre Français at Paris.

Among the pilgrims to the city of Mecca this year was Hadji Mirza Hussein Khan, Persian Minister at Constantinople. He was the lion of the gathering.

The Prussian Minister of Commerce has addressed a circular to the chambers of commerce, inviting them to institute a fourth class of trains, in order to render railways accessible to a greater number of travellers.

It appears from some recent statistical returns that the average of the number of human life in France is 39 years 9 months. Twelve years ago the average was declaring ever since, and is now scarcely more than thirty-nine.

The grand festival of the Palais de l'Industrie in Paris, in which 4000 performers take part, will take place on Sunday next, the 9th inst. Sunday, the 30th; and Tuesday, the 32nd of the month. There is also to be a grand equestrian festival on the 15th, and the distribution of prizes to the competitors will be effected on the 22nd.

The Paris Academy proposes to give a special prize of 2000f. for the best essay on the following subject:—"The necessity of establishing, in the natural history of literature, the important connection of man and the principles of tradition with the learned researches and historic intelligence of the present and the different epochs." It will not be necessary that the public shall be accuse of the involved "subject" that expressed will be entitled to a reward of 2000f.

The excavations which are being made for the canal for the Isthmus of Suez have led to the discovery at Ghizh of a religious edifice of vast size and beauty, which now constituted more than two thousand years ago. At Karnac, also, a temple, the circuit of which is stated to be four kilometres (2½ miles), has been discovered; and another has been unearthed in Nubia, at Gerf-Hussein. The walls of these latter edifices are decorated with sculptures, hieroglyphics, and historical bas-relief.

COTTON IN INDIA.—The following extract from a Rurrackee circular of the 7th ult. is interesting, as showing how the movement for the production of cotton is spreading in the Punjaub. It is understood that a considerable breadth of land is now being sown with this staple, for the growth of which that region is exceedingly well adapted:—"Cotton.—A stimulus has been imparted to this article by the news received from England by last mail, and the further intelligence by telegraph via Galle to the 20th ult. of an engagement having been fought between the contending forces in America, attended with disastrous results to the Federalists. The consequence has been an increased inquiry for cotton, and kind qualities have changed hands in considerable quantities, whilst a rise of eight rupees per candy is noticeable in the prices above those ruling a fortnight ago."

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

By the Canadian steamer Anglo-Saxon we have advices from NEW YORK to the 24th ult.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

On the 20th ult. General Mulligan surrendered Lexington to the besieging force of the Confederates. The men had fought for fifty-nine hours without water, and had only three barrels of vinegar to quench their thirst. Previous to the surrender Colonel Mulligan offered to take a position on a level spot of ground and give General Price the choice of four to one in a fair and open fight, but no attention was paid to the challenge. About 250,000 dollars in gold fell into the possession of the victors. The morning after the surrender the men were all released on parole not to serve again during the war, and forried across the river. The officers were retained. General Mulligan's loss was about 100, while that of General Price was not more than 300. Much dissatisfaction is felt by the Administration and the public that General Fremont did not march to the relief of Lexington. General M'Culloch, at the head of 15,000 Confederates, was within fifteen miles of Lexington on the 21st. A night engagement had also taken place at Papinsville, in the same State, to the advantage of the Federals, under General Lane.

The complaints against General Fremont multiply on all sides. He is accused of extravagance in the expenditure of public money, supercilliousness of demeanour, and of living in too much state, while surrounded, moreover, by a body guard. The German of the north-west are stanch partisans of Fremont, and it is doubtful if the Administration will think it expedient to remove him.

THE NAVAL EXPEDITION.

Sherman's naval expedition against the Southern coast will sail in three weeks' time from our latest dates at the farthest.

KENTUCKY.

The neutrality of this State was created so. General Buckner of the Confederate army, occupies Bowling Green, in Southern Kentucky, and will hold it until driven out or until the Federals retire. General Anderson is at Fort Sumter Virginia, will consist of all the Federalists at Louisville. Both Generals are Kentuckians. The war in Kentucky will be a guerilla warfare. Virginia will partake of all the repulsive features of a truly civil war, opinion in that State being very equally divided between the two parties.

FOREIGN OPINION.

The Comte de Paris and Duc de Chartres have been added to General M'Clellan's Staff. The young Comte de Penthièvre, son of Prince de Joinville, was to enter the United States service. Count Lichenhoff, of Russia; Lieutenant Oscar Brendauer, of Prussia; Major Hammerstein, Aide-de-Camp to Prince Charles of Prussia; Lord Lindsay, of England; Captains Vegesackand Holtman, of Sweden; and Major Kirk, of Canada, have taken service in the Federal Army.

Mr. Russell, who has refused to accede to the terms of a memorial that he would prevent the continuance of Mr. Russell's letters to the *Times*. In a correspondent's letter, he says it has not been the practice of the United States' Government to concern itself with the representations made by the press of foreign countries. The *Times*'s letters, he says, "are widely read. Moreover, there are only circulates about fifty copies in the United States. For the offence of republication American editors and the English correspondents of the London and Liverpool are intelligent, virtuous, and respectable as Mr. Russell is are, says Mr. Seward, duly appointed Swiss Minister to the Federal Army. The consul can, therefore, afford to tolerate the heresies of one man.

Secretary Seward grants passports to coloured men who are desirous of proceeding to Europe. Since the Civil War broke out, however, passports had been refused to this class. Secretary Cameron has forbidden coloured men to appear in the uniform of the United States Army. The opinion of the 2000 slaves who had fled to Fort Monroe have been sent to Washington and the matter is under there by the Department of War.

Mr. Seward has issued a circular in explanation of the Confiscation Act, in which he states that the law only contemplates a seizure of such property as may be used to or from the contemplated rebellion, or as may for the promotion of the rebellion; and that real estate, houses, personal property, and slaves are not the subjects to confiscation in the absence of evidence of such unlawful uses.

THE NORTHERN STATES.

On the 23rd ult. the observance of a national fast and humiliation took place.

Prince Napoleon and the Princess Clotilde had left New York for Boston and the Princess Clotilde had been presented with a watch, which they expressed themselves much pleased.

Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, one of the slave trade are being taken in New York. Two vessels have been condemned in that city for participating therein.

The *New York Herald* publishes the following list of "peace party" newspapers suspended since the commencement of the war:—"Papers suppressed by the Government, 17; altered their politics, 5; died naturally, 9; denied the mails, 5; changed their politics, 7; whose editors are in prison, 2."

The Boston correspondent of the *Springfield Republican* gives an account of the way in which the President was reluctantly persuaded to sign the Emancipation Act. He said it was "contraband," and "rebellion." He says:—

"It was with much difficulty when President Lincoln was prevailed by Hughes, Wade, Wilson, and Sumner to sign the Confiscation Bill, against the words of which he had taken special exception. Before doing so, the President has set out the main facts, but there are some details. The bill was brought to the White House by Senator Harlan, of Iowa, and Secretary Chase, on Sunday last. It was in the last half hour of the session, and the signers had only time to read the first section, which declared that the slaves were to set what did Abe would do with it. The President looked it over carefully and laid it down. 'Harlan,' said Abe, 'I don't like this.' 'Why, Mr. President?' inquiringly. 'No; I am not going to sign it.' "Well, Chase, will you at least read it, and look it over, so we can get it before them?' 'Yes, I shall do that.' 'What are your objections, Mr. President?' 'It will lose us Kentucky.' 'I—I—Senator Harlan stammered, and Secretary Chase looked up good-humouredly and retorted, "Then d—n you!" Bingham, it seems to me, has always been a temporary visitor during this session, and Everett's character, to him, at least, of the President's course; and old Abe may be persuaded to sign the bill. Sumner, Wade, and Hughes have been to the White House and called the Senator whose name I have mentioned, and perhaps others, and they promised to see the President, and to-day Wade, Hughes, and Sumner are the good work.

"Under the influence of Western orders and war expenditure, business is reviving in the Atlantic States, and many factories which had closed their doors in the spring have resumed operations on full time.

THE NATIONAL LOAN.

A great number of agencies for receiving subscriptions have been opened in different parts of the country, and small amounts are subscribed. The Bank of the Republic, recently opened at New York, and the aggregate subscription from the whole country has not during the week ending last Saturday exceeded 100,000 dollars. In Cincinnati, however, there is no doubt the banks will furnish the second 50,000,000 dollars, on the 15th inst., although they will not have disposed of the whole of the first instalment of the loan to the public.

CALIFORNIA.

In the State election the Republican ticket has prevailed by a large majority. The Union party has also carried the State Congressional ticket, polled the next largest number of votes.

There are a large number of Secessionists arriving in California by the overland route. They are mostly of Unionist sympathies, and represent the state of things in Texas as deplorable.

The Federal troops have crossed the Rio Grande, the boundary between British and American territory have completed their work.

The *Moniteur* publishes an Imperial decree opening a credit of 272,000f. for the improvement of the navigation of the River Bretagne, between the lock of Bergenet and the point where it falls into the Charente. The rest of the estimated cost of the work—41,000f.—is to be paid by the town ships especially benefited by the improvement.

A Frankfort journal states that a convention has been concluded between the States along the banks of the Rhine, the result of which is that all tolls for passing under the bridges are to be suppressed from Jan. 1, 1862. It is further stated that the Baden Ploughenstamp proposed, in one of the last sittings of the Committee on the Navigation of the Rhine, that a special conference should be held at Coblentz, in order to take measures for the organisation of the customs arrangements all along the river.

LATEST NEWS FROM ABROAD.

The following telegram was received through Mr. Reuter's office yesterday (Friday) :—

AMERICA.—New York, Sept 28.—It is reported from Washington that the Confederates have erected a long line of batteries on the Lower Potomac. Several Federal steamers passing up and down have been fired into. A considerable force of Confederates is assembled between Occoquan and Acquia Creek. It is rumoured that they will endeavour to cross the river at this point. General Fremont and his Staff have left for Jefferson city. It is estimated that the Confederates captured at Lexington a million and a half of dollars, seven cannon, and 4000 rifles. The Federal troops have stormed and captured Romney, Western Virginia. The Confederates retreated to the mountains.

ITALY.—Turin, October 10.—The *Opinione* of to-day says :—"It is impossible to accept the statement of the *Correspondencia Autografica*, that the archives of the Neapolitan Consulate would be given up on account of Francis II. having given his consent. That would exclude the mediation of Russia. M. Thouvenel is said to have signified to M. Mon, the Spanish Ambassador at Paris, that, should Spain not accept the proposition of France, it became an interruption of diplomatic relations between France and Spain."

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

Dr. Jeune has been reappointed Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford.

Trinity Church, Weston-super-Mare, was consecrated on Thursday week by the Bishop of Bath and Wells.

The Temple Church, which has been closed since the commencement of the long vacation, was reopened on Sunday for Divine service.

The Bishop of Peterborough has given a second donation of £40 for the restoration and enlargement of the Church of St. Sepulchre, Northampton.

On Sunday the Church of England and the Dissenters commenced their autumnal and winter campaign of religious services in theatres and halls for the benefit of the working classes.

The village church of Whitchurch, near Ross, was reopened on Tuesday week, after a restoration chiefly at the cost of Mr. A. Todd Pratt, the Registrar of Friendly Societies, a native of the place.

The *Guardian* states that the Rev. W. M. Hitchcock, late Incumbent of Broome, Carmarthenshire, and the Rev. E. Chosen, has been appointed Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop of Durham.

The Rev. J. W. Cunningham, Vicar of Harrow, died on Sunday week, aged eighty-two. He was ordained in the year of George IV. He was one of four successive Vicars who had held the living for 100 years.

On Sunday the Church of Ascension of Hazlehythe Edwards, of Hazlehythe, Norfolk, parochial school buildingsare in course of erection at that place. The cost, which is estimated at £600, will be defrayed by the family alone.

The Bishop of Durham (elect) proposes holding a special confirmation at Auckland Castle on Sunday, Nov. 10. The next general confirmation for the diocese of Durham will be held in the month of May.

The first stone of a new church was laid at Shipton Gorge, Dorsetshire, on Tuesday, by the Bishop of Dorchester. Sir Ivo Bligh, the Earl of Ilchester, lord of the manor, presented £200 to the building fund.

Two gentlemen, who have already contributed largely to the Lambeth Sanatorium Fund, have offered to the Dean £100 each towards the £400 still wanted to complete the works immediately required, provided that the same can be found to give £500 in addition to their own.

Ruthington Church, Sussex, was reopened on the 18th ult. for Divine service by the Bishop of Chichester, having been entirely restored, under the superintendence of Mr. W. Slater, architect. The sermon was preached by the Vicar, the Rev. C. J. Ross.

The parish church of St. Mary, West Creeting, Suffolk, was reopened on Friday, the 4th inst., after considerable alterations had been made in the interior. The chancel screen and pews were defaced by Oliver the Rev. Edw. Parker, who also contributed to the general improvements which were effected by subscription. The pulpit is of stone,handsomely carved, and coloured made on the day of opening.

Testimonials have been presented to the following clergymen:—To the Rev. W. F. Reynolds, B.A., on his leaving the curacy of St. Peter's, Bournemouth, a handsome and an illuminated address, signed by the churchwardens, trustees, and teachers of the St. Peter's parish schools. To the Rev. J. Jones, for many years curate of Ince and Poulton, Cheshire, a silver salver and inkstand by his parishioners. To the Rev. S. Wood, on his leaving the lodgings of Preston, Rutland, from the farmers, the poor, the children, and parishioners of that parish.—To the Rev. Hamilton E. Butler, Chaplain to H.M. Constabulary, a purse of sovereigns from classic lamps, from the members of his class for the late confirmation of the Lord Bishop of London.

The Rev. Mr. Macnaught, Incumbent of St. Chrysostom's Church, Everton, Liverpool, has, in a letter to his congregation, briefly given his reasons for resigning his office in the Communion of the Established Church. Mr. Macnaught says his opinions have undergone a great change since he entered on his incumbency, and consequently he feels that he can no longer in conscience give his "unfeigned assent and consent." Those are "the clergyman's supposed answers to them or certain, that are required to be made by him in the subject of confession, as contained in the service for the ministration of the sick, the doctrine of purgatory, the invocation of saints, and the power of absolution." Mr. Macnaught says he knows of no other way in which he can honestly leave the Church of England, and he resigns his incumbency, he knows not what is to follow. He has a wife and "is the only stay of a widowed mother and two fatherless sisters." The congregation of St. Chrysostom's Church, Everton, have presented Mr. Macnaught with a purse containing the incumbency resigned also the half-year's seat-rents "which he has been paid to the pew-holders in the church."

The annual Synod of the Bishops of the Scottish Episcopal Church was held at Edinburgh on Thursday week. There were present the Bishops of Brechin and Moray and Ross, the Bishop of Argyll and the Isles, and Ross, St. Andrew's, and Glasgow. The Bishops proceeded to take into consideration a memorial from the clergy and laity of the diocese of Aberdeen, which had been transmitted by the Bishop of that diocese to be held upon the Articles and Formularies of the Church as received by the Primitive Church and Ross, that the clergy be instructed to communicate, through the Bishop of Aberdeen, the following views of the Synod upon the points of doctrine and discipline referred to in the memorial:—"The Synod is of opinion that the Bishops have the right to determine what amount of theological and judicial knowledge they require in candidates for holy orders. The Synod is also unanimous in the feeling of the Episcopal synod held in Edinburgh on the 6th of November, 1857, that the Communion Office of the Church of England is the best and most suitable for the use of the Church, and that in the opinion in question the same weight which is generally ascribed to the Articles and Formularies of the Church is due under all circumstances. With the view of meeting such scruples as may have surprised the inquiry contained in this memorial, the Bishops direct the attention of the clergy to the fact that the Articles and Formularies of the Church are the sole standards by which the Bishops and the clergy of that Church are tested and judged. The Synod also agreed to by all the Bishops present, with the exception of the Bishop of Brechin, who protested that the Synod had no power to make such a declaration. "The Bishops beg to acknowledge, with all courtesy, the receipt of the memorial, but should be excluded upon to enter upon its merits."

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. W. Harrison, Rector of Birch, Essex, to be Rural Dean of Dengie.—The Rev. C. Cole to be Chaplain to the Forces.—Bromley, in Kent Cathedral. *Stationer*: The Rev. A. J. Coleridge to Sidmouth, Devonshire; Rev. W. Cotton to Bicker, Rev. T. Fowler to Croft, Lincolnshire; Rev. F. Gaynor to Ashwell, Rev. T. Gibbons to Bromley, Kent; Rev. J. Hewlett to Ilminster, Somerset; Rev. W. Hill to Tiverton, Devon; Rev. H. Lee to Wardhill, near York; Rev. J. Lowndes to Buckbridge, Devon; Rev. R. Taylor to Warthill, near York; Rev. J. Taylor to Kimble; Rev. W. Wood to Ilminster, Somerset.—*Lay Appointments*: The Rev. T. H. Flynn to Berkhamstead, Yorkshire; Rev. J. Gibbons to Bishop's Lydeard, Somerset; Rev. A. Godson to Stanton Mallet, Somerset; Rev. F. B. Hoyd to Holham, near Beverly, Yorkshire; Rev. G. S. Parry to St. John, Bedlam, Yetorin, New South Wales; Rev. G. Snow to Pimpleton, Dorset; Rev. J. G. Sydenham to Bridgwater-cum-Chilton, Somerset; Rev. E. Trees to Gedington, Notts; Rev. D. J. Wilkens to Wing, Bucks; Rev. J. Wild to East Drayton, with Stockham and Askham, Notts. The Rev. C. J. Whitby to be Missionary to Calcutta.—*Marriage*.

The Zeit of Frankfort states that a duel has just been fought near that city between Major von der Tann, Chamberlain to the King of Bavaria, and an Austrian officer, whose name is not given. The Major was hit in the abdomen, and soon after died.

MEMORIAL TO THE LATE MR. SAMUEL GURNEY.

STRATFORD-LE-BOW was the scene last week of an interesting ceremony — the inauguration of a handsome monument to the memory of the late Mr. Samuel Gurney, who was for many years an inhabitant of the neighbourhood, where his munificent liberality will be long held in grateful remembrance by all classes of the inhabitants. The memorial consists of a beautifully-proportioned obelisk in grey granite, 42ft. in height, executed by the Chesowing Granite Company, from the designs of Mr. John Bell. Two sides of the base form drinking-fountains, the water flowing from groups of water-lilies, boldly sculptured in white marble. The front of the base is of polished slab of granite, with the following inscription in gold letters :—"In remembrance of Samuel Gurney, who died the 6th of June, 1856. Erected by his fellow-parishioners and friends, 1861. 'When the ear heard him, then it blessed him.'" Several thousand persons assembled on Monday week to witness the opening ceremony, which was conducted by Mr. John Jarvis, J.P., of Cranbrook Park, the Vicar and many of the neighbouring clergy taking part in the proceedings. Several members of the Gurney family were also present.

THE GURNEY MEMORIAL AT STRATFORD.

LARGE SWING-BRIDGE AT BREST.

ANY one looking at the map of France will see how advantageously placed for a naval arsenal is Brest: at the end of a great promontory stretching out into the Atlantic between the Channel and the Bay of Biscay. But this is not all; the internal advantages are equal. Its roadstead, unlike that of Cherbourg (which depends on an artificial breakwater), is formed by a natural inclosure of hills, shutting it out from the sea and forming a shelter for all the navies of France. Its narrow opening is protected outside and in with forts and batteries—for ever there—threatening all intruders like the open jaws of a shark. A winding creek, the Penfeld, running inland from this expanding basin, contains the dockyard and town of Brest. Along its shores lie the great workshops, dock basins, seamen's barracks, furnaces, smitheries, &c. It is very deep, and, hitherto, the town of Brest on the left bank was accessible from the suburb La Recouvrance on the right only by ferry-boats. To remedy this inconvenience, and not to interrupt the passage of great-masted ships of war up and down the creek, the great iron swing-bridge of which we give an Engraving at page 366 was constructed, and opened in June last.

The width between the buttresses is no less than 342ft., and its height above the walls is 65ft. It opens in the centre to allow ships to pass, each valve turning on a colossal pier of granite, moved by ingenious machinery, held in place by a counterpoise of ironwork, on the land side of the pier. The engineer is M. Oudry, of the "Ponts et Chaussées."

The interests of the British public are admirably represented at Brest by our excellent Consul, Anthony Sir Perrier, a gentleman of French descent and of an old Huguenot family.

DESTRUCTION BY FIRE OF CAPESTHORNE HALL.

THIS stately mansion of Capesthorne Hall, Cheshire, was on Saturday se'nnight the scene of a terrible fire, which completely gutted the spacious and handsome building, and resulted in damage amounting to several thousand pounds. The hall was occupied by the owner, Arthur Henry Davenport, Esq.; and the only inmates of the hall when the catastrophe occurred on Saturday night were Mr. Davenport and a groom, and the usual servants. The fire first made its appearance on the top of the building, and must have been in existence some time before discovered by the footman, who first saw flames in the staircase leading to the bell-turret. He raised the alarm, and every person on the premises was soon rendering what assistance he could; but the fire continued to make headway, till within an hour or two the flames issued forth from almost every window in front of the mansion and from the roof. The greatest consternation seized the inmates. Engines from Macclesfield and Congleton were procured. It was soon perceived, however, that the only hope left was to concentrate every effort upon preventing the spread of the fire beyond the body of the hall, the interior of which began to fill with smoke. Daylight on the following morning revealed a sad scene. The interior of the building from the right wing to the left presented one mass of burning debris, the external walls only remaining, while a pile of furniture of all descriptions lay on the ground in front of the entrance. Nearly all the articles of virtù so profusely scattered through the mansion have been preserved. The dining-room on the left of the corridor, which was floored with scagliola, and contained an elaborately-carved sideboard and a suite of furniture of immense value, was destroyed—the more portable articles being saved. The drawing-room was denuded of its furniture, glasses, paintings, carpet, and ornaments before the flames burst through the door connecting it with the ante-room. So great was the heat in this place that the oil paint on the walls was one mass of blisters. The ante-room, the library, and Mr. Davenport's study are entirely gutted, nothing now remaining in them but charred beams, and the demolished remains of the beds, bedding, and furniture for the rooms that were above. The treasures of foreign, and especially of Italian, literature were, however, preserved in safety. The conservatory (25ft. high, 156ft. long, and 40ft. broad), built under the superintendence of Sir Joseph Paxton, and stocked with a valuable collection of English and foreign plants, has escaped; also the vaulted wine-cellars under the corridor, and the pantries and offices under the dining, drawing, and ante rooms and library. The silver plate has been saved. Colonel Peel, who had been a guest of Mr. Davenport, and left Capesthorne for Manchester on Saturday morning, has lost a considerable amount of luggage, and many of the inmates have been sufferers by the sad catastrophe.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE WAR IN AMERICA.

THE two great armies still stand at bay on the lines of the Potomac, and the chain-bridge across that river, above Georgetown, of which an Illustration by our Special Artist is given below, is a position of great interest just now, as the Confederates are continually making threatening movements in the neighbourhood, either with the intention of destroying the bridge or of crossing by it into Maryland. On the heights on the Virginian shore are seen the tents of the Federal advance, which thrown out pickets to a distance of two miles beyond. The Maryland end of the bridge is commanded by an upper and a lower battery, both of them very strong positions.

On the opposite page we give an Illustration, from a Sketch by our Special Artist, of the bringing in the Federal wounded after the skirmish at Lewinsville, Virginia. Just as the wounded were being brought in General M'Clellan reached the ground with an Aide-de-Camp and an escort of dragoons. He raised his hat as each poor fellow was borne from the ambulance to the hospital; and many whose eyes were fast glazing in death raised themselves in the arms of those who bore them and smiled a last smile at their young and beloved General.

Our Special Artist writes from Washington on the 23rd ult. as follows:—

"I have just come from a cruise down the Potomac, and while away I fell in with the officer who was bringing the news of the Ocracoke affair to the Navy department. The Sketch I forward is done over his own lines on the paper. There will, in all probability, be more details by next mail. I have got some river subjects, which will come on in a day or two. In the meantime I send these two. I expect to go out west, to Rosecrantz and Fremont; but yet we may have an attack here from hour to hour, and I dare scarcely leave. Both sides are now awfully close together, and very, very strong. I am waiting to get some definite notion of the next move on the cards, and shall then act promptly."

THE WAR IN AMERICA: THE CHAIN-BRIDGE ACROSS THE POTOMAC ABOVE GEORGETOWN, LOOKING TOWARDS THE VIRGINIAN SHORE.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

THE WAR IN AMERICA.—THE LATEST SPECIAL NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.—A NORTH-FACING VIEW OF THE CAMP AT BIRD'S POINT, MISSOURI, AS SEEN FROM A COLD SPRING ON THE OPPOSITE SIDE OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, October 13.—20th Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 14.—Battle of Jena, 1806.
TUESDAY, 15.—Battle of Leipzig, 1813.
WEDNESDAY, 16.—House of Parliament burnt, 1834.
THURSDAY, 17.—Etrusbrada.
FRIDAY, 18.—St. Luke. Full Moon, 6h. 38m., p.m.
SATURDAY, 19.—Bonaparte defeated at Moscow, 1812.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 19, 1861.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.
h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.
0 34	1 12	1 50	2 29	3 11	3 57	4 51

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The Annual Subscription for the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS including the Four Double Numbers and the Christmas Number, will be—unstamped, £1 4s.; stamped, £1 8s. 8d.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1861.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

REJOICING at the abolition of the Tax upon Paper, now practically accomplished, and proud in the recollection of the share taken by them in the advocacy of that important and salutary measure, the Proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS have the pleasure to announce that they are making arrangements by which the full amount of advantage to be derived from its operation shall be secured to their subscribers. To effect this (the actual saving being a fractional sum too small to be appreciable in the price) the Proprietors have come to the conclusion that the amount rescued from the hands of the exciseman might be most advantageously employed in throwing new talent and additional elements of interest into their Paper, and in occasionally extending its dimensions.

High and satisfactory as has always been the character of the Illustrations in this Journal, the Proprietors are determined to use every exertion to give additional variety and value to this important feature—sparing no expense to obtain from all parts of the world interesting subjects for illustration, and to secure the services of artists and engravers to produce them in a style of excellence worthy of the advancing intelligence and taste of the age.

The numerous and efficient staff of special correspondents and artists attached to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS will be in constant readiness to proceed with dispatch to all parts of the globe in which events of public interest—WARS, State ceremonials, artistic or industrial meetings, or national festivities—may be going forward or likely to occur; the result of their combined labours being AN ILLUSTRATED CURRENT HISTORY, as well as a compendium of local scenery, costume, and character, of unique and enduring interest.

Ever desirous to extend the field of their operations in proportion to the increasing demands upon their attention, artistic butable to the numerous additional interests daily claiming graphic illustration, the Proprietors propose, whenever occasion may occur, publishing an additional half-sheet, thus making the Supplement sixteen instead of eight pages or the whole publication one of thirty-two pages. Such is the case this week—the ample double sheet now issued containing a mass of information and comment on all subjects of interest, foreign and domestic, and a number and variety of engravings, constituting it at once complete as a newspaper and as an artistic presentment of passing events.

The addit ional scope thus given to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS will prove most opportune, and serve most useful purpose in connection with

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1862,

the history and contents of which will be treated with amplitude in the columns of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. The action of this Journal in promoting the GREAT EXHIBITION OF ALL NATIONS, 1851, when it was yet an experiment, tended in no small degree to its success, giving it from the outset a world-wide renown; whilst the full descriptions which it published of the various objects exhibited, illustrated by several thousand Engravings, and the able disquisitions which it presented upon the important industrial interests mixed up with them, constitute the volumes of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for 1851 the most complete record of that great congress of art and industry that has been or ever will be published.

The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS will deal with the INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1862 as it did with the famed Hyde Park Exhibition of 1851, only with an important improvement in this respect—that, as experience has taught method to the managers of the former, so a more systematic arrangement will be found in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS than was sometimes practicable in 1851.

A remarkable difference between the two Exhibitions will be found in the fact that works of painting will be included in that of 1862—a field so especially adapted to the exercise of the ample artistic resources at the command of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. Already arrangements have been made to secure copies of the most important Pictures and Sculptures to be contributed from all parts of Europe, in order that sufficient time may be obtained to engrave them in a suitable manner.

Exhibitors of objects, whether in Fine or Industrial Art, or of natural products, susceptible of engraved representation are invited to communicate particulars thereof at their earliest convenience to the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, who will pay every attention to the subject.

The Proprietors take this opportunity to announce that the future scheme of publication of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS will comprise, in the course of each year, besides the regular weekly issue, Four Double Numbers, in addition to the old-established Christmas Number. The Double Numbers will be strictly limited to the purpose of issuing to subscribers large and important Engravings in various branches of art, as copies of Paintings by Eminent Masters, Panoramic Views, &c., in the production of some of which colour and chiaro-scuro printing and other appliances will be employed—works which could not possibly be made available to purchasers throughout the four quarters of the globe, at so trifling a cost, by any other means.

THE entire stagnation of home politics makes the record of the English week a very easy task. A few meetings, chiefly of a bucolic character, but at which political gentlemen, when they have exhausted the agricultural commonplaces which they have conscientiously got up, are compelled for "lack of amusement" to review the affairs of mankind from China to Peru, furnish some little local excitement. Lucky, we might almost say, is the man who contrives like Mr. Newdegate the other day to blunder upon some phrase which makes a sensation, and procures for him unwonted attention from the metropolitan press. We have nothing of the kind to notice this week. No gentleman has explained that the prosperity of England depends on "family," and no Mr. Wegwdin has had his antagonism to such theory booted down by a crowd of auditors, who, being nobodies, are of course painfully alive to the importance of somebodies. The metropolitan struggle for the Chief Magistrate's chair was virtually over when we last wrote, but the Aldermen have since confirmed the decision of the Livery, and Mr. Cubitt will be the dispenser of civic hospitalities to the notabilities who will attend the International Exhibition. City eulogy may be thought to have attained its sublime in the exulting address of a Mr. Jones, who, on the declaration of the result of the contest, likened the duties at the Mansion House during the past year to those of "the noble house of Medici." This is a tribute to the new statuary which must almost have tempted the statues themselves to break silence and applaud Cubitt. A sort of inauguration of another part of the new sewer as is complete has taken place, and seemed called for, in order to convince London that something had been done underground; and if the subterranean railway people would evince a similar desire for appreciation it might tend to allay the bad opinion of travellers who are sent miles out of their way to avoid the chasms and stony deserts which have been created in our principal thoroughfares. It will be seen that neither in London nor in the provinces is there much matter for the chronicler; and the feast which is about to be given to Earl Russell at Newcastle-on-Tyne affords the only promise of political oratory. The nation, however, manages to exist in the absence of the article.

We hear of the deaths of two Potentates at distant parts of the world. The old Queen of Madagascar, who was a kind of Lady Bomba in her way, and behaved as little scrupulously at all improvements, has died. If the resumé of Madagascan politics is to be relied upon, it would appear that there had been an intention to place upon the vacated throne a successor of similar views to those of the deceased Sovereign, and the clergy of the island offered the Pretender as warm support as the Neapolitan priests gave to Francis II. But constitutionalism and progress triumphed, though the means resorted to were of the roughest; the Pretender and his Premier were set upon by the adherents of the rightful heir, and destroyed in the *mêlée*, and the new King, Rakoto, or Rahoto (the Gotha Almanack has not yet got his titles accurately), has been finally seated, and promises to govern in accordance with the spirit of the age. Madagascar is one of the countries which may be pronounced happy, as "having no annals," and indeed has come late into the history of the world, having been "discovered" in 1506: but it will probably make up for lost time if it is thrown fairly open to adventurers. We also hear that the Emperor of China has not long survived the humiliation of his tyranny, and it is to be hoped that his successor will be as wise as King Rakoto is said to be.

There can be no doubt that the armies of the Northern States of America are preparing for grand and various action, and now that the weather permits them to move freely we shall hear of simultaneous attacks upon Southern positions. The enormous size of the "seat of war" is a condition of the contest not sufficiently taken into consideration here, and it is, indeed, difficult to realise it. Without careful study of the map and due regard to the vast distances between the points at which hostilities are carried on or threatened, justice will not be done to the obstacles in the way of the chiefs on either side, and the fabulous-seeming exertions of the forces which are being brought up appear reasonable only when the extent of territory is taken into account. We repeat that the Old World may now look to hear of actions on a larger scale than war has yet exhibited. Meantime, the only demonstration calling for special notice is one against an Englishman. The letters of Mr. William Russell have given so much offence to persons who dislike plain statements of disasters that application has actually been made to Mr. Seward to prevent the publication of these despatches. Mr. Seward, however, perceives the absurdity of the demand to fight, as some vestries debate, "with closed doors and the exclusion of reporters," and he has declined to interfere, giving his refusal in a grave document, for the solemnity of which the Minister must have indemnified himself by official smiles at the enforced rotundity of his periods. Two of the Orleanist Princes have placed themselves on General M'Lellan's staff, but have declined to receive pay for their services, a decision which may evince on honesty of estimate of their value. The *New York Herald*, awful, has proposed to be really in the pay of the South, as heretofore and until its weathercock conversion, does its best to generate ill-feeling between the North and England, by a renewal of the ridiculous threat that as soon as the "rebellion" is put down English rule in America shall be swept away. But our American brethren may rest assured that we distinguish between the feeling of a great and glorious nation and the malicious nonsense of an insincere and hireling scribbler.

Pepe Pius has had an affecting leave-taking. The Siamese Ambassadors have received the Papal blessing, and thanks for the protection afforded to Catholic missionaries in Siam. In one of Gay's fables, undeservedly forgotten, there is a story of an elephant who walked into a haberdasher's shop and began turning over some pieces and making remarks. The bibliopole, always ready for business, addresses him—

> Learned Sir, if you'd employ your pen
> Against the senseless sons of men,
> Or write the history of Siam,
> No man is better pay than I am.

The elephant received the proposition unfavourably; but if his descendants are the historiographers to LL. MM. the Kings of Siam, a strange narrative will be put on record touching the interview between the head of the Catholic world and his dusky visitors, and it is far from impossible that "the senseless sons of men" may come in for some caustic criticism from the trunk of the accomplished elephant, who may have to give some reason why the Pope is in a position to bless visitors—or brigands.

THE COURT.

The sojourn of the Court in the Highlands is rapidly drawing to a close. Her Majesty purposes returning to Edinburgh on Tuesday next, and will probably arrive at Osborne on the 21st of October. The late fine weather in the north has been favourable for mountain excursions, and the Queen has availed herself of it almost daily.

On Wednesday se'nnight her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Alice and Prince Louis of Hesse, and attended by Lady Churchill, drove to Alt-na-Guibseach, where ponies were in waiting. The Royal party rode thence to Glen Clova, returning home by the same route in the evening. The Prince Consort and the Prince of Wales went out deerstalking.

On Thursday se'nnight the Queen, accompanied by the Princess Hohenlohe, Princess Louise, and Prince Leopold, drove to the Lion of Quoich. Her Majesty, accompanied by Prince Arthur, went out deerstalking. The Prince of Wales and Prince Louis of Hesse also stalked on the hills.

On Friday se'nnight the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena, and attended by Lady Churchill and Lady Augusta Bruce, drove to Loch Calder. The Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, and Prince Louis of Hesse, went to the Balloch Buie Woods, which were driven for deer.

On Saturday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Alice, Prince Louis of Hesse, and Prince Arthur, and attended by Lady Augusta Bruce, drove to Alt-na-Guithasach, and then proceeded on ponies to Loch Lochnagar, returning by the same route in the evening. The Prince Consort and the Prince of Wales went out deerstalking.

On Sunday the Queen and the Prince Consort, Princess Alice, the Princess Hohenlohe, the Prince of Wales, and Prince Louis of Hesse, attended by the ladies and gentlemen in waiting, attended Divine service in the parish church of Crathie. The Rev. Mr. Stuart officiated.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by the Princess Hohenlohe and Princesses Helena and Louise, drove out. The Prince Consort and Prince Louis of Hesse went out deerstalking. The Prince of Wales, attended by Captain Grey, went out grouse-shooting.

Yesterday (Friday) the Queen held a Privy Council at Balmoral, at which Parliament was further prorogued.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cumbridge and Princess Mary returned to Kew on Wednesday last from Germany.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge has left town on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Glasgow at Bredy Park, near Brentwood.

The Duchess of Wellington and Lady Susan Ramsay left Apsley House last week for Scotland. His Grace is passing the season at his seat in Norfolk.

The Duke and Duchess of Manchester are visiting the Duchess's relatives in Germany. The noble Duke and Duchess will attend the coronation of the King of Prussia at Konigsberg.

The Marquis of Clanricarde has taken a residence in Stratton-street, Piccadilly, for a term of years.

The Earl of Clarendon, K.G., Ambassador Extraordinary at the coronation of the King of Prussia, left town, accompanied by a numerous suite, on Tuesday last, for Berlin.

Earl Granville returned to town on Saturday last.

The marriage of Viscount Sandon, eldest son of the Earl of Harrowby, with Lady Mary Cecil, eldest daughter of the Marquis and Marchioness of Exeter, was solemnised on the 3rd inst. at St. George's, Hanover-square.

LITERATURE AND ART.

NATURALLY speaking, this ought to be the dead season of the year. Cold, dank, moist, gusty weather should prevail; people should begin to talk about the autumnal equinox, and the consequent increase of coincidences among returning tourists per South-Eastern Company's mail-packets between Dover and Calais. Dense fogs should usher in the equinox, and heavy showers close up the evenings, while every garden path should be strewn with sere and yellow leaves. Instead of these premonitory symptoms of coming winter, the green trees are waving in a soft, warm breeze; the sky by noonday is as clear as the eyes of Dolcissima; only a summer sun gilds the dingy chimney-pots of the Inns of Court; and little boys are bathing in the river at Putney.

Bad weather or good weather, however, this present month of October is the among those and the opening day for all reviewers, the season of the writers, the publishing, printing, and the selling of books. The newspapers, daily and weekly, are still suffering under a grievous dearth of literary matter, and compelled to fill their columns with the long-winded oratory of agricultural meetings and the spasmodic jerkings of penny-a-liner "dodgers;" but in the publishing world all is life and activity, and the "dreadful note of preparation" resounds on all sides.

We are delighted to see signs of animation and enterprise among the illustrated publishers, and are especially pleased to learn that the gloomy reports that there would be no illustrated gift-books this winter are unfounded. The change in the cost of paper would, we can well imagine, be a great drawback to the heavy, ornamented paper necessary to "bring up" illustrations in sequence; but we are glad to believe that the more adventurous among our publishers have been content to risk a little money in an expensive season rather than deprive an expectant public of their beloved Christmas books. Messrs. Sampson Low and Son seem to have pursued this gift-book line for the ensuing season. We are to have an illustrated edition of Longfellow's "Hiawatha," with numerous woodcuts and coloured drawings by John Gilbert—truly an ambitious volume, but one full of promise; next, a closely-illustrated collection of Lamb's "Songs and Ballads of the Reign of James the First," and a richly-ornamented volume of the "Salons," with decorative borders and illuminated initials, by John Leighton.

We are fierce any picture-dealers during the heyday of the Renaissance, the sacred subject in Art. Of course, we are not speaking of modern times, mostly with long hards and longer gabardines, who deal chiefly in the Gothic of Rome and on the Ponte Vecchio at Florence, and deal in pictures by the square foot, and in the style of majolica, for embossed salvers and glowing tapestry. Mr. Maclise has, in one of his early pictures, illustrated one of those mediæval dealers (he had always pretty daughters, by-the-way) bargaining with a young painter. But the picture-dealer among the Italian merchant princes, the Florentine farmer, who had lived three centuries since, would have gone short, from the Alps to the Adriatic, with a "winter exhibition," of Hogbush, Covergrin, Jaggers, and Van Verdrugen, Cockle, Pinkie, Pinkie, and Tinsoe. Has that wonderful Mr. Fitzon, for example, had any portofolio? If so, we see by advertisement, to exhibit at the fascinating portico of his gallery at British art, "prior to his return home from the continent." Has the public ever had the chance of paying attention to the forthcoming important work by W. P. Frith, R.A.; "Life at a Railway Station," which will be completed in Mr. Ernest Gambart's rooms in the commercial Babel? It perishes us, however, to discern how the painter's progressing work can engage the "undue attention" of the picture-dealer. Don't Mr. A. Morton, the grinding Mr. Frith's colours for him, or does he propose standing as the sole subject for a grand, a comprehensive picture of a railway, among the dramatis personæ of the picture, or will his "entire attention" be devoted to the task of staring until March next at the canvas on the other side an Asiatic devotee wrapt in the perpetual contemplation of Buddha. These are wonderful times, and Patouisan is one of the most wonderful—a very healthy one, we opine.

Dr. Charles Mackay's bibliomaniacal journal, *Robin Goodfellow*, has, we regret to learn, come to a very untimely end. Its publication has been suspended since; advisions of powerfully-written fiction will no doubt be temporary interruption of a very powerful romance called "Lady Audley's Secret" by commercial men, who have not been initiated. These "commercials," however, will be but of short duration, as "Lady Audley's Secret" is to be published in three volumes at the French say, in three weeks' time, by Mr. Skeet.

The "petit Homme Rouge," or "little Red Man," who is superstitiously supposed to haunt the Tuileries, to have appeared to Louis XIV., to Charles X., to Louis Philippe, on the eve of the respective catastrophes which closed their reigns, and especially arrayed in his scarlet jerkin, hose, and bonnet, and bearing his fatal broom, to have hopped down the Great with his presence in Moscow, at Leipsic, at Fontainebleau just before his abdication, and at Mont St. Jean on the eve of Waterloo, always chuckling over the dire words "St. Helena!"—this terrible "little Red Man" has recently turned up again, by implication at least, in his favourite palace, the Pavilion de Flore. Palaces in which the "petit Homme Rouge" and in stripping the successive layers of paint off the walls of one of the apartments in the window, found a dreadful picture of the goddess of liberty, doubtless stamped there when the "little Red Man" was in that unlucky month, Messidor. Republican caps, fasces, and other emblems were speedily defaced, and the "petit Homme Rouge" is said for a time to have fled from Elysium.

Visitors to the South Kensington Museum have been justly scandalised to find that a portrait of the infamous Tom Paine—"atyrmaker, revolutionist, and atheist"—has been admitted into the museums of protests. We are willing to believe that the appearance of a portrait of the blasphemer in the museum was a mistake on the part of those who have charge of the museum, and who were ignorant that the picture was plagiarised from Volaire—was due to a mere pictorial hieroglyphic blundering. Paine was, however, the inventor of "a malleable iron arch for a bridge," and so his effigy has been deemed worthy of exhibition in a gallery of virtually national characters. Entertaining as freedom of religion is a most laudable thing, but, if we are to tolerate a portrait of Tom Paine anywhere but in a corridor of Bedlam, we may as well go ahead, and set up statues to Colonel Despard and Jack the Painter, and notably to Messrs. Bradlaugh, Holyoake, and Jaggs, the Sadducean Inspirators, who avowed themselves on the scaffold to be stanch believers in the delectable doctrines of one of the vilest fellows that ever disgraced humanity.

John Locke, the Christian philosopher, is to have, at last, his memorial, his statue, in Oxford. Dr. Pusey is one of those who are raising a monument to the great writer on the Human Understanding erected in the Shire Hall, Oxford. A subscription list has been opened, and the honorary secretary to the "Locke Fund" is the very active, Mr. R. A. Kingdon, brother to "Bishop Kingdon," and who honourably distinguished himself some years since by his powerful appeal for British sympathy in favour of the famous anglo-Turco-Hungarian refugee, Kossuth, the Sadducean Inspirator.

Surely Alexandre Dumas *père* is the most astounding *litterateur* of the age! He writes, in three novels, plays, and feuilletons than any other living author; he built the Château de Monte Cristo; he bought a yacht and patronised Garibaldi; and the last thing we hear of the versatile Alexandre is that he has been presiding at the ball at Naples between two angry Italian politicians, MM. Petruccli and Nicotera. What will he send next?

The engagement of Mr. John Hollingshead on the Exhibition Catalogue does not seem to have been from empire to the better work. We hear that there will be published from this pen in December, not a story, on the model of "The Christmas Carol," called "Joseph Diamond;" but Mr. Walter Thornbury, who is sure to write a book every week, and to have three volumes published on Shetland Moody in a day in Persia," and he have published publishing an account of his travels in polite form. Mr. Laurence Oliphant, the British Secretary of Legation at Jeddo, might write a melancholy instructive work to be entitled "A Week in Japan, and What Come of It." This unfortunate literary diplomate had been but seven short days in the great Japanese city of tobbing, tombless, two-hundred swords, and exhilarated trapper, when he escaped almost by a miracle from what the Japanese might regard as justification of the "happy despatch," but you or me, in England, call distantly midnight assassination. Mr. Oliphant, we learn, comes home invalided, and seriously suffering from the effects of the atrocious onslaught made upon him. It is something, however, to be proud of that an English gentleman was for a long time enabled to keep his bloodthirsty assailants at bay with no more formidable a weapon than a stout hunting-whip.

Temple Bar, now verging on the twelfth month of its existence—it is not, consequently, a good-natured friends, to last two—promises plausibly for the new year. The conductor's story of "The Seven Sons of Mammon"—We are seven," he said Sons may cry, "but when two-thirds of four or one number 7"—will be completed in the December number; and simultaneously will be given the first instalment of a new serial entitled by the publishers "An autobiography of a cause perilous and picturesque, bearing the title of "The Strange Adventures of Captain Dangerous, who was a soldier, a pirate, a merchant, a slave among the Sallee rovers, a poet, a spy, a bashaw in the service of the Great Turk, and died at last in his own house in Hanover-square." While promising in great fear and trembling, the new periodical of miscellany, let us mention that the admirable and appreciative article on "Thunder, Poetry and the Thunderer" in the September "Temple" in the October number is from the practised pen of Mr. J. A. Heraud.

FINE ARTS.

In the course of the repairs now taking place at Marlborough House, preparatory for the occupation by the Prince of Wales, the cartoons of Raphael paintings have come to light on the grand staircase and saloon, illustrating the Acts of the Apostles of the great Duke of Urbino, and executed by his pupils. They are to be removed to Hampton Court, and paper, and to have been brought during a whole century or more, to a state of unsuspected fire. Perhaps political jealousy—which led Walpole to cast off the Pallas and Venus from the Palace of Whitehall—prevented their being placed at the bottom of it. However this may be, the pictures, now being removed to Hampton Court, by Mr. Scharf, the accomplished Keeper of Mr. Henry Merritt, assisted by Signor Pinti, will prove of interest in an historical point of view, whatever may be their value as works of art. The first exhibition of Mr. Merritt of Marlborough and Hampton Court of his Allied Army, Views of Cities, Battles, Sieges, &c.

Mr. Ernest Gambart has opened, in addition to his other Leggatt's gallery, Change-alley, Cornhill, an exhibition of the remaining portion of his collection of the works of Madame Rosa Bonheur, now no more productions, and need no remark. "The Hunted Stag" is a large sporting picture, replete with characteristic merit, and very powerful. The most interesting work in the room is "The Interior of Sir Francis Chantrey's Study," which was painted about twenty years or so ago, and presented by the painter to Lady Chantrey, who bequeathed it to her Majesty." The objects represented are few, but full of meaning—the bust of Sir Walter Scott, the sculptor's chair, and a tartar dog, seated on the table, and looking down with sidelong glances at a cat which is perched on the floor. Chantrey has bequeathed to his executive is conscientious and solid, and in the highest degree telling.

Messrs. Day and Haghe have published a coloured print, after a picture by Rhegnolt of the 37th Middlesex Volunteers on Parade at their headquarters, the Foundling Hospital. They have also published a capital view, in the same style, of the Caledonian Asylum, Islington, in commemoration of the visit of the Scottish Volunteers to London.

The will of Thomas Horsman Higgin, Esq., formerly of New Lodge, Bayswater, and late of Gilston Park, Harlow, Essex, who died on the 26th ult. The executors appointed are Edward Higgin and Thomas Higgin, Esqrs., of Gilston Park, and Bayswater, and the Rev. Canon William Higgin, D.D., Lord Bishop of Derry and Raphoe, are also nominated executors. The testator bequeaths to his executors all his real estates, and the Ballymore and Portrush, Railways, died possessed of property which he left to his executors in trust for sale and conversion, and to pay over the interest in the whole of his property is bequeathed, and he takes all the funeral expenses, and debts, and legacies thereout. The testator directs the property is directed to pass to the testator's unmarried daughters; but, in the event of any of them having previously died, then leaving issue amongst all his sons and daughters, share and share alike. The will is dated the 21st day of June, 1859, and was proved in the Prerogative Court on the 27th of March last.

The will of Joseph Pacifico, Esq., of The Lodge, Brook Green, Hammersmith, was proved last month in the London Court, and probate granted to Mrs. Pacifico, the widow, and Mr. Solomon Pacifico, Esq., who are nominated executors and trustees; the personal property being sworn under £20,000. The deceased died possessed of real estate, principally consisting of both real and personal property. He was a member of the Reform Club, and bequeaths £100 to the Royal Literary Fund and all its charitable institutions, societies, schools, and charity; indeed, so much so that we have not room to enter into the list of all the charities he has bequeathed upon them. We can only mention a few, our limit precludes us from doing more. To the Jews' Hospital, Mile-end, "Proposition or the Faith," of which Cardinal Wiseman is patron, the sum of £2000; to the Jews' Orphan Asylum, £1000; to the Jews' Free School, £2000; to Alhallows, Dublin, £2000. There are numerous minor legacies to the servants, friends, and relatives, amounting to £10,000. The testator has bequeathed to his relict a life interest in his real estate and to the residue of his personal estate, after the payment of legacies, to his children equally between them, and on the decease of his relict, the whole of the property is directed to be distributed in certain proportions amongst numerous legatees, of whom many are relatives.

The storm against Mr. Lowe's "revised code of regulations" which appears to be gathering strength every day, and to be spreading in every part of the country are up in arms against this alleged attack on their vested interests, and the college have taken steps to make a deputation a decree on the part of the Committee of Privy Council to strike at the very root of religious instruction.

A FRENCH PRODIGAL AND HIS CREDITORS.—The Imperial Court of Paris has just given an important decision to the effect that creditors of an undischarged bankrupt are debarred by the bankrupt's subsequent to the appointment of a judicial counsel which deprives him of the management of his property, and that such decision on the part of the judicial counsel have been final and deception on the part of the creditor. The following are the circumstances which have given rise to the decision. The prodigal, George Belgian, the possessor of a considerable fortune, came to reside in Paris in the year 1855, and in the month of May, 1856, he married Mdlle. Lacaze. In 1859, contracted a debt with MM. Crémieux and Bernheim for horses purchased of them to the amount of 20,000f., for which he gave bills to the 2,000f. on account. On September, 1859, this account was presented to M. Belgian, who refused to pay it, on the ground that he had been induced to purchase the horses by deceit and fraudulent representations. Judgment was given in favour of M. Belgian by the Civil Tribunal of the Seine. M. Coppens and his partner carried their appeal against the judgment obtained by his creditors, and in January, 1861, the Civil Tribunal of the Seine gave judgment, declaring that the prices charged by Crémieux and Bernheim were extravagant, and that Coppens really owed them only 19,188f. Against that judgment MM. Crémieux and Bernheim appealed to the Imperial Court, which confirmed Coppens to pay the balance of 46,727f., claimed by his creditors, on the ground that he was of age and in the full enjoyment of his fortune when he contracted the debts, and that no fraud had been proved against the creditors.—*Galignani*.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Sowerby's Museum (in the Strand) was destroyed by fire on Monday. The house was filled with valuable books and objects connected with mineralogy, geology, and natural history, all of which were destroyed.

The united evenings of the London shoeblacks for the last financial year amounted to £4588—a sum representing the building and exhibition of no less than 1,110,112 pairs of boots.

Mr. Thomas Jefferson Hodd, the deputy of Farrin don Within ward, suddenly expired yesterday at night. The deceased gentleman was an active member of the Court of Common Council, and had been a member of the Corporation for twenty-six years.

Lady Gillie received in the Egyptian Hall at the Mansion House, on Monday, about eighty of the Chief Corps of the London Rifle Brigade, and was presented by them with a photograph of seven of the boys of the Chief Corps.

A lamentable accident was occasioned in the Thames on Tuesday morning by the loss of a boat which, shrouded the morning, at boat containing a coal-whipper and eleven coal-whippers came in collision with two barges at Rotherhithe and was upsetting. Six of the men were drowned.

A large batch of London thieves were brought before the Middlesex magistrates charged with various petty offences, and the streets of the metropolis were for a time relieved of their presence by their being sentenced to different terms of imprisonment.

M. Blondin took his benefit on Monday at the Crystal Palace, when he went through an unusually extensive programme, giving two distant performances, one on the tightrope, and the second in the evening on the terrace, surrounded with fireworks and fountains.

The opening of the classes for the Middlesex Mechanics session in connection with the City of London College, hitherto known as the Metropolitan Evening Classes, was inaugurated on Monday evening by a public meeting at Pinner Hall, Leadenhall-street, which was presided over by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, and was largely attended by the trade.

Monday being the opening of the session at the Royal Veterinary College, an introductory address was delivered to the students by Professor Spooner, M.R.C.V.S. The discussion was attended by many of the noblest and chief friends, who manifested their approval of the learned professor's observations by frequent applause.

The quarterly returns of the health of the metropolis have just been published. There is an unsatisfactory increase in the number of deaths in the quarter as compared with the summer quarter of last year, which the Registrar-General attributes to the prevalence of cholera in the autumn months. As a proof of the extraordinary state of the present season, we may point to the fact recorded in the above report—on a given day of last month no fewer than 1,110,112 pairs of boots were cleaned.

An application under the extradition treaty with the United States was made at the Bow-street Police Court on Tuesday. The application had reference to one Hamilton Gray, a native of the American ship the Lamaraine, who is charged with having murdered his captain; and was rendered necessary by the fact that the vessel had proceeded to sea with a crew of more than one miles from the coast, the English authorities possessed no power to detain him. He was remanded for a week.

A benevolent gentleman, who has already given the National Life-boat Institution the sum of £1000, has, at a recent meeting of the committee, given to contribute an additional £100, provided nine other persons can be found to give a similar sum. The object in the inducement is apparent, to enable it to meet the present heavy demand on its funds for new life-boat stations just completed on the coasts of Ireland and the west of England, and which have compelled the committee to sell out £500 from the small funded capital of the society.

The births of 1918 children—923 boys and 855 girls—were registered in London last week, which is the corresponding week of last year 1851-60 the average number was 1706.—In the week that ended last Saturday 1247 deaths were registered in London, which is an average number of corresponding weeks in ten previous years, corrected, is 1167; but if 411 deaths from cholera in the first week of October be deducted from the total number which the calculation is made, it will be found that the rate of mortality that prevailed last week was 1 in 45 of the living.

The valuable collection of pictures and works of art bequeathed to the nation by Mr. Turner, R.A., have been removed from South Kensington to Marlborough House, and have been handed over to the National Gallery, under the superintendence of Mr. Worsaae. The collection consists of about one hundred and twenty-five pictures, numerous water-colour drawings and unfinished studies, of which there is a large number. Alterations are now in course of formation in the National Gallery with the view of providing a fitting permanent depository for the pictures, in accordance with the will of the eminent testator.

The Court of Aldermen has accepted the decision of the Livery, and Mr. Orlitt was on Tuesday re-elected Lord Mayor of London. Sir Henry Muggridge expressed a hope that there would be no contest in the approach in his status to the civic chair. A correspondence has passed between the Lord Mayor and Alderman Sir Lucas Pepys on the subject of his civic contest. The committee consolidate the Lord Mayor upon the result, and intimated that a subscription would be opened for the benefit of the widow and family of Sir John Key, Bart. The Lord Mayor, in his reply, expresses the gratitude which he feels for the successful efforts of his friends in his behalf.

The Orphan Working School, which was founded in 1758, celebrated its anniversary on Thursday week at the school, Haverstock-hill, when last year's subscriptions amounted to £1,200. There were made in the building, which now accommodates 160 boys and 87 girls, and is capable of receiving 200 pupils whenever sufficient funds are forthcoming to enable the extension and education of that number. Improvements have been introduced into the management of the institution with a view to increase the comfort of the children in every respect, and amongst the measures adopted to promote the health of the inmates, as well as to lessen the contagion of disease in the case of sickness, is that of providing baths for the boys.

The Registration Courts are now in full operation. A new obstacle has been put in the way of the objector, and a new shield thrown over those who have once succeeded in getting on the register. It is the decision that notice served on the vestry clerk instead of the parish clerk is not valid. A Mr. Hall, of Bethnal-green, objected to the barrister's decision, which have fallen on account of these technical points were frivolous and vexatious, though their validity was not denied. Costs to the amount of £5 were awarded costs. The whole of these new practises and orders of court will be brought, in one form or other, before the Court of Common Pleas for ultimate decision.

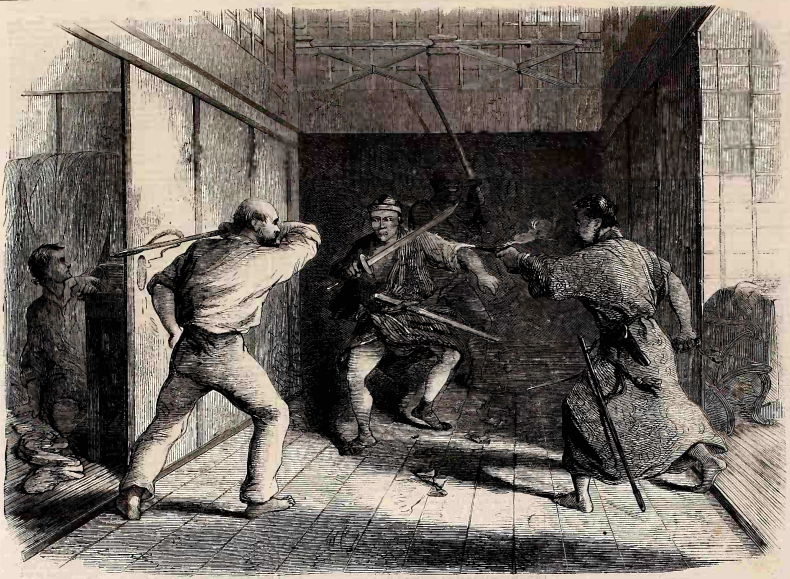
A fire occurred on the morning of Thursday week in a tavern at Limehouse, which was destroyed. At the fire Captain Alexander Brady undigged his first-floor ladder, mounted, and brought down a girl about five years of age. He ascended again, and in the midst of smoke and choke of vapour. He then ascended for the third time, and rescued a girl about nine years of age, and descended with her in safety. He must be now the father of the children, and eventually he saved the father, who refused to leave the burning premises until he was satisfied that his children were safe. For these gallant deeds he again ascended, and having entered the rooms, already filled with smoke, he saved the deed-box and books.

Mr. Walkley on Saturday last took the opportunity of attending an inquest at Paddington, in order to state publicly that he was in a fair way to recover from the illness which for three or four months past almost incapable of attending to his duties as Coroner for the western division of Middlesex. He had been ill, he said, for nearly the whole of the time since the summer assizes, and had been confined to his bed for about two months. In the meantime his worthy colleague, Mr. Humphreys, the Coroner for the eastern division of Middlesex, had kindly undertaken, himself, to act for the whole county, had kindly entered into an arrangement with him to assist his deputy, Mr. Bent, in the due performance of that part of the county with which he had the honour to be conducted.

A beautiful fountain has been, within the last few days, erected on the site of the old and picturesque Temple Bar, Temple Gardens. It is about twelve feet high, being crowned on the top of a stone which fresh water is supplied. The basin is composed of a pyramidal form three basins or cups raised one above the other, with carved Corinthian and Composite pillars, the upper cup is the largest, and is richly ornamented by carved figures of children, and altogether the design is exceedingly chaste and pleasing. The water from the lion's mouth is very fine and falls into the lower basin. On Monday morning the fountain was completed and placed in action, the water from the lion's mouth being thrown to a height of 20 feet, falling into the lower cups to the main basin.

A fire broke out on Tuesday evening from the yard of the Nine Elms station of the South-Western Railway. A scene of great confusion and terror was for a time created, and the flames, which were fanned through the fair-sized animal passed thirty men, women, and children were wounded, some of them severely. On attacked the bridge, and taking the direction of Cremorne, several luckless and others, armed with poisons, cleavers, and other weapons, endeavoured to impede the further progress of the infuriated beast. At this juncture one of the South Middlesex Volunteers succeeded in stabbing him with his bayonet. Soon after receiving this wound the bull seemed to get into a greater state of madness, and, as it passed along Little Chelsea, looked, gored, and trampled upon a great number of persons. As length the butcher, and about three hundred persons who had joined in the pursuit, having hemmed in the ferocious beast in Park-road, near Park-villas, Little Chelsea, managed temporarily to secure him by ropes fastened to the railings, which resulted in the rails being torn down by the bull, when he again escaped into the fields, and it was not until past nine o'clock that he was slaughtered by a butcher.

MONSTER SWING-BRIDGE AT BREST



THE OUTRAGE ON THE BRITISH EMBASSY AT JEDDO, JAPAN: ATTACK ON MESSRS. OLIPHANT AND MORRISON.

THE OUTRAGE ON THE BRITISH EMBASSY AT JEDDO, JAPAN: NIGHT BIVOUAC OF THE YACUNINS IN THE GARDEN OF THE LEGATION, JEDDO,—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST. SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 378.

THE THEATRES.

HAYMARKET.—On Monday Mr. Booth attempted the character of Sir Giles Overreach, and won much deserved applause. We think, however, that characters that do less violence to convention will better suit his peculiar powers. The part of Sir Giles is one of those ideals of Elizabethan poetry which command attention by a purposed outrage on nature—a bold bad man, who overcomes consistency and follows his own inner wretchedness, with a species of demoniac cruelty in his disposition. Such a character as this demands a certain reckless faith, without which it exhibits phases which are not only shocking but absurd. The actor must, therefore, throw himself into it with an unreserved confidence, and trust to the poet's art to make him overcome those difficulties that must be boldly met, in order to be promptly subdued. Mr. Booth is evidently a very judicious actor, and is therefore intent on the exercise of the sense than the passion. Except, therefore, in moments of great excitement, his Sir Giles is a shrewd, perplexed man of the world, who behaves himself remarkably well. But when he begins to rage it is with searching sullenness and calculating prudence. Mr. Booth stood his fourth act encounter with a burst of exultation, which brought down the house. The fifth act was, as it ought to be, all violence; and the cruelty of the character, unmasked in the monster's death was sustained with adequate power. Mr. Chippendale was Justice Greedy, and Mr. Compton, Marall; both performed with their usual judgment, and brought out the well-known effects. In other respects the drama was not so carefully placed on the stage as piece generally are on the boards of the establishment. We trust that this error—for it is a serious one—will be corrected in the future, if it is meant to continue the reputation of setting the legitimate drama at this house. Mr. C. Mathews now performs an alternative nights, and has introduced a new piece into the bill, entitled "What Will the Neighbours Say?" It is the old Paul Pry in the old costume, but now the husband of Phoebe; happy, but that his eternal interference in neighbours' affairs will engage him in perpetual hops him in a state of constant irritation. Other full performances of such a fabrication of a Mr. Prosy, with the old and the tricks of a sly servant, serve as ballast to the piece, when it brought suddenly to a conclusion by Pry coming forward and addressing the audience in mitigation of the circumstances that should not have pleased them. The affair is, of course, slight enough, but is received with much humour.

SADLER'S WELLS.—On Saturday "William Tell" was revived. The house was full. Miss Atkinson made her first appearance for the season, in front of Easton, and was received with applause. Mr. Phelps's Tell maintains its usual power, and is a piece of good rugged acting, with flashes of tenderness that impress the character strongly as a man and a patriot. The part of Michael was undertaken by Mr. Edmund Phelps, and performed with considerable vivacity.

OLYMPIC.—A farce called "Jack of All Trades," adapted from the French "Le Rasoureur," is well supported at this theatre by Miss Oliver, Miss Fanny Wells, J. W. Ray, Mr. H. Neville, and Mr. Hayden. The first, as Mr. Stapleton, a rich merchant, is tempted to forfeit his integrity from a desire to raise his family to wealth by marrying his daughter to his partner's son. Mr. Hayden, as Dalrymple, however, is drowned in his voyage home from India, and Mr. Ray, under cover of his assumed character, appears as a travelling tinker, Toby Crank (Mr. Neville), who, having a certain resemblance to the lost youth, proposes to personate him. He does not, however, does not take place immediately. Five years elapse, and the supposed Fergus Dalrymple takes such advantage of his opportunities that he has now all the qualifications required for the accomplishment. Violet (Miss Hayden), the daughter, however, loves another, the right heir to the property, Jack Dalrymple (Miss Fanny Wells), and the trial arc fat fromth; Jack even saves his rival's life at the risk of his own. Gratitude and remorse do their work, and Jack receives that which Mr. Crank gives admirable expression. Leaving Mr. Stapleton to believe that he has committed suicide, Toby Crank resumes his old habiliments, resigns his daughter to his mother's hands, is tempted, almost fallen, but still an honest man. The piece is quite successful.

MR. Vandenhoff died yesterday week at his residence, North-Bank, Regent's Park, in his seventy-ninth year.

We are requested to contradict a report which has been current to the effect that the Haymarket Theatre is to be closed and dwelling houses erected on their site. It is the intention of the proprietor, his widow and the heirs of the late proprietor, to repair and improve the rooms for the use of concerts, balls, and public meetings. The Haymarket-square Concert-room is distinguished for its excellent acoustic properties.

Lieutenant-Colonel M'Murdo, O.B., received about £600 of the Liverpool subscription last Saturday in the Mount Vernon grounds.

The whaler *Alert* arrived at Peterhead last week, from Cumberland Straits, where she had been frozen up during the last winter, and had lain for a time with cold and starvation as well to contend against her crew.

The riflemen of France, having conveyed a hint through the secretary of their Tir National, that they would like to try their skill against the riflemen of England, Mr. Edward Ross, the secretary of the Wimbledon, has at once come forward, and has challenged the best shot in France to a match at various distances.—*Manchester Guardian.*

Advices from Baden state that the vintage has commenced in the neighbourhood of that town, both in the plain and on the mountains. The grapes are in general unusually ripe and the wine is expected to be, in consequence of the great number of insects which attack them, they could not be left on the vines for days together.

The Hamburg journals announce the death in that city of a native of Revel, one of the most aged of the human family, at the extreme age of eight-per. In 1770 he was present at the masked ball in the Opera House in Stockholm at which Gustavus III., was assassinated, and the following year he arrived in Paris the day after the execution of Louis XVI.

The *Irish Law Journal* states that a number of Irish students who have arrived in that town to attend the winter course of lectures at the University are a great many Poles, about thirty of whom are natives of Lithuania. Some of these poor fellows, coming to preserve their liberty, as though, torn sent by their parents to learn the science of medicine.

THE ARMY REGULATION ACT.—The amended warrant relative to the Army Hospital Corps has just been promulgated at Woolwich, revised from that of the 1st inst. According to the amended warrant the corps will be recruited from the rank; and will receive rate of pay according to—Sergeant-Major, 4s. per day; 4 sergeants, 3s. 6d. per day; 4 corporals, 2s. 9d.; and privates, 2s. Increased pay for good conduct and long service is to be granted on the principles of the regulations for the general good conduct warrant for the line, subject to the usual forfeiture for each entry in the defaulter-book. All non-commissioned officers and privates of the corps will be liable to be employed in any way that may be required in the performance of any duties in the medical and general service of the army, whether at home or on army in the field they will be liable to be attached to the field ambulances, and to obey all the orders of the officers serving them on the field. Non-commissioned officers are to take rank with those of the other corps of the army of the same relative standing, according to the date of their warrant. The corps is to be under the control of the principal medical officer of the army or district by special authority. All non-commissioned officers and privates of the corps will be liable to be discharged at any time from the corps and from the army within it, without any claim to compensation beyond the sum of pensions, and they may be reduced to the ranks for any misconduct rendering them inefficient, undutiful, or otherwise, to the corps of the Army from which they were transferred.

THE EXPENSES OF PUBLIC WORSHIP IN FRANCE.—The expenses of public worship have considerably increased since the Restoration. They were £2,000,000 in 1815, £3,000,000 in 1830, £4,000,000 in 1848, and for 1862 they are estimated at £6,880,000. All forms of worship are tolerated in France, and only three are paid by the state—Catholic, Protestant, and Jewish. The Catholic, and the latter not only from 20 since 1831. In the Roman Catholic Church there are 14,000 priests, of whom 1,000 are bishops, of whom one, that of Paris, receives 150,000 f., and the rest 15,000 f. each. An addition of 10,000f. is given to each of the prelates, on account of their being cardinals; and so in the quality of cardinals they are senators ex officio, they receive a further sum of 30,000 f. a year. The chapters and parochial clergy consist of 178 vicars-general, who receive from 2500f. to 4000f., 600 canons receiving from 1600f. to 2000f., 3638 cures from 1200f. to 1600f., and 30,245 other priests who receive from 900f. to 1200f., according to their age. The total expense for Roman Catholic worship amounts to 47,000,000f. The Protestant clergy consist of 814 ministers, who receive from 1500f. to 6000f. each, and 7 assistant ministers, who are paid 900f. to 1200f. The total outlay for Protestant worship is 1,400,000f. In the Jewish community there are 10 ban chief rabbis, paid from 3500f. to 5000f.; 51 consistorial rabbis, from 800f. to 1500f.; and 62 officiating priests, from 600f. to 2000f.—*Gentleman.*

COUNTRY NEWS.

MR. Blake, one of the members for Waterford, had a narrow escape from drowning while bathing a few days ago at Tramore.

The Aberdeen memorial is to take the form of a square to-wwe to be erected on the hill of Tillum, and to view of Hatlo House, Aberdeen-shire.

The Prince of Wales has given a donation of £50 to the fund for the purchase of works of art for the National Gallery of Ireland, in course of erection on the Leinster Lawn.

The Queen has appointed David Hector, Esq., Advocate, to be Sheriff of the Shire of Stirling and Dumbarton, vice Kirkcaldy, in the room of Archibald Dennistoun Sandford, Esq., deceased.

Mr. Kennard, the Conservative M.P. for Newport, in the Isle of Wight, gave a Banquet on Tuesday to the whole constituency of Newport, on Gatcombe, about three miles from the former place.

The tenth session of the Royal Dublin Society commenced on Monday. The number of students, exclusive of season-ticket holders and members of the society, were in the building on Tuesday.

Last Saturday evening the extensive works of Messrs. Laidlaw and Son, ferrashmongers, Stamm square, Edinburgh, were gutted by fire. The premises were insured for £10,000, and nearly the whole is said to be lost.

The rag-warehouse of Basted Paper-mills, in Kent, was burnt down on Thursday night. The destruction of machinery and rags of which there was a much larger store than usual, in anticipation of the abolition of duty) is very great.

Mr. Lindsay, M.P., delivered a lecture last Saturday evening in the Mechanics' Institute, North Shields, his subject being "America and the Americans." Mr. Lindsay has been absent from his constituency, and was welcomed by his old constituents.

Lord Brougham has consented, at the request of the committee of the Wilberforce School for the Blind, to visit York at the close of the present month, and to preside at the public meeting to be held in aid of the funds of the above institution.

Yesterday week Mr. John Tasker, of Angel-street, Sheffield, received by post from Paris on envelope inclosing £20, consisting of one £10 and two £5 notes on a Dublin bank. There was no indication as to who sent the money, and the envelope bore the Paris post-mark of the previous day.

The *Great Eastern* arrived on Sunday morning at Milford Haven, the gale which prevailed during most of the passage moderating as it neared land. She was piloted without difficulty into the harbour. During the day 20,000 persons visited the vessel, including the Prince of Wales and the neighbourhood.

At the close of the inquest held upon the unfortunate persons who lost their lives by the falling of the bridge at York, the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death," and appended to it a rider, expressing their sympathy with the widows and families of the deceased, and their opinion that the owners of the bridge, but they had not had sufficient evidence to satisfy them of the cause of the falling of the suspension chains.

At a meeting of the proceeding at Leeds parish church last Sunday morning (according to a paragraph in the daily papers) a woman ran up to a minister, and presented a pistol within a few inches of his head. Happily it missed fire, and no husband. The man attempted to bravo it out by the bluster, but falling down by the ears, due to his wife's interference.

The banquet to Earl Russell at Newcastle-on-Tyne will be given in the Town Hall, on Wednesday next. Mr. Joseph Cowen, jun., is chairman, and among the names of the stewards published are those of Sir Matthew White Ridley, Bart., M.P., Colonel Bell, M.P., Mr. Headlam, M.P., nearly all the local Liberal members of Parliament, the Dean of Durham, all the chief of the Tyneside clergy, and a considerable list of the neighbouring gentries.

The other day a boy at Carmarthen was about to fire a pistol at a sparrow, when, turning accidentally from his intended object, the contents entered the head of a child named Joseph Jordan, aged six months, who was in the arms of a girl of seven years of age. Both the boy and the girl, who received wounds the discharge in her left eye, and a child named Jordan, who was also in the arms, received a slight scratch. The youngest child is not likely to recover, but the others are getting on well.

A half-yearly Report of the Bank of Ireland, 1861, was given in because of the Earl of Carlisle at Killarney, on Tuesday evening, at the Ballinglen Hotel. It was opened by the Earl of Kenmare, and speeches and dancing continued till an advanced hour. On Wednesday there was to be a magnificent display of fireworks on the Lawney's estate on the Lower Lake. Among the visitors expecting at Ross Castle are the Marquis and Marchioness of Ailsbury, the Earl and Countess of Bath, Lord and Lady Ebrington, the Earl and Countess of Shannon, Lord Dufferin, Mr. and Mrs. John Townley, &c.

The autumnal meetings of the Congregational Union were opened at Manchester on Tuesday. The Rev. Dr. Wale, as chairman, delivered the inaugural address. A resolution expressing the feelings of sympathy with the American people in the conflict in which they are at the founder of the union, was adopted. The flourishing state of the Pastors' Retiring Fund was also reported, and a strong sympathy manifested for special designs to the union from various parts of the world were sent read. On the 1st of January next the Rev. Newman Hall will commence as the union pressure to be of considerable public interest.

A PENDULUM EXPERIMENT.—On Thursday James Matthews, a carpenter in the employ of Mr. E. B. Fisher, of Salisbury, builder, performed an interesting experiment in the parish church of Alderbury, with the purpose of ascertaining what repairs and painting were necessary to be done. A light and slender rope, to which he tied a piece of wood, was passed over the lead cross above the vane, and, having his cap to the spectators, stood upon the top of the tower, and then descended by the rope. The rope so recovered Rimsh himself might possibly hesitate to attempt. The sexton of the parish, Mr. Hall, has also performed the same feat by means of small iron handles fixed to the masonry. He height is about 140ft.

At the annual agricultural meeting, held on Tuesday at Tewkesbury, Mr. Lee, of Upton, in the chair, Mr. Acton, who came to the Ironmonde Fee Bill, the state of labourers' dwellings, and the education of the agricultural labourer. In the latter he had taken a deep interest. He said, would cause England to become a corn-exporting country. Another agricultural grievance was the Game Laws. Mr. Bellamy, Q.C., M.P., was present. On Wednesday the Rocks Agricultural Society dined at Aylesbury—Lord Carington in the chair. The Duke of Cambridge, Lord Chief Baron Sir S. Smith, all members of Parliament, were present, but not Mr. Disraeli. The chairman regretted that the Duke of Buckingham, K.G., was not present. He regretted still more to find that they had not the honour of the company of Lord Derby, who was to have been present, but who had been called to the repertory of knowledge." He believed that circumstances of an urgent nature prevented his lordship from being present.

EARL DE GREY AT RIPON.—In acknowledging the toast of his health at the banquet given to him at Ripon on the 1st inst. and Tuesday night, Earl De Grey spoke with particular pride of the foreign policy of the Government, and the position in which it placed England as the arbiter in a state of security. He put a warm tribute of praise to his late chief—Lord Palmerston—whose death they had to deplore. Lord Russell had, by his memorable statesman, the wise and benevolent principles upon which he had acted guided and governed the policy of the country. He had been, he alluded tricky to the American War, and to its probable consequences to the cotton manufacture of this country, and the distress of the operatives, and the people of England to resort to any course which might seem likely to them, but he (Earl De Grey) was glad to find that they were not at present forming their way by any illegitimate or unfair means, to the attainment of objects which might appear to them desirable or of great interest.

A CLERICAL VOLUNTEER.—At the anniversary of the Oxford 18th Essex) Volunteer Corps, last week, the Rev. Mr. Pain, who is an Baptist, and a clergyman for appearing in volunteer costume; but supposing he were not a clergyman, he should appear in it, because he was a soldier, and on certain place, would they blame him for providing himself with a complete suit of armour? He was a Volunteer, and proud of it. He had not yet got a good Queen and Country's service. Some people had thought that he had better have preached a sermon on the occasion. Mr. Pain would say, "Stop a bit. You've got a pair of pistols." (Laughter.) "Oh," he would say, "but you don't know how to use them;" and he should reply, "Oh, yes, I do." I belong to the Queen's Volunteers, and I've learned how to use them, and I'd defend defend my Victoria against your Napoleon, I'm sure if I don't, sell follow" (Loud laughter). Because he was a parson he was told he mustn't defend himself. They were to set upon him, knock him down, pick his pocket, rob him of his sovereign, and give him a "Napoleon" instead, and to take possession of his house, and run away with his wives (wives, sir, Mr. Pain's and children, and all that sort of thing, and he was to stand by and be smiling (Laughter). He said "No;" for though he was a parson he was also a man; he was an Englishman, and he was determined that no man, whoever he might be, should take away his good Queen Victoria sovereign and give him a Napoleon instead.

A DEVONSHIRE NUNNERY.—On Wednesday week (says the *Western Morning News*) the village of Abbotskerswell, near Newton Abbot, received an addition to the population by the arrival of twenty-eight nuns belonging to the order of the Canonesses of St. Augustine. They originally lived in Belgium, but left at the time of the French Revolution, and came to England, and resided at Amesbury, in Wiltshire, for about seven years. They then bought an estate at Spettisbury, near Blandford, in Dorsetshire, where they went there. Last year they purchased the estate occupied by Mr. G. J. Parker, containing about 100 acres, and situate on the north side of the village of Abbotskerswell, consisting of the most beautiful views in the neighbourhood, the foundation-stone of which was laid on the 15th inst. by Lord Arundell of Wardour, assisted by Mr. Scott, the architect employed by the Rev. Mother, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Plymouth, and other clergymen of his Church, and were accompanied by their pupils and a large number of the gentry and others from the neighbourhood. The ceremony was performed in the usual style of

THE FARM.

OCTOBER is quite vindicating its claim to the title of "the sweet o' the year." The recent wet has made everything propitious for sowing, and the ground works so free and springlike that it seems more like the barley than the wheat season. Autumn keep is very plentiful, rape especially so, and turnips are doing well. Mangels, on the contrary, have never wholly recovered from that caterpillar blight which set each fresh, and during days of cool the most eccentric manœuvres on record inflicted on them. France has been an excellent customer for second-class wheat, and it is said that from Wisbeach alone 20,000 quarters have been shipped within a comparatively short period. Three quarters to the acre will be quite the top average of the wheat harvest in the north, but oats and barley will be a good yield. The latter will fit the maltsters better as the weather has been favourable to secure a sample of unusual brightness, while the home-grown supplies of fair barley become scarcer than Danish.

Lincolnshire has brought up the rear shows of the year, and although there have been at least twenty per cent more oxen in the market than in any previous year, the prices have been really high. The best Shorthorn fatting was at the top of the tree, as 120 averaged £14 17s. 9d., and four of them made as much as £21 5s. The highest of the four went for £71 to Mr. Gott, of Ashby. Mr. Grantham sold his thirty last week at an average of £15 12s. 6d., and got £40 for his highest; and he is in his own land the highest rent payer at Tadwell for 30s. per acre, ordinary demand for long staple fleeces, both in the French and English markets, has caused the extensive sowing of Highlanders and Cheviots to cut their native coverup, but the midlands as well. In Ireland "the Shrops" are taking a strong lead, as their more impervious fleece is especially suited to that humid atmosphere.

Mr. Stratford once more makes his appearance as the Dobbin of the shorthorn world, with his fourteenth winner of "The Red Rose." A very large number of cows and heifers have been rejected in consequence of failure to serve bears, but still about 1,000 of the best have been registered, and some 1,000 young bulls are entered with a number. The entries which must all have four pure crosses, except in the Scotland and Ireland, and Channel Islands as well, under certain restrictions. The bull names make up a most motley list, from Mr. Bates's Second Duke of Hillsdale and White Rose, Lord Dunmore's No. 2, number 44, the Dukes 77, the Earls 23, the Kings 29, the Lords 76 Gunthing and Brandsby, and the Princes, with 4 Dukes of York, and a Rifle Prince amongst them, about 70. There are no less than 83 Garibaldis, and, as might have been expected, 13 Victors and 13 Victorines, the redoubled almost entirely to the exhibition. In point of eccentric concomitance a Cumberland breeder seems pre-eminent. Twice over we meet with Duchess Rose of Oak Hill, and Rose Sayers, who, by-the-by, is said to be going into the circus-propeller line. Here, too, we find the Red of Oak Hill, the Lightning Arch, and The Badger find their place; among the more fire-and-away ones we have Ruby Bob, Roan Bumper, Silly Plumper, Cora per Cent, Bit of Beauty, and Little-by, while Ardithus, Archduke, and Archduchess deacon, all fourish in a clerical household. Amongst the cows and heifers there is a great run, as of 300 entries, 5 of the Duchess of Moss Rose does not lose its popularity. Lord Rosebery has called many of his herd after the Derby and Stewards, Rabbit, and Wellington are among the other names which caught our eye. Messrs. Stratton, Welsh, Cruickshank, and Torr seem to have sent in the largest numbers. Among new contributors we note the Dukes of Rutherford and Richmond, the Duchess of Gordon, and the Earls of Aylesford, Airlie, and Dartmouth, Lord Berners, and Mr. Gowan, Mr. Cruickshank, Mr. Leonard, G. Phillips, C. Russell, R. Kerrison, R. Peel, and W. C. Trevelyan, and a specimen of labour and economy in connection with the volume takes a very high place among books of its class; but the pictures are quite unworthy of it, and seem executed by a sort of "rule of three," with scarcely any regard to likeness.

The shorthorn shows are pretty nearly at an end, but it has been a less continuous one than usual, owing to the wet. Some of the best have lot from the Royal, and the cayness with which many of the leading herds have kept aloof from each other. The sum total of Mr. and Lady Pigou one first and one second; and Captain Gunter kept up his Royal average by winning the cup and first for the best bull, first and a couple of Duchess yearlings, when the picked quintets of the four herds were marshalled into the ring. Mr. Adam's Second Duchess of Talisman, Great Eastern, Windsor Augustus, Wee Rose, and Gunester; Colonel Townley was represented by Royal Hero, and two of his sons and Mr. Saunders, and Victoria 5th, Second Duchess of Gloucester, Pride of Southdown, Little Hilfride and White Rose, Second Duchess Hilfride, Grand Duchess 5th has added another Grand Duke to Mr. Bolden's herd, a present duplicate both in colour and blood of the Grand Duke of Oxford, which we described in our Paper about a month since. They are both by Third Grand Duke, and from sisters in blood. Mr. Bolden's bull was the youngest calf at a show, and off to an English tenant-farmer for a very large sum.

A roughish and not sale-going Yorkshire audience, a kind welcome, and thorough confidence in the local fide character of the herd, to say nothing of the desire among the higher-class buyers to secure a few Faudiffs, made Mr. Sanday's average of 453 8s. 8d. for sixty-five a remarkably good one. Messrs. Ha dy, Pawlett, Waldo, and Torr were the three principal bidders for the four females of the Faudiffe tribe, and the whole six averaged £183 17s. 6d. The bulls were generally considered to be the worst part of the sale, but they did not pull it down as was expected. The five-year-old Faith (225), was the best bull among the females, and Lyddas, by Sir James from Lucilla (86gs.), held the same position among the bulls. The Earls of Radnor and Dartmouth, Lords Braybrooke and Walsingham, the Hon. E. Cole, Messrs. Mc. Vavasour, Sir H. Cotes, Messrs. Sir A. de Rothschild, and Messrs. Beasley, Sips, Barclay, Fowlers, Waldo, Hales, Allgoods, were all purchasers; and the Duke of Cleveland, for a bit of Booth's Necrasine Blossom" stimulated many a tenant-farmer whose name we have not seen on sale lists for a while to bid up. Six names held a numerous levée, and his rare, lusty frame and mellow handling were much admired; while George and his sons and tups made up a most effective background.

The Algiers journals state that the crops of wheat have been good in the circle of Orleansville and Teniet-el-Hasd, and indifferent in those of Medeah, Milianah, and Blidah.

The *Courrier de Lyon* states that M. Bernard, the head of a weaving establishment, had found among some old family papers an address to the People, on the heightening of Charles Edward's head, dated 6th October last arrest. It is one of the five or six or her autographs which exist.

The first trial of the new steamer the Orontes, constructed for the line given by the Emperor Napoleon, took place at Annery on the 3rd inst. The vessel left the quay of the town about noon, passed the Fort de l'Eperon, and was tested with the same acclamations as she passed along by the rural population assembled on the banks.

According to the new regulations respecting marriages which have just been established in the Austrian army, officers up to the grade of Lieutenant-Colonel inclusive, and civil functionaries up to the corresponding grade, must on marrying deposit a caution money of 12,000 florins instead of 6,000 florins as heretofore. The staff are not to be allowed to marry unless they attain the age of thirty; officers of other corps marrying before that age must deposit a caution money to the extent of 24,000 florins. The Austrian officers, like the old, declare that the number of married officers in any corps is not to exceed one-fifth of the whole.

FIFTY YEARS SINCE.—Half a century ago all the great centres of commerce were not the vast hive of industry they are now, the residences to their honest inhabitants, and unmanageable in regard to police supervision, owing to the difficulty of identifying each of the busy figures in the long dark nights of winter. The growth of population that has since taken place, and the development of the resources of our own and other countries, would probably have been impossible without the discovery and rapid introduction of some means of economically and effectually lighting the streets and alleys, which had long served as the haunts of thieves and dangerous characters of all kinds. It is not too much to say that, in this matter alone, the introduction of artificial light has been the main agent employed in effecting a social improvement, compared with which all others are secondary. The millions of entire feet of gas now burnt nightly in our streets are, beyond competition, the best, the most permanent, and the least expensive source of security that could have been introduced, and have served, more than anything else, to check those deeds of wrong and violence that darkness cannot fail to shelter, and invariably fosters.—*Popular Science Review.*

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

NATIONAL SPORTS.

LAST week witnessed the most successful Newmarket First October on record, for to the concluding day, Friday, there was the same unflagging spirit of enthusiasm manifested on all sides. The weather was charming, and the various accessories in the shape of a numerous and fashionable gathering, &c., were there to the full. Racing in England this week has been confined to Doncaster, which pleasant town during the week has been confined to Doncaster, which pleasant town during the week has been crowded to excess. The Yorkshire Stakes having drawn seven to the post, while fourteen contested the Town Stakes. Brown Duchess seems invincible; in the Queen's Guineas the Brownlow himself could not frighten her out of her place, and old Blue Jacket, though he made a splendid effort, failed to overhaul her, as she won by a head, the strides just as like liked. The Royal Caledonian Hunt inaugurated their grand annual meeting on Wednesday on the links at Musselburgh. Although the fields were by no means large, some of the contests were invested with no ordinary interest. The Lothian Handicap brought out the whole strength of the Caledonian Hunt, and after a difference of 3lbs. Mr. Anson's mare had little difficulty in disposing of Mr. Cunningham's Cremorne. Steeplechasing in Scotland and in England was confirmed by his easy defeat of Caller Ou in the Caledonian Cup, although the latter gave him 5lbs. Oats were tested on the same day, and he won by six lengths. The Newmarket Second October commences on Monday next. Betting on the Cesarewitch has been spread over a number of days, and probably, as time gets considerably nearer, it will only be just before the rising of the curtain the "intended" candidate will be definitely known. The betting at present is 5 to 1 against Barabbas and Golden Pippin, who divided the spoil in the betting, until the Belford meeting, when Blackhall's "cross" and display of form on the Northumbrian in the betting "hits." With a full programme, and the prospect of fine weather, the Newmarket heath will witness such a gathering of sportive and brave of the national sport as has not been witnessed for years, if ever, at head-quarters, notwithstanding the absence of many who usually are to be found in the neighbourhood of Doncaster and loch.

Caledonian and Dickens Joint St. Leger is fixed for Tuesday, &c.; Duke Cup, Cremorne) for Tuesday and Wednesday; South Lancashire and Warrant Weighton for Tuesday, &c.; Cock Southern Club (Leyton) for Tuesday; Hurst Park Autumn Meeting for Tuesday and Wednesday and Thursday.

Malkonny, the Irish Corbet, is the portrait of the month in the *Sporting Magazine*; but we think it rather exaggerates the sobriness of the original. Uncle Scribble continues his "Sketches of the Pavement of Cremorne," and Mr. Lance has made the Pytchley men look out pretty sharp, month after month, for these pen-and-ink photographs. Mr. Keightley's "Hints to Horse-buyers" is continued, and Stephen, as an agricultural dunner lately, against their ex-master, the Hon. Mr. Villiers, by Mr. Gaudry, who is the owner of the horse. The *Field* and *Bell's Life Magazine*, which has a nice likeness and biography of General Peel, and a "run" well freighted with racing "fun" at Baden-Baden.

Although the Doncaster autumn turned out best for nearly six seasons absent from the race cards, every hostile fell the news of Lord Robert and Barabbas as well as the Duke of Beaufort and Prince of Wales's Diomed, and Mr. Merry's Ellington. He began, we believe, almost before he was of age, hunting the Heythrop, and has since had the Pytchley, the Quorn, and the Oakley pull right to elevate him into one of its special heroes. The Knightley Hounds, which he has since established themselves, as an agricultural dinner lately, against their ex-master, the Hon. Mr. Villiers, by Mr. Gaudry, who is the owner of the horse. The *Field* and *Bell's Life Magazine*, which has a nice likeness and biography of General Peel, and a "run" well freighted with racing "fun" at Baden-Baden.

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THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N. Long. 0° 1′ 47″ W.; Height above sea, 34 feet

DAY.	BARO. READ.	THERMOMETERS.						WIND.		RAIN in inches
	Corrected to 32°	Dew Point.	Humidity	Amount of Cloud	Minimum on Grass	Maximum in Shade	Mean Temp.	General Direction	Velocity	
1	29·710	49·8	0·10		47·1	59·2	53·2			Inches 0·000
2	29·705	49·9	0·09	·71	45·0	57·3	54·0	WSW. WNW.	10	0·101
3	29·719	49·1	52·8	·83	9	67·0	64·6	E. NNE.	157	·001
4	29·883	49·9	52·0	·74	9	67·8	64·6	E. NNE.	157	·000
5	30·016	50·4	57·5	·96	8	68·4	63·4	NE. N.	82	·000
6	30·000	50·1	57·5	·96	8	68·4	63·4		82	·000
7	29·936	49·2	61·3	·97	7	64·9	59·9	ENE. E.	132	·000
8	29·928	49·3	61·3	·97	7	64·9	59·9	ENE. E.	132	·000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m.:—

Barometer at 32°	29·710	29·705	29·719	29·883	30·016	30·000	29·936
Temperature of Air	49·8°	49·9°	49·1°	49·9°	50·4°	50·1°	49·2°
Temperature of Evaporation	49·1°	49·0°	48·8°	49·5°	50·0°	49·8°	49·0°
Direction of Wind	W.S.W.	W.N.W.	E.	E.	N.E.	N.E.	E.N.E.

The *Aberdeen Journal* says that by her Majesty's command a distinguished author has presented a history of Balmoral. No more appropriate gift could be made to beautifully get up, and contains illustrations of the surrounding scenery, mingled up with the account of its historical associations and of its geological and botanical features.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent)

In order to meet the recent heavy drain of bullion to pay for foreign grain, and effect additional accommodation to the commercial community, the Directors of the Bank of France have made arrangements with several leading firms in Paris for the purchase of Rentes, Rothschild and Sons having taken £4,000,000 sterling. The bills will be drawn at three months' date, and, doubtless, will pass into the Bank of England in the same way as Baring's and Hope's did. This anticipates a reduction in the stock of bullion held by the institution, and a slight advance in the rate of discount may be looked for. It was rumoured that a large amount of the amount required will be taken in silver—the sum of £500,000 having already been purchased; but it does not appear that any portion will be returned to us in the period specified. Looking at the exchanges, it appears to us that the Bank of France will be a heavy purchaser of gold for some time to come; and our operations, more especially as gold is still flowing towards us from the Continent in rather large quantities, will have to be watched. Of the £1,500,000 on the Paris Bourse, the directors of the Bank of France are now selling Rentes in the open market.

The demand for money has been very moderate at the Bank of England this week; and, as has been moderately active this week, and in the open market a good business has been transacted. The following is the official return:—

Stock in Bullion	£16,961,277	Rest	£3,194,000
Three Months' Bills	21,975,000	Six Months' Bills	3,000
Other Securities	14,000,000	Deposits	21,000,000
Notes	21,000,000		

On the Continent money is becoming dearer, except in Paris, and not in Paris, except in Paris, is not to say active. We annex the rates in the principal cities:—

	Bank Rate per cent.	Open Market per cent.		Bank Rate per cent.	Open Market per cent.
Paris	3	2½	Turin	6	5½
Vienna	6	5½	Brussels	4	3½
Berlin	5	4½	Hamburg	5	4½
Frankfort	5	4½	St. Petersburg	5	4½
Amsterdam	4	3½			

A fresh £500,000 in bullion has arrived, chiefly from the Continent, and nearly that amount has been sold to the Bank of England.

Business in the Stock Exchange generally on Change on Monday last declined to 103¾ for bankers' bills, and that the total subscriptions to the first loan of £16,000,000 had not exceeded £12,000,000 sterling. Subsequently business was done on the 1st inst. The steamer, however, has brought a small parcel of specie, valued at £120,000, which was sorted to Messrs. Baring's order.

The silver market has become active, at 59¾d. per ounce for dollars, and 5s. 9¾d. for bars.

The dealings in the market for most National Securities have been on a very moderate scale, and the fluctuations in prices rather unfavourable. Consols were well supported. On Monday Consols for Money were done at 92⅝; Ditto for Account, 92 to 92⅛; Reduced, 92⅛; New 3 per Cents, 92⅜; and 92⅝; Exchequer Bills, March, par to 2s. prem.; Ditto, June, 6s. to 8s. prem.; Indian Secured, 101 to 101½; Ditto, Stock, Old, 101 to 101½; Ditto, Loans Paper, 98½ to 100½. The Bonds were steady, at 11s. to 14s. prem. The transactions on the Bourse de Commerce were unimportant. Rentes were realised 92¾ for Account, 50 to 93½; Redeemed and New 3 per Cents, 92 to 92½; Perpetuals, 92 to 92½; Amortisable, 1853, 91½; Ditto, 1855, 91¼; Ditto, 1858, 91¼; and the Rapee 91⅜ to 91½. On Tuesday, on Wednesday, at 92¾ for Consols for Money, and 92¾ for Account; New Reduced, 92¾; New 3 per Cents, 92⅝; Exchequer Bills, March, par to 2s. prem.; Ditto, June, 6s. to 8s. prem.; India Stock closed at 228; Ditto Bonds, 98½ to 100½; India Bonds, 98½ to 100½; Ditto, Loans Paper, 98½ to 100½. The market was much depressed to-day. Consols, for Transfer, were done at 92⅝ to 92¾; Ditto for Account, 92⅝; Reduced, 92⅛; New 3 per Cents, 92⅜; Exchequer Bills, March, 2s. prem.; and Long Annuities, 14¾; Bank Stock, 228; India Stock, 228.

The dividends on Bank Stock have now become payable. These on Reduced and New Three per Cents will be paid on and after Monday next.

The amount of business doing in Foreign Bonds has been only moderate. The annexed prices, however, will show that, speaking, very little change has taken place in the quotations compared with last week. Brazilian Five per Cents have realised 99¾; and Ditto, Small, 99¾; Buenos Ayres 6s. per Cents, 86; Buenos Ayres Six per Cents, 86; Chilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 84½; Mexican Three per Cents, 20½; Portuguese Four per Cents, 44; Russian Five per Cents, 109½; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 94½; Russian Three per Cents, 84; Spanish Three per Cents, 42; Ditto, Passive, 5; Ditto, Deferred, 21; Ditto Certificates, 5; Turkish Old Six per Cents, 94½; Ditto New, 94½; Ditto Four per Cents, 72; Turkish Four per Cents of 1855, 72; Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 64; Dutch Four per Cents, 99¼; and Italian Five per Cents, 94¼.

For Joint-stock Bank Shares there has been a fair demand, and prices have been generally supported. The following are the quotations:—Australasian, 92½ per Share; British North America, 35½; Chartered of India, Australia, and China, 24½; English, Scottish, and Australian, 21½; London Joint-stock, 17½; Chartered of Australia, 24½; Ditto, New, 18; London and Country, 35½; London and Westminster, 8½; London Chartered, 8½; Ditto, New, 4½; National Provincial, 68; Oriental, 51; Ottoman, 17½; and Union of London, 27½.

The leading quotations for Miscellaneous Shares are as follow:—Australian Royal Mail Steam Navigation, 4 to 4½ prem.; Thames and Mersey Steam Navigation, 1 to 1½ prem.; Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation, 1 to 1½ prem.; Royal Mail Steam Navigation, 1 to 1½ prem.; Crystal Palace, 8 to 8½; Commercial Union, 6½ to 7; Crystal Palace Debentures, 4 to 4½ prem.; Crystal Palace Preference, 3 to 3½ prem.; Electric Telegraph, 4 to 4½ prem.; Montevideo and Provincial Bank, 2 to 2½ prem.

The Railway Share and Government Securities have been somewhat neglected. The prices for new Lines, however, have sold as follow:—Caledonian, 101; Cape Six per Cents, 1860, 108 ex div.; New South Wales Five per Cents, 1860 and upwards, 104 ex div.; Victoria Six per Cents, 1875, 104; Victoria Six per Cents, 1861 ex div.

The Mincing-lane Market has been quiet inactive.—Australian Agricultural have been done at 28½; Crystal Palace, Preference, 101; Great Shipu, Seven per Cents, 1860, 1st Quad Preference, 1; Colonial Land Assets, 2½; Port River Land and Mineral, 4½; English and Australian Copper, 3½; Moldavia, 1½; Nile Navigation, 1½; Scinde Railway, 1; Colonial Discount, 1; Continental and Oriental Steam, 6¾; South Australian Land, 3¼; United Kingdom Telegraph, 1½; London Joint-stock Bank, 17½; Ditto, Limited Bank Warrants, 16½.

Considerable inactivity has prevailed in the market for Railway Shares, and prices have shown a tendency to give way. The following are Thursday's official closing quotations:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Caledonian, 101; Eastern Counties, 8½; Great Northern, 101½; Ditto, A, 120; Ditto, B, 120; Ditto, D, 101; Great Western, 69; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 103½; London and Blackwall, 6¼; London and Brighton, 111; London and North-Western, 97½; London and South-Western, 94; Midland, 76½; North British, 62 ex div.; North-Eastern—Berwick, 100½; Ditto, Leeds, 77½; Ditto, York, 80; North Staffordshire, 7½; Oxford and Rugby and Cowal, 88½; South-Eastern, 79½.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Eastern Counties Five per Cent, No. 1, 107½; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 79½; Great Northern Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 103½; Ditto, Five per Cent, 110½; Great Western Four per Cent, 1892-97; Ditto, Birmingham Stock, 94; London, Chatham, and Dover, 9¾ ex div.; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln, 51; Ditto, New Six per Cents, 1865, 7½; Midland, 103½; Great Southern of India, 98; Great Western of Canada, 9½; Madras Five per Cents, 94.

FOREIGN.—Great Luxembourg, 8½; San Paulo, 5½; South Australia and Leeward Islands Five, 17; Sardinia, 2; France, 2½.

The returns of the Bank of England for the week ending Oct. 9 show the following results, when compared with the previous week:—

A decrease of circulation of	£68,000	An increase of bullion of	£5,232
A decrease of public deposits of	20,000	An increase of rest of	1,000
A decrease of other deposits of	97,167	An increase of reserve of	17,232
A decrease of securities of	87,000		

The total circulation is now £21,184,560. Public deposits amount to £4,287,911, and private deposits to £17,025,465. Securities are £24,370,486; and the stock of bullion to £21,141,219.

THE OUTRAGE ON THE BRITISH EMBASSY AT JAPAN: MIDNIGHT SCENE IN MR. ALCOCK'S ROOM AT TO-SEN-JI, JEDDO,—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.
SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 376.

THE SABLE ANTELOPE (AIGOCERUS NIGER).

The Zoological Society of London have just added to their unique collection a fine specimen of the sable antelope. This animal, which is very rare, is supposed to have its home in the mountains lying to the north and east of Southern Africa, and the present one is the only living example that has ever been seen alive in Europe. The existence of this species of antelope was first discovered by Sir Cornwallis Harris in 1836, who while pursuing an elephant he had wounded unexpectedly came upon a small herd of nine does and two bucks near the Cashan range. Convinced that the animals before him were unknown to science, he determined upon obtaining a specimen, and after a toilsome pursuit of three days succeeded in killing one of the bucks, which was eventually placed in the collection of the British Museum. The appearance of this animal in its adult stage is very remarkable. From between the horns there rises a bushy black mane which extends to the middle of the back; the greater portion of the coat is of a glossy jet-black hue, forming a most vivid and remarkable contrast with the snowy whiteness of the lower parts; the tail is tasselled and fringed, resembling that of no other known antelope; and the horns, upwards of 3ft. in length, are perfectly flat, sweeping gracefully over the back in the form of a crescent.

In the second volume of the "Transactions of the Zoological Society" is a letter from Sir Cornwallis Harris containing a description, illustrated by a figure, of this very rare and interesting animal.

SABLE ANTELOPE FROM SOUTHERN AFRICA, RECENTLY ADDED TO THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK.

PROGRESS OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION BUILDING.—THE TRANSEPT FLATTENED UP IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE NAVE.

PROGRESS OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION BUILDING.—DESIGNED BY JOSEPH PAXTON, ESQ., F.R.S.—SEE ILLUSTRATED PAGE 375.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, is Five Shillings for each Announcement.*

BIRTHS.

On the 5th inst., at the Manor House, Chiswick, the wife of Harrington Tuke, M.P., of a son.

On the 4th inst., at Uddens, near Wimborne, the wife of Cornwall Bonham, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 11th of September, at Montreal, the wife of Frederick Desmond Tinsford, Esq., of a son.

On the 26th of August, at Windsor, Bartholomew, West Indies, the wife of William Bramford Griffith, Esq., M.A., of a son.

On the 16th ult., at Quebec, Canada, the wife of Captain J. D. Travers, 17th Regiment, of a daughter.

On the 7th inst., at Euxton Cottage, Norton, Isle of Wight, Mrs. Julius Goodeye, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 2nd inst., at the parish church of Walton-on-Thames, by the Rev. A. F. Pettigrew, of Leamington, assisted by the Rev. C. Lushington, Vicar of Walton, Mr. William Henry, of Wennington, Essex, only son of Mr. Charles Webster, of Barrville-street, to Elizabeth Blount, only daughter of Mr. Henry Cobbett, of Sackville-street, Piccadilly, and Walton.

On the 1st inst., at Buhrenwesserwerk, Bremen, by the Rev. D. R. Falconer, M.A., Bremen, only son of Thomas Wood, Esq., of Hill House, Bromsden, and Forest-common, Windsor Forest, Berks, to Adelaide, youngest daughter of William Briggs, Esq., of Sunderland.

On the 5th inst., at the British Embassy at Berne, Charles Brown, Esq., eldest son of Mr. Charles Brown, Old Burlington, to Catherine Eugenia, second daughter of James Hope, Esq., Winchester, Switzerland.

On the 8th inst., at Holy Trinity, Westminster, by the Rev. Charles F. Sorenson, M.A., Surrey, youngest son of Francis Beadle, Esq., of Peterborough, to Edith, fifth daughter of John Black, Esq., of Victoria Grove, West Brompton.

At Trinity Church, Colombo, Ceylon, by the Rev. J. Thirstan, the Rev. Barcroft Boake, B.A., Principal of Queen's College, Colombo, to Agnes Anne, only daughter of the late Rev. Joseph Marsh.

DEATHS.

On the 4th inst., at Portobello, N.B., Anne, widow of Lieut.-Col. Andrew Hamilton, 16th Regiment, and sister of the late Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, Bart., of Killerton, Devonshire, aged 78.

On the 5th inst., Emily, the beloved wife of Richard Davies, Esq., of Crowe-street, South Hackney, and Old Broad-street, in her 51st year.

On the 1st inst., at Milbet Cottage, Aspgrleaze, Colonel Campbell, of Milbet, aged 63.

On the 4th inst., of diphtheria, John, the beloved son of John Morris, Esq., of the Old Ferry, London, suddenly, aged 6 years and 3 months.

On the 6th inst., aged 69, Edward Thomas Spencer, late of Billiter street, London, departed to be with Christ.

On the 29th ult., at Hannah Cottage, Bayaria, William, third Lord Foxmouth, of Imaulby, aged 47.

On the 2nd inst., at the Royal Observatory, Cape of Good Hope, Mary, the wife of Sir Thomas Maclear, K.C., aged 50.

On the 19th of August, at St. Kitt's, West Indies, the Venerable Archdeacon Fearn, aged 45.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, Oct. 7.—Our market to-day was but moderately supplied with English wheat, and the trade was dull at a decline of 1s. per quarter. Foreign was without alteration of importance. Barley, malting and distilling sorts, and in some instances grinding, were in request for foreign wheat, and, in some instances, prices had a slight upward tendency. Fresh arrivals of malting barley. The barley trade was somewhat heavy, and the currencies were rather in favour of buyers. Malt was in good request, and the trade paid rather more for it. Beans and peas were in limited request, and prices were well supported. The flour trade was tolerably healthy, at late rates.

Oct. 9.—The demand for wheat was by no means active to-day; but, owing to the limited supply on sale, the trade was firm, at the full currency of last week. Grinding barley, for which the inquiry for both distilling and malting was somewhat restricted.

English Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 40s. to 43s.; white ditto, 38s. to 43s.; North-and-South-Lincoln, red, 38s. to 42s.; ryes, 26s. to 28s.; grinding barley, 20s. to 22s.; distilling ditto, 23s. to 25s.; malting ditto, 27s. to 30s.; Kingston and Ware, 30s. to 34s.; Chevalier, 32s. to 36s.; Hertford and Ware, 34s. to 36s.; Scotch, 30s. to 34s.; Canterbury, 30s. to 34s.; Yorshed and Cork, 30s. to 32s.; oats, 17s. to 24s.; Poland ditto, 22s. to 24s.; beans, 32s. to 36s.; Harrow, 34s. to 36s.; maple, 34s. to 36s.; pigeon, 34s. to 36s.; harlots, 40s. to 42s.; and tic quarter. Town-made flour, 45s. to 51s.; town households, 37s. to 39s.; Essex and Suffolk, 36s. to 38s. per sack. Foreign wheat, 38s. to 42s. per barrel; French, 42s. to 46s. per sack.

Oct. 11.—Our trade was very dull, and somewhat drooping. In all other articles little change. Oats were almost unsaleable.

Linseed, English crushing, 56s. to 60s.; Calcutta, 57s. to 58s.; rapeseed, 39s. to 40s. per last; cakes, 6l. 10s. to 6l. 15s. per ton. Linseed-cakes were in request, but prices were within 10s. to 15s. per ton lower than last week. English rapeseed, 37s. to 38s. per quarter; Essex, Ware, English, 47s. 6d. to 48s. 6d.; Hertford, 47s. 6d. to 48s. 6d.; rape cakes, 6l. to 6l. per ton; cotton, 6s. to 6s. per cwt.; hempseed, 40s. to 42s.; tares, 40s. to 42s.; white, 42s. to 44s. per quarter.

Wheat—The primest wheats found in the metropolis are from 40s. to 43s.; fine, 38s. to 40s.; fair, 36s. to 38s.; inferior, 34s. to 36s.

Imperial Bushy Average.—Wheat, 38s.; barley, 32s. 4d.; oats, 22s. 8d.; rye, 28s. 4d.; beans, 34s. 8d.; peas, 34s. 8d.

The Gazette Average.—Wheat, 38s. 8d.; barley, 32s. 4d.; oats, 22s. 8d.; rye, 28s. 8d.; beans, 34s. 8d.; peas, 34s.

English Corn and Flour Imported.—Wheat, 1,277; barley, 37,297; oats, 17,646; rye, 239; beans, 3,027; peas, 66 quarters.

Foreign Corn and Flour Imported.—The whole of the warrants quantity has been disposed of at full prices.

Sugar.—Good and fine sugars have maintained a fair request, at, however, barely previous quotations for the generality of all sorts. Other kinds have moved off slowly, but at very full prices. Refined goods have been in fair demand, and the quotations for lumps have ruled 1s. per cwt. higher than last week.

Coffee.—Fine qualities have been paid for all kinds, and the general amount of business has been large.

Tea.—The public sales have been very moderate in their extent, prices have had an upward tendency. White Bengal has sold as from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d. per lb.

Provisions.—We have very little change to notice in the value of any description of provisions. The demand for Irish butter has been to a fair extent, and quotations are fully supported.

Tallow.—Our market is very inactive, at 44s. to 44s. 6d. for P.Y.C. on the spot, and 44s. for all the year.

Oils.—Linseed oil, on the spot, is quoted at 34s. per cwt. Palm is selling at 4l. 5s. per ton. Cocoa-nut, 4l. 5s. to 4l. 10s. Olive, 4l. 10s. Colonial spirits are cheap; brandy at 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d. per gallon; Geneva, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d.; and rum, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d.

Hops.—There is a steady demand for all kinds, and the trade is firm, at full prices. Sussex pockets, 5l. 5s. to 6l. 6s.; Weald of Kent, 5l. 5s. to 6l. 6s.; Mid ditto, 5l. 5s. to 6l. 6s.; East ditto, 5l. 5s. to 6l. 6s.; Farnham, 10l. 10s. to 14l. 14s.; Bavarian, 10l. 10s. to 14l. 14s.; Wurtemburg, 10l. 10s. to 14l. 14s.; and Belgian, 4l. 4s. to 5l. 5s. per cwt.

Potatoes.—The supplies are tolerably good, and the demand is for most kinds steady, at full prices.

Metropolitan Cattle Market.—Monday, Oct. 7.—Trade in this market was but moderately supplied with beasts, the quality of which was by no means considerable. Prime heads commanded steady sale, as fully Monday's currency; otherwise, the beef trade was dull, at a decline of 2d. per 8lbs. Sheep were in fair supply, and the mutton trade was heavy, and in good part 2d. per 8lbs. lower than last week. Prime new Downs were in demand, and realised full prices. Calves moved off slowly, at 4s. per 8lbs. Pigs were dull at 4s. per 8lbs. Not much more than a dull sale. Per 8lb. to sink the offal—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 4d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.; prime large oxen, 3s. 10d. to 4s.; prime small ditto, 4s. to 4s. 2d.; large coarse-woolled sheep, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 3s. 8d. to 3s. 10d.; prime Southdown ditto, 4s. to 4s. 2d.; large lambs, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; prime small ditto, 4s. to 4s. 2d.; large pigs, 4s. to 4s. 2d.; small ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.; suckling calves, 18s. to 24s. each; and milch cows, 14l. to 18l. each. Total supply, 6,000 beasts, 30,000 sheep, 400 calves, 200 pigs, 200 cows.

Newgate and Leadenhall Markets.—The supplies of meat are moderate, and the trade is generally quiet, at late rates, as follows:—Beef, from 3s. 4d. to 4s. per 8lbs.; mutton, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 2d.; veal, 3s. 8d. to 4s.; pork, 4s. to 4s. 2d. per 8lb. by the carcase.

ROGERS HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 4.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

E. F. ROBERTSON, Gloucester, bookseller and victualler.—W. G. MANN, Leominster, lower, shopkeeper, and grocer.—J. BELLAMY, Bishop-

BANKRUPTS.

J. PETTERS, Lee, Kent, builder.—R. MANDER, Exeter, tailor.—H. REILLY, Pole-place, Wandsworth, builder and contractor.—J. WITT, Cowpole, Liverpool, ship provider.—S. BUTTERLY, Bath, Somerset.—W. E. LEE, Leeds, tea-dealer.—W. WILLIS, Horsell, Surrey, grocer.—C. DUFF, Fulbrook, Bedfordshire, and Cornwall, Finsbury-street, grocer.—C. W. BANKS, Chapter House-court, City, and Deverell-street, provision merchant.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

D. ADAMS, Aberdeen, saddler.—A. ROBERTSON, Glasgow, builder.—D. NEIL, Rothesay, shopkeeper.—J. ROBERTSON, Glasgow, merchant.—J. MACKENZIE, Glasgow, merchant.—D. ELLIS, Bank, Ayrshire, farmer.—J. SCOTT, Govan, grocer.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8.

3rd Dragoon Guards: Capt. W. Ellsworth to be Captain.

4th Light Dragoons: Cornet Hon. C. Bruce to be Lieutenant.

6th Foot: Lieut.-Col. G. Sydenham, C.B., to be Lieutenant-Colonel. 8th: Lieut. J. M. Biddle to be Captain. 14th: Lieut.-Col. H. W. Burroughs to be Lieutenant-Colonel. 16th: Ens. H. Gregory to be Lieut.

17th: Lieut. J. S. Jeffreys to be Instructor of Musketry.

19th: Lieut.-Col. J. Hall to be Lieutenant-Colonel. 21st: Lieut. R. Scott to be Captain. 24th: Lieut. J. M. Biddle to be Captain. 31st: Lieut. R. Hall to be Captain. 34th: Lieut. M. Hall to be Captain. 35th: Lieut. J. Hall to be Captain. 38th: Lieut. J. B. MacKenzie to be Lieutenant; W. F. E. Grant to be Ensign. 39th: Lieut. J. Hall to be Captain. 40th: Lieut. Hon. Hale Brabazon: Lieut. C. G. Slade to be Captain: Ensign G. B. Boyle to be Lieutenant. 41st: Lieut. J. Hall to be Captain.

42nd: Lieut. J. Hall to be Captain: Ensign H. L. Mackenzie to be Lieutenant; Ensign W. S. Kerr and R. M'Gregor to be Ensigns. 51st: Lieut. J. Hall to be Captain. 53rd: Lieut. J. Hall to be Captain.

Cape Mounted Rifleman: Major and Brevet Col. T. Bowcher to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Royal Artillery: Lieut. J. Hall to be Captain: Lieut. C. J. Forster to be Adjutant. Royal Engineers: Lieut. J. Hall to be Lieutenant.

Commissariat Staff: Assistant Commissary-General to be Deputy Commissary-General: Commissary-in-Chief to be Assistant Commissary-General: Commissary to be Deputy Assistant Commissary-General: Assistant Commissary to be Commissary.

Royal Marines: Lieut. J. Hall to be Captain.

Memorial Department.—Assist. Surg. M. J. Jones to be Staff Assistant Surgeon.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

W. RONALD, Manchester, merchant.

BANKRUPTS.

J. N. DAVIS, Pembroke-dock, Pembroke, builder.—T. PAICE, Pembroke-street, Old Kent-road, builder.—R. Bowden, Bow, Middlesex, builder.—J. CASE, Bethnal-green, builder.—J. HOLLOWAY, Bethnal-green, builder.—J. HOLLOWAY, Bethnal-green, builder.—E. NELSON, Birmingham, wine-merchant, and dealer.—W. HOLLINGSWORTH, Birmingham, builder.—J. HOLLINGSWORTH, Birmingham, builder.—J. HOLLINGSWORTH, Birmingham, builder.—J. JONES, Wrexham, Denbighshire, draper.—W. JONES, Wrexham, Denbighshire, draper.—W. HOLLINGSWORTH, Birmingham, builder.—J. HOLLINGSWORTH, Birmingham, builder.—T. TAYLOR, Manchester, grocer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

D. M'INTYRE, Glasgow, grocer.—D. HARDIE and A. LEES, Glasgow, merchants.—J. MACKENZIE, Glasgow, merchant.—J. SKEN, Aberdeen, merchant.—J. CAIRD, Dundee, merchant.—A. MACDONALD, Inverness, merchant.—J. PARNELL, Dumbarton, joiner.

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.—Under the Management of Mrs. LOUISA PYNE and Mr. HAMILTON BRAEHAM. This (Saturday) Evening, Benedict's new opera, THE LILY OF KILLARNEY. Principal characters by Miss Louisa Pyne, Miss Susan Pyne, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Weiss, Mr. Aynsley Cook, and Mr. Swift. Conductor, Mr. Benedict. To conclude with BALFE'S BOHEMIAN GIRL. Doors open at half-past Six; the Opera commences at Seven. Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Dress Circle, 7s.; Upper Boxes, 4s.; Pit, 3s.; Gallery, 2s. Box-office open daily from Ten to Five. Acting-Manager, Mr. Augustus Harris.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Mr. EDWIN BOOTH, continuing to be received with enthusiasm, will appear This Evening, and on Saturday, Oct. 12, in the Tragedy of RICHELIEU. Next week, on Monday, Oct. 14, the Comedy of FITZGINTHE HALL—Mr. Buckstone and Mrs. Wilkins, and Mr. Edwin Booth. On Tuesday, Oct. 15, the Comedy of THE SPY and PAUL PRY MASKED AND BEFFLED.

ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE.—Manager, Mr. Charles Dillon. This (Saturday) Evening, a Drama, in one act, entitled THE NEW PATRON. Mr. Charles Dillon, Mr. Addison, Mr. Ryder, Mr. Lyon, Mr. Ashley, Mr. Lee, Mr. Hudson, Mr. Gordon, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Wilkinson, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Bennett, Miss Fanny Wallis, Miss Rose Leclercq, and Miss Kate Terry. After which, an UNPRECEDENTED TRAGEDY, in which Mr. Charles Dillon will appear. To conclude with the Comedy of A NOTED FIRM. Doors open at Seven; Commence at Half-past Seven. Private Boxes, £1 1s.; Dress Circle, 5s.; Upper Boxes, 3s.; Pit, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Box-office open from Ten to Five. Acting-Manager, Mr. Augustus Harris.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. Webster. This (Saturday) Evening, at the COTTAGE BANKS. On Monday, Oct. 14, MUSES MADE MERRY. On Tuesday, Oct. 15, THE WIFE'S MOTHER. On Wednesday, and LOVE AND RUSSIA. Seven Stalls can be had.

ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE.—Grand Concert, This (Saturday) Evening, Oct. 12, and on SATURDAY, Oct. 19. Vocalists: Miss Louisa Pyne, Madame Rudersdorff, Mr. Charles Tilbury, Herr Reichardt, Signor Ferni, and Herr Reichardt. Pianoforte: Mr. Charles Hallé. Violin: Herr Ernst. Harp: Mr. Oscar Beringer. Violoncello: Signor Piatti. Conductor: Mr. Benedict. Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Dress Circle, 7s.; Upper Boxes, 4s.; Pit, 3s.; Gallery, 2s. Tickets to be secured by admission the Secretary, Stage-door, Exeter, Theatre, Strand, and at the Box-office of the Lyceum. Doors open at Seven; Concert, Half-past Seven. Acting-Manager, Mr. Augustus Harris.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Arrangements for This Day (Saturday).

Monday: Display of the Upper Series of Fountains at Three o'clock.

Tuesday: Tuesday: GRAND CONCERT OF SACRED MUSIC, at Three o'clock.

Wednesday: GRAND ITALIAN OPERATIC SCENE. The Band of the Coldstream Guards.

Thursday: Display of the Fountains and Silver Rapids to the London Rifle Brigade by the Lady Mayoress. Military Sports and Pantomime Performances. Band of the Rifle Brigade.

Open on Monday at Ten, other days at Ten.

Admission to the Crystal Palace, Monday to Friday days, One Shilling; on Saturdays, Half-a-Crown.

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THE EXHIBITION OF SPORTING AND OTHER DOGS AT THE HORSE REPOSITORY, HOLBORN: PRIZE ANIMALS.—SEE PAGE 383.

THE ATTACK ON THE BRITISH EMBASSY AT JEDDO, JAPAN.

FULL details of the murderous and evidently premeditated attack on the members of the British Legation at Jeddo, on the 5th of July last, have been received. The details of the assault are dramatic and interesting. The party in the Legation had dined, Mr. Alcock had retired to rest, but some of the young gentlemen walked into the garden to look at that corner which paid us a visit in the summer. Hence they went to find a little later than usual, and some of them did not fall asleep at once. Their house was a temple, having a great door under a portico, but easily entered from the garden in almost any part, full of intricate passages partially lighted, and roomy divided by paper screens sliding in grooves. Suddenly a furious noise was heard at the great door. A servant of Mr. Consul Morrison saw a man clad in armour enter, and stealthily unroad his musket, reaching him a revolver. Then a band was heard. Mr. Morrison ran from Oliphant, who, carrying a heavy hunting-whip, had leaped forth to chastise the midnight disturbers of the peace, and had overtaken a man who had run under one shoulder with a sword, and who was seconded by another scoundrel. While Mr. Oliphant beat them at bay with his whip, Mr. Morrison came up and shot one of the assassins dead; but his second ball glanced from the cuirass of the other, and he, after firing, playing their swords, wounded Mr. Morrison in the head and Mr. Oliphant in the wrist. At this crisis Mr. Russell and Mr. Wingman (the Special Artist of the Journal) arrived, and the Japanese fell back into the darkness, cutting and slashing at posts and screens as they retired. In the mean time Mr. Alcock's room had been entered by one of the assassins, but, though these entered every other room in the place, they missed their way to his apartment. Mr. Alcock joined the other gentlemen in the verandah. They were six in all, one disabled, and they mustered among them two revolvers and three swords. Not for of they heard the crash of glass: it was the door of Mr. Alcock's room. Mr. Alcock—and every moment they expected to see the assassins rushing on. Not so; the assassins had mistaken their way: time was gained; the yunonin, or Japanese guard, arrived, and, falling upon the assassins, killed five and drove the others away. There was a brief combat in the garden, and then all was still; but the servants of the house did not retire again to rest. They watched all night with the Japanese soldiers, and only discovered in the grey of the morning how many of their assailants had been destroyed. Measures were taken to prevent a second surprise by calling in the Rinzhi or guard who keep the premises a guard of Frenchmen and marines. Mr. Alcock summoned the members of the other legations to meet him and take measures for their common security; and the Japanese Government sent a guard to the house of Consul Vyse, at Kanagawa. The assault upon this unprotected abode of the representative of the Queen shows that it seems to have been well planned, and the whole of the occupants had a narrow escape.

Our Special Artist and Correspondent, several of whose Sketches of short time ago the household of the British Consul-General at Jeddo appear in this week's Impression, gives his version of the outrage as follows:—

Yokahama, July 11.

I thought to have been enabled to send you by this mail some interesting sketches from the interior of Japan, having come to this place overland from Nagasaki. But, alas! my plans were arrested at Jeddo, and I therefore hasten to send you a slight account of what took place.

We had only been in Jeddo two days, fatigued with our months trip, when, having retired to rest at about one o'clock, we were awoke by loud and repeated knockings at the front door. Thinking there was a fire, or some slight disturbance, we at first took no notice of the noise, but in a short time the knocks became so violent as to resemble discharges of musketry, and the shouting of feet and rushing about accurate the firing. Presently two pistol shots were heard, and Messrs. Oliphant and Morrison appeared deluged with blood. The assailants were in the house, and had attacked Mr. Alcock's room; no one of us had firearms ready. After a brief pause there was a renewal of the uproar, accompanied by smashing of glass and breaking of wood. The assailants were in the verandah, and had entered Mr. Alcock's room. By this time our guns were loaded. The yacunins now fell upon the assailants, a great Kelpie place at the door, an extensive garden and avenue leading to the river, the watchmen striking their iron staff of wood in rapid time, and numerous people from our apartment with lanterns and drawn swords, saying, "Nipon yacuna!" to let us know them. Japanese soldiers with muskets and loaded bayonets also entered into the fray, and the fight was pitched pell mell. Lanterns appeared in all directions, and bonfires were made. The garden path looked like a scene in a play. The fine, soldierlike Japanese guard being seen in dim outline grouped in different attitudes, before us a sheet of water reflecting the lanterns, and men, was a scene never to be forgotten, and even at the moment filled me with admiration. There was another alarm, and at the sound of the watchman's rattle the whole neighbourhood rose up, and we stood to our arms. A yacunin and several soldiers rushed in out of breath, panting with blood; another assailant had been just caught; five of them were dead, and seven severely wounded. We labored under the same disadvantage in every room. We could only find four or five yacunins following us to protection. Search was made round the house for hidden assassins. Mr. Alcock was just going to sit in his easy chair when a pool of blood on the seat was perceived by him; Mr. Oliphant lay on the floor, with a mosquito-net over him, faint, and weltering in a pool of blood; Mr. Morrison was cut in the sight—a cut in the forehead; he stood with his sword in one hand, and a revolver in the other. So great was the fray, that the gentlemen lived in a little house further up the hill; we were very anxious about them, but gratified by seeing them join us safe and sound: they had been attacked in the road very probably as we found to see the grounds; they were filled with troops and the wicked-looking Japanese gentlemen I never saw in such a variety of groups, on the grass; whilst here and there lay a ghastly mangled human corpse, one or two with their heads nearly cut off. The yacunins fought like tigers for us, and deserve all praise. Mr. Alcock and M. de Bellecour went round to see the wounded yacunins. One had cut off his fingers very cleverly in parrying a sword stroke, and gracefully bowed to Mr. Alcock and M. de Bellecour in return for his thanks. They deserve all their wounds got in defending their swords, a sign that it was no child's play. One of them had a chisel-shaped cut in his arm, on his back. The assassins had evidently come scientifically attending them, binding and bathing their wounds. How proudly the unwounded walked—in regular swash-buckler style, hand on the hilt of the sword, head erect, and eye regarding all. The wounded wear knickerbockers on these occasions. Early in the morning a courier was despatched to the Kingdono, which would arrive in time with a guard of marines and Frenchmen. The Ministers (Japanese) came at five in the morning, but did not get an audience till twelve o'clock at noon. Seven or eight of our yacunins were wounded. Three of the loonins committed suicide as dangerous next day, and another has been caught, but will nothing confess. The house in which the Russian Prince Mito is reported to be man, and the reason for their attacking only the Legation is said to be, that they are not so partial to foreigners, but to involve the present Japanese Government in a war with England. The Prince Mito is one of the two great present rulers, even before foreigners came. I have sent several Sketches with this letter. I hope next mail to send you an account of our journey through the interior.

In the French markets on Thursday week the annual ceremony took place of opening the "Foire de Pain d'Epice," which is generally offered for sale. It weighed 116 kilogs. (242lb.), and was 3 metres 16c. (10ft. 6in.) in circumference. A market-gardener of Orleans had the honour of growing the monster.

MADAGASCAR.—Despatches have been received in Paris from Reunion, to the 7th of September, bringing later intelligence from Madagascar. Since the death of the Queen on the 16th of August, and the short struggle in which her nephew was killed, the utmost tranquillity has prevailed in the Island. The foreigners established in the country intended to wear mourning for a month, and the ships in the harbour of Tamatave hoisted their flags at half-mast for three days. The body of the late Queen was embalmed, and the King, her son, continued by it in prayer for six days, according to custom. The King, since he began to attend to public business, has received numerous deputations of Europeans, whom he addressed in the most liberal and reassuring manner. Since the death of the Queen the intercourse between Reunion and Madagascar has revived, and at the date of the despatches was very active.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1862.

We this week give two Illustrations of the ingenious contrivances adopted in the construction of the building for the International Exhibition, 1862.

The steam-hoist for lifting and placing the ironwork is the invention of Mr. Ashton, and is remarkable no less for its simplicity than for its efficiency. Its operation is thus described:—The main feature consists in a grooved cone or barrel, upon which rope may be wound without any possibility of its "running," or getting out of place, as in the common arry undue wear and tear to the ropes. From this small machine motion is communicated to all parts of the building, passing through pipes, under the tramways, to some places level or ordinary and garden, and spreading abroad like a gigantic system of nerves. A single rope is seen to wave at some two or three hundred yards distance; the engineer press the lever of the steam-engine, and forthwith the motion is felt at the rope's end. The rope is seen to rise to the same length, and each weighing something like a ton and a half, is seen to approach the spot in the air. Then a great flag is waved, the speed is slackened, and, finally, at the sight of a red signal, the machine is instantly stopped. In the next moment the engineer observes a similar signal, but women are required, and he sees the rope descend, and the heavy load is rising from the ground, and you find it at the other end of the building, this time it is perhaps a heavy bundle of timber or a bundle of a dozen thick flooring-boards, each, probably, half a dozen men staging or seated upon it. Close by where one is standing an iron column is seen at last to rise from the ground and stand bolt upright, and a thoughtless laborer on the first flat himself being rapidly elevated to the first or second floor in the building before he had time to inquire into the cause. The simple process which would take fifty men a quarter of an hour to raise fifty feet is lifted by the "hoist" in two minutes, with only two men to superintend it. Moreover, the judicious distribution of the power of the steam-hoist is made to do the work of ten men in one hour and as many men. In Hyde Park each heavy piece of iron was raised by horse and manual power, and those who had the opportunity of seeing that building in progress will remember what difficulties had to be encountered in the early part of the work. On one day as many twenty-five columns and girders were hoisted and fixed; and at such a rate it is calculated that the time necessary to complete the building it the whole were as simple in construction as the part of the transept. This, however, is by no means the case. The great domes involve an amount of constructive skill and science not to be found in other portions of the building sink into insignificance when compared with it. The scaffolding for the dome, which would take fifty men a month or more to raise is lifted by the "hoist" in two minutes, with only two men to superintend it. Moreover, the judicious distribution of the power of the steam-hoist is made to do the work of ten men in one hour and as many men. In Hyde Park each heavy piece of iron was raised by horse and manual power, and those who had the opportunity of seeing that building in progress will remember what difficulties had to be encountered in the early part of the work. On one day as many twenty-five columns and girders were hoisted and fixed; and at such a rate it is calculated that the time necessary to complete the building if

THE LATE CENSUS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

This enumeration abstracts of the late Census, published by order of Parliament, in so far as they relate to England and Wales, reveal the steady, normal, and harmless progress of a solid, well-established, homogeneous nation. They offer no startling illustration of any economical law; they tell of no deep disturbance of the well-worn courses of our uninterrupted national life. The nation of shopkeepers has stuck perseveringly to the gainful routine of its daily and yearly existence, and as the end of the past decade finds it richer, so it has increased by 2,167,556, a larger absolute increase than in any of the five preceding decennial periods which have elapsed since the first British Census was taken. The actual increase in these periods is as follows:—1801-11, 1,256,310; 1811-21, 1,718,345; 1821-31, 1,872,812; 1831-41, 1,963,212; 1841-51, 2,018,972; 1851-61, 2,169,576. These figures, at least, do not tell of that decadence into which kind friends on other continental lands are ambitious to have begun to show itself in us; we, however, to add that the percentage of increase in each period is on the decline, bearing those in the successive periods of 11, 16, 5, 4, 5, and 12 per cent. This may be taken as proof that a greater proportion of Englishmen must be single than at the commencement of this century, or that the number of children to each marriage must be on the decrease. But if we take into account the increase of emigration from England of late years (an occurrence in somewhat modified. A larger proportion of the issue of English marriages seeks a home outside of England than at the commencement of this century, when we have had hundreds and thousands more of native Englishmen and women living abroad than in 1801-11, when the decennial increase of the English at home was 14 per cent. The number of English and Welsh emigrants during the last decade is returned at 610,291. This is exclusive of the small stream of emigration from England and Wales to other parts of the United Kingdom. Unfortunately, we have no statistics of immigration. We conclude that the Irish exodus has not been counterbalanced, as it is the first time entailed to our shores. Why we should be so curious about the former and so unmindful of the latter we are at a loss to know. The Scotch figure is specially returned as having been unaffected than the raw, uninvolved, moody emigrant. The natural increase of the people of England and Wales during the last decade, as ascertained by the Registrar of Births and Deaths, is 2,305,576; but the increase ascertained by the Census is only 2,169,576, i.e., 136,000 of the difference would represent the excess of emigration over immigration. However, the Registrar-General warns us not to rely on the figures giving the natural increase of the population, bearing in mind that the whole of the births are not registered. No birth can be recorded after six months, and registration is also compulsory as to the present state of the law many births are not entered in the registers, especially in London and the large towns. It is therefore impossible to estimate what proportion our importation of the human race bears to our exportation of the same.

The movements of population within South Britain itself obeys the general law of seeking the principal centres of trade and the seats of mining and manufacturing industry. London has increased during the 3,632,236 to 2,803,034; Liverpool, from 376,000 to 444,000; Manchester, from 303,000 to 338,000; Birmingham, from 233,000 to 296,000; Leeds, from 172,000 to 202,000; and Sheffield from 135,000 to 185,000. On the other hand, the shire of Cambridge has fallen from 190,000 to 176,000; and six other counties—Dorset, Hereford, Salop, Stafford, Wilts, Anglesea, and Montgomery—have been unable to maintain their inhabitants at the level of 1851. In Huntingdonshire, Rutlandshire, Brecon, and Merionethshire the population is stationary. In the manufacturing north-western, north-eastern, and south-eastern parts of the kingdom the ascertained increase exceeds the natural increase; into these population pours from the other districts. In the south-western, south-eastern, south-midland, and Welsh districts the Welsh division—including the counties of Gloucester, Hereford, Salop, Stafford, Worcester, and Warwick—there is little difference between the ascertained and natural increase.

The decrease of the Islands in the British Seas is attached to that of England and Wales. They have a population of 1,029,807, against 915,126 in 1851. The Isle of Man contributes 52,239, the Island of Jersey 56,031, the Island of the Channel Isles 32,558, and Scilly 2,703, aggregate. In Jersey there are 30,774 females to 25,305 males.

The Census returns are less capable than those of England and Wales, but are not subject to those great vicissitudes which characterise those of Ireland. This glorious little nation (*sensus virûm nostri*) is, while man played no important part in the movements of the steady population, in the history of modern civilisation, has crept up from a total of 1,568,420 people in 1801 to 2,888,742 in 1861. Its actual increase in the six decennial periods is respectively 197,000, 288,000, 324,000, 256,000, 267,000, and 173,000. Thus, while England, Scotia has increased less between 1851-61 than in any preceding decade. If we regard the rate of increase the falling off is still more visible. In the decennial periods it was 11, 16, 5, 4, 5, and 12 per cent, respectively 12, 16, 18, 11, 10, and 5·9. But of the Scots it may be said, as of the Irish, that a large number of them and their descendants are out of their fatherland than in it. Scotland, which receives no immigration of any moment except from Ireland, sent to parts outside of the United Kingdom 184,000 persons in 1851-61, a number equivalent by 11,000 the amount of its actual increase. The numbers which left it for England and Ireland can only be conjectured at. It has been stated that as a man-exporting country Scotland stands about midway between the two sister kingdoms. Twelve counties show a decrease, namely, Sutherland, Ross, Inverness, Kincardine, Perth, Kinnan, Cackburn, Ayr, Argyle, Bute, Dumbarton, Edinburgh, and Wigtown. Berwick, Fife, and Nairn are stationary. The largest increase is found in the counties of Haddington, Lanark, Dumbarton, Renfrew, Elgin, and Banff. In the burghs of 30,000 and upwards, 229,000 live in Glasgow, Edinburgh, 168,000 against 160,000 in 1851; Dundee, 90,000 against 79,000 in 1851. The female sex appears to be in excess of males in Scotland than, probably, in any other country in the world. England and Ireland there are eight females to every 100 males, and this is an abnormal proportion, considering that about 100 male children are born to every 100 female. But in Scotland there are no less than 104 females to every 100 males. This is due, not so naturally more prone to emigrate than the female; but in Scotland the males seem to be more apparently cut off by violent death. While British Columbia, California, and Australia are suffering from an undercurrent of the fair sex, Caledonia is embarrassed with a surplus of blue-eyed northern beauty. What appearance it will make in the cosmopolitan or politic tendency of emigrant Scotchmen—a tendency which has been remarked by the Census Commissioners—is a question of both Old and New England—to seek matrimonial alliances with the women of the country. Hence has arisen a cry from the working jobs against North Britons for their want of gallantry towards their countrywomen.

In a previous article we have dwelt on the leading features of the Irish population returns, but there is one speciality of the Irish Census which deserves the most considered study. This speciality is the light it is setting forth the religious profession of the Irish people. The Irish follow a peculiar system in relation to their Census enumeration. The first general census which was proposed to be taken of Ireland was defeated by a popular hostility on the indifference of the landowners. For a quarter of a century Irish public opinion was also opposed to all the attempts made to establish a general registration of births, deaths, and marriages in Ireland. Yet, this Irish agricultural class of people had refused to make returns relating to the culture of the soil, the Irish people had accepted the proffered boon. More recently, when the English Dissenters caused Sir G. C. Lewis to abandon the idea of taking a religious census in the United Kingdom, all denominations in Ireland concurred in expressing their willingness to answer without reserve the queries which seemed so obnoxious to a portion of the English public. The result is seen before us:

	Leinster.	Munster.	Ulster.	Connaught.	Total.
Roman Catholics	1,785,274	1,181,171	707,837	854,412	4,400,253
Established Church	171,594	76,622	209,150	46,926	678,691
Protestant Dissenters	19,889	9,558	239,093	6,201	265,241
All other persuasions	1,962	778	5,442	210	8,414
Jews	226	149	64	107	546

The Protestant Dissenters consist of 338,992 Presbyterians, 41,532 Methodists, 5062 Independents, 4165 Baptists, and 8412 Friends. The Roman Catholics constitute 78 per cent of the whole nation, and, it will be seen, have the majority even in Ulster. In other words, there is not quite 1 Protestant to 3½ Roman Catholics. The members of the Established Church are between an eighth and a ninth of the whole community. If we follow the returns into the several counties we learn that in only four counties of Ulster are the Roman Catholics in a minority. Those four are Antrim, Down, Londonderry, and Armagh. In the last-named county the numerical ascendancy of the Protestants is very precarious, being 97,288 against 92,116 Roman Catholics. Clare is the most Roman Catholic county of Ireland. Here there are 162,576 Roman Catholics out of a total of 175,961 inhabitants. In Galway town and county there are 261,501 Roman Catholics out of a total of 271,042 inhabitants; and, indeed, all the counties of Connaught show a similar preponderance of the Romanist element. The county of Antrim is the most Protestant county in Ireland. Out of 257,000 souls there are 239,000 Protestants. The Roman Catholics of Dublin number 200,000 out of an aggregate of 344,000 souls, and those of Belfast 37,000 out of 102,000. Cork city out of 76,500; of Limerick, 50,000 out of 55,000; and even in the hitherto Protestant city of Londonderry they have risen to 16,000 out of 30,000.

These "dessicated" figures breathe a different spirit from those of the average English and Scottish abstracts. They tell of the inveterate rivalries of hostile creeds, of hostile races dwelling side by side in the same soil, yet living a life apart in mutual estrangement and suspicion. One Census tells of the fact that the Irish of the Celtic race will be superseded on Irish soil by the Saxon. If we extend our survey beyond the limits of the last twenty years we observe that the drift of things is rather the other way. Sir William Petty, in 1672, computed the Irish race as 1 Protestant to 8 Roman Catholics in Ireland, or 1 to 2 2-3rds. The hearth-money returns, in 1733, place the proportion as 1 to 2½. Putting their tables in juxtaposition with those of 1861, we observe that symptoms that the Celtic race has increased on the Saxon during the last 130 years:—

PROPORTION OF PROTESTANTS TO ROMAN CATHOLICS.			
	1672.	1733.	1861.
In Ulster, as	2 to 3	1 to 2	1 to 3
In Munster, as	1 to 8	1 to 5	1 to 16
In Leinster, as	1 to 3 2-3rds	1 to 3	1 to 11
In Connaught, as	1 to 19	1 to 5	1 to 6.

Since 1834, however, when the first and only previous religious census was taken, the Irish Protestants have increased 2·7 per cent, while against the Roman Catholics. The figures of that census are as follows:—

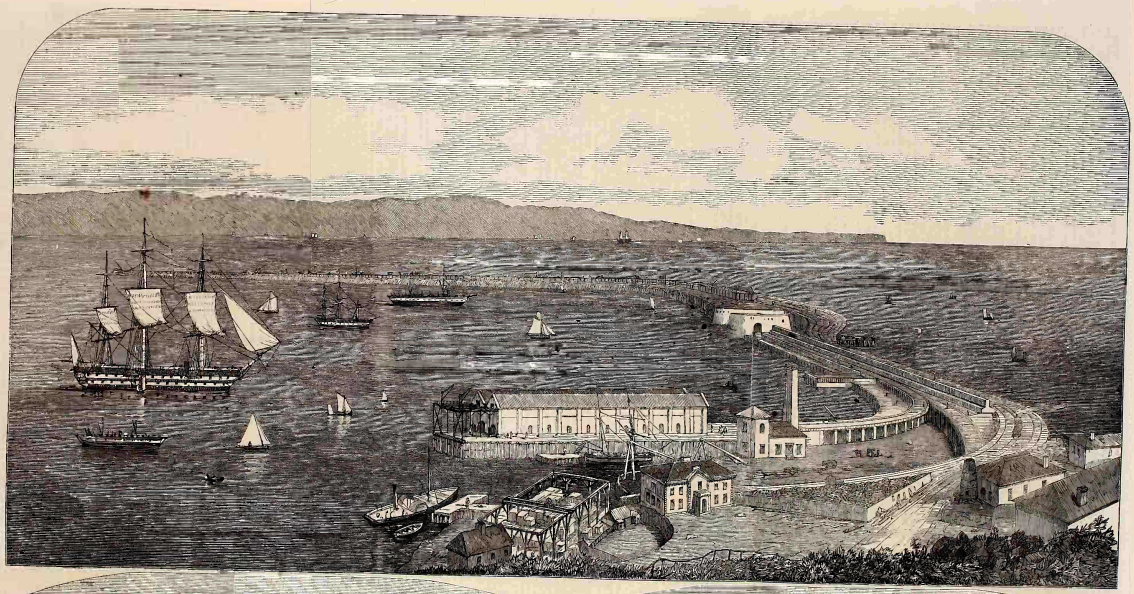
Roman Catholics.	Established Church.	Presbyterians.	Other Protestant Dissenters.	Total.
6,427,712	852,064	642,356	21,808	7,943,940

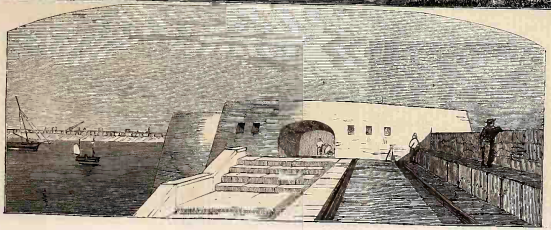
In 1834 there were 81 Roman Catholics to 19 Protestants, or 4 15th of the former to 1 of the latter. In 1861 there are 76 Roman Catholics to 22 Protestants, or 3 6-11ths of the former to 1 of the latter. Thus the proportion between the two creeds has increased 3 6-11ths since 1834—spacious which acted far more powerfully in removing the Protestant Church as the State-endowed institution of Ireland than the supposed great influx of English and Scotch into Ireland since the Reformation. Statistics Court came into operation, and in spite of all proselyting efforts the Irish Roman Catholic Church in Ireland has not been very materially affected, and still remains far above the 4 15th to 1 ratio in 1834. Whether the ratio will be 4 to 1 or less or more is not unfounded. While paying out an unparalleled emigration, the Celtic race has not been discovered, but a few steps before the advancing columns of his historical opponents.

The Scotch figure of 1841 with those of 1861, it will be seen, that the depopulation of Ireland has affected the Celtic Church more heavily than the Presbyterians, while the miscellaneous Christian denominations have increased in a greater ratio than the Celtic Church. Of the Established Church of Ireland we have no figures in the Census of 1861. They seem to vanish from the statistics.

It is earnestly to be hoped that our Dissenters and farmers will shortly overcome the objections they severely entertain to an investigation of their religious profession and agricultural condition.

VIEW OF THE CHESIL BANK FROM PORTLAND HEIGHTS.—SEE PAGE 379.





THE GREAT BREAKWATER AND GOVERNMENT WORKS AT PORTLAND.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

PORTLAND BREAKWATER.

So late as the commencement of the present century England stood far behind the Continental nations of Europe in the art of erecting hydraulic works. France could show numberless moles, piers, seawalls, and docks in her numerous ports in the Channel, in the Bay of Biscay, and in the Mediterranean, many being splendid works erected by the great Louis. Holland was a connected mass of hydraulic works, dykes, drainages, ship-canals, and great sea-sluices existing everywhere; and the tenure by which they hold their country is that they shall maintain them. The few works of the kind then existing in England were executed by engineers from the Low Countries. It was they who collected the rock-waters of the Lake District, and other streams, and conveyed them between huge banks to the sea. Their model works are the origin of those great embankments which have since reclaimed for the pasture of the lands of Cambridgeshire, Lincolnshire, Norfolk, and other counties. In numerous ports of the Mediterranean are the remains of works executed by engineers in ancient times which in their day none have been nearly equal to some of the finest of those we now look upon as triumphs of modern engineering skill.

However behind-hand England might have been in this respect fifty years ago, she is so no longer. There exist around her coasts and in her rivers and estuaries hydraulic works surpassing in magnitude and skilful construction anything ever erected in ancient or modern times. We have evidence of this in the numerous lighthouses, piers, quays, docks, and seawalls, but more particularly in the extraordinary works executed for the lands of Cambridgeshire, Lincolnshire, Norfolk, and other counties. In numerous parts of the Mediterranean are the remains of works executed by engineers in ancient times which in their day none have been nearly equal to some of the finest of those we now look upon as triumphs of modern engineering skill.

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The breakwater, which is the name given to the artificial harbor constructed to defend the anchorage in harbor from the force of the sea during times of tempest and storm, is, of all the works executed by the civil engineer, the most difficult, requiring the largest amount of investigation and study in the design, as but few practical rules can be laid down about it. No two situations are precisely alike; the locality, and the circumstances of the local peculiarities of tides, currents, prevailing winds, and a hundred other things have all to be taken into consideration by the engineer in making his plans. Such a work was, therefore, of the greatest importance to this country when the work has been finished; it did not answer the purpose intended. Harbours have been constructed where the narrow fields on whether, and from which it is next to impossible to enter, and, in, as difficult to get out.

As a harbour of refuge, the subject of our present article and illustration stands out prominent, not only as being the largest and most important, but also as being the most satisfactory, knowing, and while its cost has not been enormous, it is less in amount than that could possibly be anticipated by those who planned it. The group, likewise of Portland is a long line of coast, about 10,000 feet, projecting into the sea in a north-easterly direction from the shores of the Island of that name. It includes an area of several square miles of deep water, in the surface of which half the navies of Europe might ride in safety. The bottom is an even bed of clay, free from rocks or shoals: the anchorage having room for 1,000 ships, secure, blow the wind as it may; while the sea, rushing in from the Channel with a will to destroy all before it, expends its force in the tremendous battle-ranged outside face of the artificial boundary so skilfully placed there to arrest it.

The works of the Breakwater at Portland were designed by the late Mr. J. M. Rendel, and have been carried out under the superior and personal superintendence of Mr. Alfred Dodd, who, since Mr. Rendel's death, has had the entire charge.

In operations of this kind, where a great battle has to be fought with the sea, which will sometimes, in a dark winter night, ravaged and furious, rush headlong in upon immense lines of work, and overpower forces, rush headlong in upon immense lines of work, and overpower forces, rush headlong in upon immense lines of work, and overpower forces

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Lieut.-Col. Sir H. M. Havelock has arrived at Aldershott and entered on his duties as Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General of the division, in the room of Major Nugent, who has been appointed Assistant-Quartermaster-General in Nova Scotia.

The remains of the 78th Highlanders have just celebrated at Aldershott the fourth anniversary of the first relief of Lucknow by the troops under Generals Havelock in 1857. The leaders of General Lord Clyde, Lieut.-General Sir James Outram, Lieut.-General M'Neill, and other distinguished officers, who fought with great enthusiasm. The Rev. Dr. Duff, late missionary chief of the Commissariat Staff Corps have also celebrated the anniversary of their formation of that branch of the service.

The principal event at Aldershott during the last few days has been the half-yearly inspection of the various regiments composing the division. Among the regiments inspected on Tuesday morning by Major-General and Lieut.-General Lord Paget, were the Royal Engineers (a troop), second company and fourth company, by Col. Stanley-Clarke; the Royal Artillery (A Battalion), the 1st battalion Rifle Brigade (King's Regiment), the 2nd battalion 16th Regiment, by Brigadier-General Eyre; the 2nd battalion 23rd Welsh Fusiliers Regiment, and the 2nd battalion 31st Regiment, by Brigadier-General Brown; and the 20th and 56th Regiments, by Brigadier-General Russell. The inspections of the remaining regiments is now going on. On the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and part of the 5th battalions Military Train, the 5th Lancers, the 4th Dragoons, the 5th battalions Military Train, the 5th Lancers, the 4th Dragoons, the 4th Regiment, 60th Rifles, &c., were continued on Saturday and Monday by Major-General Lord George Paget—the 2nd Troop of Brigade-General Brown (2nd Infantry Brigade), and Brigadier-General Russell (3rd Infantry Brigade). The regiments inspected were in excellent appearance.

The Right Hon. Lord Eversleigh, being on a visit to Mr. Mildmay, M.P., Shalding Park, a grand field-day in his honour was ordered for the neighbourhood of Shalding, by Major-General the Hon. A. A. Dalzell, the General in command. An elevated knoll the whole of the troops in camp, to the number of 3000, were drawn up in line, consisting of a squadron of the 4th Dragoons, four batteries of Royal Artillery, the Military Infantry, the 1st Dublin, and Royal Engineers, the 1st battalion Rifle Brigade (King's Own Borderers). After the inspection in line the Hussars trotted past in review order, followed by the Artillery, and by the infantry battalions at the time. Then the Hussars cantered past, and the artillery in half batteries and the infantry in double companies. Hussars coming up through the intervals in column of threes, passing in each direction close on the left the warm commendation of the General, the pipers of the Borderers playing an animated march. After that the whole of the troops, in front, formed several squares, the infantry in the hanging or company fire in line. Then pursuit was given to an imaginary enemy down the valley, which was skirmished through, and the batteries firing shells over the heads of the infantry were then engaged for some time, and when recalled were formed up and addressed by General Dalzell, who expressed his pleasure at the manner in which the various movements had been performed. The appearance of the men was most satisfactory; and as to the horses and the commanding officers, the commanding officer and men that he had expressed were not mere words of course, but were the strongest expressions of his thoughts. The troops then marched off the ground, and dispersed to their respective quarters.

The following fifty-four ships of war are in course of being built at the various Royal dockyards:—

Ships.	Guns.	Horse-power.	Port.	Ships.	Guns.	Horse-power.	Port.
Achilles	30	1250	Chatham.	Nassau	4	500	Pembroke.
Alarm	11	150	Devonport.	Nettle	4	200	Devonport.
Alligator	40	600	Pembroke.	Orontes	91	800	Pembroke.
Belvidera	51	600	Chatham.	Porcupine	4	200	Sheerness.
Bramble	4	60	Portsmouth.	North Star	23	400	Woolwich.
Bruiser	2	60	Devonport.	Ranger	4	200	Devonport.
Bulwark	91	800	Chatham.	Ocean	90	600	Chatham.
Caledonia	80	800	Woolwich.	Orwell	4	200	Portsmouth.
Cherub	19	400	Portsmouth.	Protector	2	60	Pembroke.
Columbine	11	150	Devonport.	Racehorse	17	200	Chatham.
Crescent	2	60	Pembroke.	Reindeer	17	200	Chatham.
Crown	2	60	Portsmouth.	Renown	91	800	Portsmouth.
Defiance	91	800	Devonport.	Repulse	80	800	Devonport.
Donegal	91	800	Woolwich.	Royal Alfred	91	800	Devonport.
Dromedary	12	100	Milford.	Royal Oak	91	150	Pembroke.
Dryad	51	600	Portsmouth.	Royal Oak	91	1000	Devonport.
Eurydice	26	500	Deptford.	Salamis	—	250	Chatham.
Enterprise	14	150	Deptford.	Scourge	—	250	Sheerness.
Favourite	22	400	Deptford.	Shannon	91	150	Pembroke.
Harpy	4	200	Pembroke.	Sphynx	4	200	Woolwich.
Hardinge	2	60	Portsmouth.	Tamar	—	400	Milford.
Hecate	6	600	Glasgow.	Tyrian	2	60	Pembroke.
Helen	26	500	Portsmouth.	Triumph	89	800	Pembroke.
Lance	80	800	Devonport.	Tweed	4	200	Sheerness.
Menai	22	400	Deptford.	Tyrian	2	60	Newhaven.
Minotaur	91	800	Chatham.	Vanguard	91	800	Sheerness.
Myrmidon	4	60	Portsmouth.	Weasel	21	600	Woolwich.
			Chatham.	Zealous	2	60	Pembroke.

Forming a total of 1266 guns, 19,850-horse power, and 39,255 tons.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

Lady Havelock is about to present a handsome set of colours to the 34th Surrey (Hornsey Rangers) Rifles. The corps, which has only been established a few months, numbers upwards of 500 officers, and 40 bandsmen and buglers.

The members of the Post Office companies of the Civil Service Rifles recently competed for prizes at Wimbledon common. The ranges were 200, 500, and 600 yards. The first prize was won by Lieut. Angell.

On Saturday week a handsome flag, presented by Mrs. Newington, wife of Captain Newington, to the 41st Kent Rifle Volunteers, was received by the Duke of Wellington at the Deptford station.

The 10th Kent Volunteer Artillery marched at the annual gate about three p.m. on Saturday, and, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Boys, proceeded to Rosherville common for battalion drill. On their arrival at the common the regiment, consisting of about 700 men, were put through several evolutions, which were exceedingly well executed. The actual strength of the corps is now 1200 men.

The members of the 30th (North-West) Middlesex Rifles commenced shooting for their prizes on Tuesday week at the new butts at Willesden. The first company's prize, a silver cup, was won by Sergeant Campbell, who, at 200 yards, made seven points out of a possible 10 points, four bulls and three inners. On Saturday the silver cup was won by Sergeant Hutchinson; the rifle, given by the Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant Biggs, and competed for at the ranges of 200, 500, and 600 yards, was won by Sergeant Fraser, of the 29th or North Middlesex.

On Saturday Major Russell, M.P., distributed the prizes to the successful competitors in the second competition between the members of the Inns of Court Rifle Volunteers, which took place at the head-quarters of the corps. The first prize, a handsome silver cup, was won by Corporal Cooper, of Lincoln's Inn, who made 31 points. A silver watch and gold chain, shot for by members of the Inns of Court Rifle Corps, at 200 yards range, five shots each man, was won by Private Cook, scoring 23 points. In addition to the above there was a large number of money prizes, contributed by the commanding officer and officers of the corps, Colonel Lambert.

On Monday week the fourth company of the 9th Middlesex (Paddington) Rifles competed for the first company prize, of a handsome silver goblet and effective stand, at the ranges, Wormwood Scrubbs. The first prize, a silver cup, with Government mummitts, and five rounds were fired at each of the English rifles, silver goblet, value £5 5s., was won by Private Peter, with 29 points. In a spirited competition, was won by Sergeant Hill scoring 29 points. In addition to the above, there was presented an English rifle, value £5 5s., to be competed for at 200 and 500 yards, and won by Private Potter; and Sergeant Layborne was the successful competitor for the same prize at the same ranges, and a rifle was won by Private Cook scoring 20 points. At the termination of the match Lady Isabella Lawrence presented a drawing-room clock to the wife of Captain Twomey at the Rifle Pavilion, Wormwood Scrubbs.

The annual prize meeting of the Victoria Rifles, Corps Pollock, Clapham Rise, on Saturday last, at their head-quarters, Hanover Park, Peckham. The third-class prize, a silver cup, with Sir Sag and Sir Sergeant, was won by Private Hill, in full three points, four inners, four bullseyes of Major Leonard, who has become their honorary colonel. As soon as the inspection was over, Major Leonard, George Duncan, Esq., and Lieutenant-Colonel Macdonald and the members of the 1st Surrey on their officers' horses, followed by the commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Pollock, who concluded by proposing three cheers for their honorary Colonel. Divine service was then performed by the Rev. Mr. Hall, who took for his text 2nd Samuel, 6, 20, "Wherefore take unto you the whole armour of God, that ye may be able to withstand in the evil day," after having duly exhorted the men.

The contest for the silver cup presented to the thirteenth and fourteenth companies of the 1st Middlesex Artillery Corps by Mr. Richard Hoyer Jarvis took place yesterday week at Ealstaes, in Essex. Nineteen competitors entered for the prize, and more than the usual number of rounds were fired. The silver cup was won by Sergeant Mason, of the thirteenth company, scoring 13 points out of a possible fourteen, all the others who made 11 points, and the following in the order. The first prize of the commanding officer's (Colonel Thorold) challenge cup, and a purse of money added, was well contested at 200, 500, and 600 yards, four shots at each range. The prize was won by Ensign Lewis, of the 94th Kent (Deptford), who made 18 points. The second prize was a cup given by Major Fennell for the best shot in the battalion through the yearly course of military drill and target practice as shown by the returns. This prize, valued at £25, was awarded to Private Hilton, of the 4th Kent (Woolwich). The third prize, to the second-best shot during the year's practice, was awarded to Private Head, of the 32nd Kent (Rochester). The fourth prize, a watch, given by the Adjutant to the non-commissioned officers in the battalion who had proved the best shot during the year, was awarded to Sergeant Graham, of the 24th Kent (Charlton). The fifth, sixth, and seventh prizes, consisting of a sabretasch by the baldric, of the value, respectively, of £10, £5, and £3, were awarded to Sergeant Major Lee, who made 210 and 205 yards, five points in all. The first was won by Corporal Wild, of the 34th Kent (Deptford), who obtained 21 points; the second by Sergeant, of the 4th Kent (Woolwich), with 17 points; and the third was a tie between Captain Satterthwaite, of the 16th Kent (Greenwich), and Private Young, of the 11th Kent, who each obtained 15 points. The tie was shot off, and won by Captain Satterthwaite.

The annual prize meeting in connection with the 9th (Chatham) Kent Rifle Volunteers took place on Thursday week, at the head-quarters, Fort Pitt, Chatham. St. Sgt.'s, Chatham, and Rochester corps were contended for. The weather being beautifully fine, the attendance of spectators was very large. The first prize, a handsome silver cup, was given by the officers of the corps; ranges 200 and 300 yards, five shots at each; 15 points was the highest number, seven competitors, and Sergeant Cooper, of Rochester, who scored 16 points. The second prize was a silver goblet, value £14, for the corps shot; to be member of corps for this prize was necessary. There were 50 volunteers. The ranges were the same as in the previous match. The first prize was ultimately won by Corporal Dunn, with 31 points, and Sergeant Cooper the next match, which was the most interesting in the day's proceedings, was for a piece of new sovereigns, given by Mr. J. Baddow, for the best shot. This match was open to the whole of the troops of Chatham garrison as well as the volunteers. There were sixty-three competitors, the ranges 200 and 500 yards, with five shots at each. After an exciting contest the first prize was won by Private Bell, 19th Kent Volunteers, for 18 points. The first prize throughout was won by Private Bell, 19th Kent Volunteers, for 18 points. The firing throughout was very good, and the shooting of the volunteers was much better than that of the troops of the line. The whole of the arrangements were under the direction of Major Mudge, assisted by Captain Hall, Adjutant of the 9th Kent Volunteers; and the firing under the superintendence of Lieut. C. Isaac, 9th Kent.

The annual prize meeting of the Victoria Rifle Corps (Pedestrians) company of Kent Rifle Volunteers took place yesterday week at the Devonport Butts, Plumstead Marshes, in the presence of a large number of spectators. The prize distributed was the challenge cup, to be held for twelve months, and also a second prize, a silver cup, presented by the company, to be held for three months, and also a second prize, 500, and 600 yards. The prize was ultimately won by Private Hall.

On Saturday last the annual prize meeting of the Victoria Rifle Corps took place on Shooter's Hill, Kent, by permission of Colonel Fletcher. The second prize was for the city prize, open to the whole corps, and was competed for by the members of the corps who had five shots at each. For this prize there were thirty-two competitors, the first prize being a silver cup, presented by Colonel Gordon, C.B., M.P. for Dartford, Kent, who scored 6 points. A prize of a silver cup, given by Alderman Challis, was won by Private Hodgkinson, who scored 5 points. Private Hodgkinson, who made 18 points in five shots each at 200 and 500 yards. The last prize was a silver cup, given by Mr. Duke of Mudeley to the company, for the best shot in the volunteers, five shots at 200 yards. This was won by Sergeant Wyles, 19th Kent.

The Tunbridge Artillery Volunteers were inspected in the course of last week by Colonel Boys, of the 10th Kent Artillery, at the Castle, and afterwards marched to the gunnery practice of the corps, and he considered that it was perfect. The Tunbridge Volunteers also attended the inspection of the 10th Kent Artillery at Chatham. Private Wilson, some of the distinguished archers who came down with his Royal Highness Prince Alfred, Colonel Gordon, C.B., M.P., and Colonel Kent, who scored 6 points. A prize of a silver cup, given by Alderman Challis, was won by Private Hodgkinson, who scored 5 points. Private Hodgkinson, who made 18 points in five shots each at 200 and 500 yards. The last prize was a silver cup, given by Mr. Duke of Mudeley to the company, for the best shot in the volunteers, five shots at 200 yards. This was won by Sergeant Wyles, 19th Kent.

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On Thursday week the Victoria Rifle Corps was inspected by Colonel Boxall, who, with Major Nelson, were under the command of Major Marsh, by the regulations for the movements of the corps. The corps was then divided into companies, and marched to the Common, where they were put through the various evolutions, five shots at 200 yards. This was won by Sergeant Wyles, 19th Kent.

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THE NEW CATTLE MARKET AT DERBY.

THE DERBY NEW CATTLE MARKET.

THE Derbyshire Agricultural Society held its first show on Friday, the 27th ult., in the new Cattle Market, Derby—at which we give an Engraving from a photograph by Mr. Bemman. Subjoined are some particulars of the market, abridged from an account which appeared in the *Derby and Chesterfield Reporter* of the 9th inst.:—

"Proceeding along the new road, over the old Mill-stream, from the Morledge (the site of the present Cattle Market), the first thing that meets our view is the new bridge over the Derby Canal, at the aqueduct or bridge over the 'cast metals,' not yet complete. Passing across this bridge, directly in front of us are the temporary caravan-stages where the show is held, and to the left an office being built for the general transaction of business, and a little further on the commodious and well-arranged new market. The first object that meets our observation is the uncovered wrought-iron pens for pigs and sheep, and to the left an office being built for the general transaction of business, and a long shed along the boundary wall, with 20 large wrought-iron pens for calves (in season)—occupied on Friday last for the show of nests and vegetables produce. Turning round, and working our way down the market, we come upon the first double row of pens, 28 in number, intended, we believe, for the regular pig market, and the succeeding three double rows of 84 pens for sheep. The accommodation here provided is for 300 calves, 500 pigs, and 1680 sheep, calculating at the rate of 10 and 20 respectively to each pen, the dimensions of which are 9ft. 6in. by 9ft. 3in. On Friday last these pens were arranged and used for the show of stock somewhat similar to the contemplated arrangements of the ordinary markets to be hereafter held in the new market. Proceeding down the centre longitudinal avenue, we observe that the numerous access and cross transverse avenues leading from the main road to the horse trial-ground. Passing this department of the market, we next come upon the open pens for sheep and lambs in number. They are arranged double, and laid out transversely across the market, and divided into five 26ft. pens on each side, or nearly in all, which, at 5ft. 6in. to each head, or eight to a pen, will hold seven hundred and twenty head of cattle. There are also covered pens for beasts under the sheds, and a long row of open pens on the southern side of the main road, used on Friday for refreshments, and for stands for horses, which will hold another 144 head of cattle, making in all for standing space for 864. The market is surrounded on three sides, the north, east, and west, with good warm sheds, inclosed on the outside north, east, and west, with an iron-past and oak-rail fence, closely boarded, and on the south by an iron-past and oak-rail fence, closely boarded. The sheds on the north side are intended for horses and lambs and sucking pigs; indeed, the whole market seems to be a good example of systematic arrangement, and appears to be laid out with the utmost regard to comfort and convenience, economy of space, and durability; so much so that we have no hesitation in saying that when the pens are paved, the roads macadamized and asphalted, the bridge over the River Derwent, now in course of erection by Mr. James Haywood, of the Phœnix Foundry, under the direction of Mr. Crossley, engineer, of the Midland Railway Company, and the new road on the north-east side of the River Derwent, through the Derwent Meadows, completed, it will be one of the best provincial markets in the Kingdom. The adoption of a liberal scale of charges, and of good regulations for its government, will make it become in a short time a most important investment, yielding considerable revenue to the borough fund. Besides market, yielding considerable revenue to the borough fund. Besides a main road, forming a noble thoroughfare the whole length of the market, 42ft. wide, one centre, there are four main avenues, with numerous minor avenues.

"The whole of the works are being carried out from the designs and under the direction and superintendence of Mr. T. C. Thorburn, C.E., the borough surveyor, by the following contractors—viz., Mr. William Dyson, for the new bridges and works of the southern approach; Messrs. J. and J. Cliff, of Bradford, Yorkshire, the iron castings and wrought-iron work of the pens and sheds; Mr. Josh. Toulmon, for the severing, roadmaking, penning, and the other works generally for the erection of the new market and the new road for the northern approach from Exeter-street and the new Cattle Docks of the Midland Railway Company, in the Derwent Meadows; and Mr. Henry Hargreaves, for the market superintendent's house and office, the whole of which there is every prospect of being completed in about a month or six weeks for about the sum (£2500) voted by the Town Council for this great public improvement. Land is reserved for market purposes on both sides of the new market, and the works have been laid out with a view to future extension; for it may fairly be expected that in proportion to the facilities afforded so will the market increase."

NEW LANDING-STAGE FOR BIRKENHEAD WOODSIDE FERRY.

THE northern portion of this gigantic landing-stage was launched on Monday, the 26th ult., with the most complete success; the other end is quite as forward as regards building, and will follow as soon as the place is ready to receive it. The immense structure, which measures 500ft. in length by 80ft. in breadth, is in process of being built for the Woodside or town ferry of Birkenhead by Mr. John Vernon, shipbuilder, of Brunswick Dock, Liverpool, from the designs of T. B. Hartley, Esq., the dock surveyor and engineer of that town. This portion of the stage is nearly one half of the structure, the whole of which when put together will consist of fifty iron pontoons, each 80ft. in length, 10ft. in width, and 5ft. 3in. in depth, the first three at either end being 12ft. in width, all securely bound to five iron keelsons, varying from 4 to 12ft. in depth, and running the entire length of the construction. On these 6ft. in depth, and running the entire length of the construction. On these 6ft. in depth, and running the entire length of the construction. On these keelsons the deck rafters, 2ft. in depth, are laid, with a flooring 3in. thick, keelsons the deck rafters, 2ft. in depth, are laid, with a flooring 3in. thick, containing altogether about 2500 tons of iron, and 80,000 cubic feet of wood-work. The communication with the shore will be by two iron bridges, 10ft. in length, which are now being put together in the great floating-dock, each having a double roadway for carts and carriages and a double roadway for passengers.

The launching operation was such as might have been expected to occupy several days; there were eleven launch-ways about 300ft. long each, seven very powerful winches for warping out, and five sets of paying out or check gear; yet the whole was so arranged and in so perfect a manner that the launching occupied only half the day. At a given signal the dogger of the eleven launch-ways were simultaneously cut down, and the magnificent structure immediately descended by its own impetus 150ft. down the ways, and, with other slight assistance, completed nearly 200ft. towards the water (whence the next springs will float her), amid the hearty cheers and congratulations of a large concourse of visitors. The construction of the whole stage is a magnificent piece of engineering, and reflects the highest credit on her builder, who has besides on the stocks two vessels of 1230 tons, one of 1000, and two of 600 tons, all A 1 at Lloyd's.

NEW LANDING-STAGE FOR BIRKENHEAD WOODSIDE FERRY.

THE ITALIAN PEOPLE AT THEIR NATIONAL EXPOSITION.

THE first Italian Industrial Exposition may now be pronounced to be a success. The number of visitors on the paying days has steadily increased, and continues to do so; and on Sunday, the 22nd of September, when the admission was gratuitously, the interest taken by the masses in the doors were thrown open gratuitously, the interest taken by the masses in the doors were thrown open gratuitously, the interest taken by the masses in the doors were thrown open

KET AT DERBY.

d, undeviating progress of the crowd in regular march throughout the of the interminable galleries, corridors, and suites of rooms of the ry buildings. If our readers have ever attempted the task of threadmazes of "the labyrinth" in the garden of Hampton Court they orm an idea of the sort of progress to which the Sunday visitors to the ition were condemned. But in the mazes of the labyrinth one green just like its neighbour. You see your companions in the advance losing in a contrary direction on the other side of the hedge, but you reason to wish to be in their path rather than your own. Not so, ver, in the case of the exposition labyrinth. Looking with an eye ertently rebellious to the programme of the authorities across the back of, you see within a few yards of you the objects which, above all else, you in the exposition. But to approach them is utterly forbidden you in the exposition. But to approach them is utterly forbidden you must, after a patient progress through never-ending lanes hedged hems, after a patient progress through never-ending lanes hedged all the results of human industry, you will reach the objects of your est.

may be that such precautions in the case of a vast crowd are a necessary of controlling it. But it does seem that the same crowd which could so much to its annoyance, perfectly restrained by the barrier of a sofa or ar which any child of six years old could push aside or step over might been safely trusted to enjoy the same liberty of free movement which owed to these whose responsibility is guaranteed by the payment of a e. It should, moreover be remembered that one of the great objects of the exposition is to show *workmen* the work of their fellows in the various cities of Italy; that cheap means of transit to Florence have been organised especially with this view; and that the intention of the Parliament in decreasing that the exposition should be free on every holiday, and at least on one day in every week, was precisely this—that the operative classes might profit by the opportunity of instructing themselves by the examination and comparison of the produce of different parts of the peninsula. Now, it is needless to point out how entirely all examination and comparison was rendered perfectly out of the question by the manner in which the intentions of the Parliament have been carried out. In a word, we think that the encouragement of the paying classes and the discouragement of those who pay not was somewhat overdone.

Nothing could be more admirable than the behaviour of the tens of thousands who visited the exposition on the first free day. It should be observed that there were no means of any sort adopted for selecting or moderating the numbers of the persons admitted; no tickets to be asked for, nor other formality to be gone through. The crowds merely had to walk up to the doors and enter through turnstiles, which registered the number of those who went in. The number was by this means ascertained to be upwards of one and twenty thousand—a number which bears about the same relation to the population of Florence that six hundred thousand would bear to that of London. But it may be safely asserted that no crowd of twenty thousand persons gathered to see a gratuitous exhibition from out of the population of either London or Paris would have behaved as well or made so decent an appearance as did this gathering of Tuscan peasants and artisans. There was neither accident, disorder, complaint, nor trouble of any kind. As is always the case in Florence, the crowd was much better dressed than a similar congregation of persons would be in any other city of the world. But this is one of the specialties of Florence. A sufficiency of bread to eat if possible—but a decent coat, or jacket, or gown, for a fiesta at all events, is the order in which the necessities of life range themselves in the economy of a Florentine proletary.

That the artisan class in several of the different provinces of Italy has thoroughly comprehended the nature of the object proposed and the advantages to be attained by the exposition has been very satisfactorily proved by the arrival of a number of workmen sent as deputies by working-men's associations, with a mission to examine and report on the comparative advance and methods used in their several trades and on the different branch of ment or backwardness of the different cities in each different branch of industry. Such deputies have been sent from Milan, Parma, Reggio, Modena, and some other towns of Piedmont and Emilia.

The sketch made by our Artist gives a very exact representation of this scene as it appeared about one o'clock in the afternoon on the Sunday. It is taken from a spot halfway along the nave of the main building, on the right-hand side of a person entering by the great doors, and looking across the threefold nave. The statue which is seen in the foreground of the Engraving, and which occupies the exact centre of the building, is that of Sallustio Bandini of Siena, who was born in 1677, and died in 1760, the illustrious economist who was beforehand with Adam Smith in asserting several of the most principles of economical science of which we are apt to think our countryman the first discoverer. The inscription on the base of the statue, which very appropriately in thus placed in the central spot of the great industrial gathering, is to the effect that Sallustio Bandini benefited the human race by the discovery of truths which he attained before Adam Smith. The priority of the Siennese economist and the identity of many of his ideas with those of the Scotch philosopher are undeniable. But the discovery of the latter, *ab ovo*, is in no way form in which it can be controverted, or superiority on the part of the other philosopher, but simply because the one sowed his seed in unprepared ground and the other in a soil comparatively prepared to receive it. When Bandini went to Florence to lay his ideas before the Grand Ducal Government of that day, it was seriously questioned whether he ought not to be consigned to Bonifazio—the Florentine Bethlem!

In the centre of the background of the Engraving is the entrance to the department containing the sculpture and the pictures—a portion, that is, of the enormous collection of pictures which have been brought together. There are also whole suites of rooms full of pictures up stairs, opening off the galleries of the main building.

Against the pier to the left hand of the statue is seen a large piece of furniture, which was purchased on the first day of the exposition by Mdme. Ristori. It is a fine bookcase, with cupboards below, entirely worked in the most elaborate "intarsia," that wood inlaying for which Florence is still, as three hundred years ago, famous.

Carving and ornamental cabinetwork is very largely represented in the exposition—Florence, Siena, and Turin being the principal contributors. And it may be remarked, since we have been led to speak of this subject, that a curious and suggestive difference may be observed in the style of the art as practised in the two Tuscan cities and in their subalpine rival. In both cases the object has been to gratify the prevailing taste for the Cinque-cento style and taste in ornamentation. But the productions of Turin are Cinquecento, after the modern Parisian fashion. The mischievous influence of French taste is visible in every outline and portion of the ornaments of the models after which they have been conceived have come out of Parisian workshops and boulders. Those produced by the more purely and essentially Italian cities of Tuscany have been inspired by the abundant specimens of real Cinque-cento art in all kinds which still remain in them. The difference is very remarkable, and proves that, if the Tuscans have much to learn industrially from their more modernised northern fellow-countrymen, Florence remains, as it has ever been, the real and indisputable artistic capital of Italy.

BIRKENHEAD WOODSIDE FERRY

THE METROPOLITAN EXHIBITION OF DOGS.

THE experiment of a dog show having been tried with success at Birmingham and Leeds, the promoters of the metropolitan show were induced to follow in their wake. The exhibition was held at the new Horse Repository in High Holborn. On Monday week an exciting scene was witnessed when the "show-dogs" arrived from each successive railway-train in all kinds of vehicles, from the gentleman's brougham, cabs, hampers, railway-carts, under the protecting wing of the London fancy. The tiny "pets" and "toys" were greeted by the crowd assembled at the entry with exclamations of "Pretty dears!" "What a beauty!" and so forth; a wide berth, however, was given for the "bold bloodhound," thoroughbred bull, &c., as with shakespeare they glared on the mob and pulled hard upon the leash. On Tuesday the judges met to make their awards, £300 being given in prizes for the

best dogs in their various classes, consisting of forty-three. Most of the breeds were represented, but fox and other hounds had not a solitary candidate. The decision of the arbitrators on such a novelty point an "canine fancy" appeared to be satisfactory, and to the initiated in such matters the show was of an unusual and highly interesting character. There were dogs of all sizes, from the chief mastiff of Mount St. Bernard to the toy of not much more than a pound in weight, "giving tongue" in their own peculiar style. The exhibition, which closed yesterday week, was a perfect success both as an exhibition of the properties of the various breeds of the animals shown and as a monetary point of view.

PRIZE DOGS SHOWN IN OUR ILLUSTRATION.

1. Pomsie Blue-Belle Pup, Class 3a, No. 172.
2. Mr. Hunter's Animal Inn and Inn, Class 3a, No. 166.
3. Mr. Percival's Bulldog, Class 3b, No. 116.
4. Mr. Percival's, Class 3b, No. 117.
5. Mr. Hoseford's White Terrier, Class 3c, No. 125.
6. Mr. Fox's Toy Spaniel, Class 2b, No. 97.
7. Mr. Hoseford's Spaniel, Class 2c, No. 103.
8. Mr. Bowyer's Fox Terrier, Class 3b, No. 118.
9. Mr. Fraser's Italian Greyhound, Class 3 2b, No. 93.
10. Mr. Smith's Maltese Terrier, Class 3c, No. 124.
11. Mr. Lowther's Irish Waterspaniel, Class 2a, No. 85.
12. Mr. Wise's Greyhound, Class 3, No. 7.
13. Mr. Hunter's Greyhound, Class 3, No. 8.
14. Mr. Hunter's Greyhound, Class 3, No. 9.
15. Mr. Hunter's Greyhound, Class 3, No. 10.
16. Mr. Taylor's Irish Setter, Class 2b, No. 98.
17. Mr. Hunter's Greyhound, Class 3, No. 11.
18. Mr. Hunter's Greyhound, Class 3, No. 12.
19. Mr. Hunter's Greyhound, Class 3, No. 13.
20. Mr. Hunter's Greyhound, Class 3, No. 14.
21. Mr. Hunter's Greyhound, Class 3, No. 15.
22. Mr. Hunter's Greyhound, Class 3, No. 16.
23. Mr. Hunter's Greyhound, Class 3, No. 17.
24. Mr. Fleming's Setter, Class 2b, No. 99.
25. Mr. Fleming's Setter, Class 2b, No. 100.
26. Mr. Fleming's Setter, Class 2b, No. 101.
27. Mr. Fleming's Setter, Class 2b, No. 102.
28. Mr. Fleming's Setter, Class 2b, No. 103.
29. Mr. Fleming's Setter, Class 2b, No. 104.
30. Mr. Fleming's Setter, Class 2b, No. 105.
31. Mr. Fleming's Setter, Class 2b, No. 106.
32. Mr. Fleming's Setter, Class 2b, No. 107.
33. Mr. Fleming's Setter, Class 2b, No. 108.
34. Mr. Fleming's Setter, Class 2b, No. 109.
35. Mr. Fleming's Setter, Class 2b, No. 110.
36. Mr. Fleming's Setter, Class 2b, No. 111.
37. Mr. Fleming's Setter, Class 2b, No. 112.
38. Mr. Fleming's Setter, Class 2b, No. 113.
39. Mr. Fleming's Setter, Class 2b, No. 114.
40. Mr. Fleming's Setter, Class 2b, No. 115.
41. Mr. Fleming's Setter, Class 2b, No. 116.
42. Mr. Fleming's Setter, Class 2b, No. 117.
43. Mr. Fleming's Setter, Class 2b, No. 118.

WROXETER EXCAVATIONS.

The following letter from Mr. Thomas Wright, dated October 5, appeared in Tuesday's *Times:—*

I venture again to ask a place in your columns to inform the public of the state of the work of excavation on the site of the Roman city of Uriconium. We had been obliged to suspend the excavations for some months for the want of the funds at the disposal of the committee; and when—chiefly through the liberality of Mr. Botfield, M.P., who for the second time came to the rescue—further supplies were money enough in hand to proceed, the ground which we wished to excavate was covered with a crop of barley, which we decided to wait till this was cleared off, rather than begin digging close to it. There was some difficulty in finding men until the harvest was over, and it was not till late in the month of September that, with the ready and obliging assistance of a tenant-farmer (Mr. Fisher), we began to dig on one of the principal cemetery of Uriconium. I am glad to say that, in the short interval which has since elapsed, nothing has occurred to interrupt the operations.

The cemetery lies on the north-eastern side of the town, a little distance without the wall, along the road which led to London, and which was called by the Anglo-Saxons the Watling-street road. This road, as I have mentioned before, the time, which is now called the Wallins-street road, runs under a hot bank on the north-east side, and then crosses the river Severn. Archæological observers of an older date led us to the belief that the principal monuments would be found on the slope next but one to the road, and we have not been disappointed in our expectations by running trenches in the directions where seemed most likely to be found. We have succeeded in finding the outer walls of several monuments, but most of the several interments consisted of ashes and burnt bones, with sepulchral urns of coarse pottery, and a few of glass, and a number of small coins, the latter chiefly of the reigns of Constantine and his family, by every day's work. At length the men came upon a regularly-paved street, of good width, running down the hill, and on each side of which were found, and through the middle of the cemetery, at a small angle eastward from the Watling-street road. This street, I am inclined to think, was the road which, at the foot of the bank, was the original Roman road from Uriconium to Londinium; and we probably find it, further on, in the same direction, meets bordered upon it on each side, as at Pompeii: it was, in fact, the street of Pompeii of Uriconium. A small urn, inclosing ashes and burnt bones, was found on the western side close to the street, and was at first supposed from its form to be two vases; but it will probably be found to be one of the urnicaria, or place for burning the dead body before interment. For in most be stored, as in fact of some interments, the body was burnt on the spot, and inclose of an interment in the Roman cemetery in which the body had not been burnt, and I confirm the belief, which I expressed in my former letter, observations made in other parts of the island, that cremation of the dead continued to be practised in Britain after the time when it was no longer common. The remains of the wood on which the corpse had been placed for burning—perhaps the last funeral pile of a man still pagan—were found within it, the ends being but imperfectly burnt; and a strand who was present to the last funeral. This stand, I am inclined to think, was the "bier" which, at the foot of the bank, was the original Roman road from Uriconium to Londinium; and we probably find it, further on, in the same direction, meets bordered upon it on each side, as at Pompeii: it was, in fact, the street of Pompeii of Uriconium. A small urn, inclosing ashes and burnt bones, was found on the western side close to the street, and was at first supposed from its form to be two vases; but it will probably be found to be one of the urnicaria, or place for burning the dead body before interment. For in most be stored, as in fact of some interments, the body was burnt on the spot—the instance

EXCAVATIONS ON THE SITE OF CHERTSEY ABBEY.

PURSUANT to the notice which has appeared in the papers inviting the public to visit the excavations now progressing on the site of Chertsey Abbey, a large number of persons assembled last Saturday afternoon, including many of the gentry of the neighborhood.

It appears that in 666 Frithwold, petty King of the Surrezians, under Wulphere, King of Mercia, in conjunction with Erkenwald, afterwards Bishop of London, built a monastery on this site, and it was called accordingly Chertsey, the itinerant priests who circulated through the district. This was probably a simple structure, formed of wood, in connexion with earlier ecclesiastical remains of the Danes Chertsey suffered severely, and the monastery was destroyed by fire, and entirely rebuilt of its existence, had the reputation of having accumulated considerable wealth, and the lands, privileges, &c. of having accumulated considerable wealth, and the lands, privileges, &c. of monastery, and the lands, privileges, &c. of monastery, and the lands, privileges, &c. of monastery

THE AMERICAN PONY EXPRESS, BY ROUTE FROM THE MISSOURI RIVER TO SAN FRANCISCO.—FROM A DRAWING BY G. H. ANDREWS.

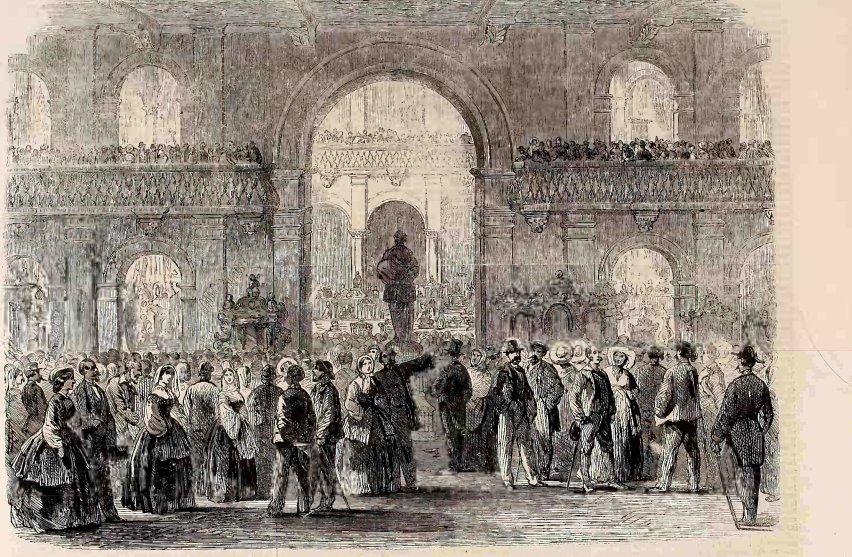
SOME of our readers may possibly be puzzled, when reading American news, to find most important intelligence from California, Oregon, British Columbia, and the Pacific side of the continent of North America embalmed in a short paragraph headed "By Pony Express," and the questions naturally arise, What is meant by a pony express? Where does it come from? where does it go? and why is it a pony express, and not a horse, or a stage-coach, or a railway express? For the purpose of giving some information on this point, our Special Artist has taken the trouble to visit the locale of the pony express, to see it arrive and depart at its eastern terminus, and also to get a view of it in its route on the plains.

The great importance of maintaining a rapid communication between the States of the American Union situated on the Atlantic and Pacific seaboard has long been felt, and numerous projects for connecting them by railways have been continually before Congress, but to the present time scarcely anything has been done either towards the railway or telegraph. Between the Missouri River and California—a distance of 2000 miles—there exists a huge wilderness of prairies, arid plains, mountains, forests, and two huge mountain-chains—the Rocky and the Cascade Ranges. Through the whole of this must an Atlantic and Pacific railway be carried when it is made, if it be made through United States' territory. The railway works were extraordinary in perforating and climbing the Alleghanies. Railways are now being made through the mountains in India, and in other places where tremendous obstacles have to be overcome, yet no one of the lines made or being made do such formidable barriers exist as are found between the Atlantic and Pacific States of the American Union. The present unhappy state of affairs—the waste of war—is draining the national exchequer dry, and deferring to a distant date the completion of the most important work the United States' Government has had in hand since the declaration of independence—the binding their eastern and western territory together with a band of iron.

Mr. W. H. Russell, of the firm of Russell, Major, and Waddell, extensive Government contractors for the conveyance of stores overland to the States on the west side of the Rocky Mountains, having observed the daily-increasing importance of more rapid means of communication than then existed, hit upon the exceedingly bold idea of running a pony express from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean, carrying a telegram from New York, or any other part of the States, to San Francisco in eight days, and a letter in thirteen. Those who knew the country through which the express must pass shook their heads, and said it would never do; the route was far north, the winter severe, the trails impassable, the snow lying often fifteen feet deep on the ground. It then took 115 days to make a quick passage between New York and San Francisco.

Mr. Russell was not the man to set aside a plan he had made up his mind he could carry out by any multiplication of difficulties; wherefore prepared to make the attempt. First he built stations all along the line and stocked them well and plentifully, then engaged a corps of fearless and trustworthy riders, and purchased about six hundred horses, the very best that money could procure. Having done all this and a great deal more that was necessary, on April 9, 1860, two ponies started simultaneously, one from San Francisco, and the other from St. Joseph, on the Missouri; and, although the season was most unfavourable, the mail being in some places two or three feet deep, yet the entire distance, one thousand nine hundred miles, was run in seven days and a half, carrying despatches from New York and San Francisco. This performance is the more remarkable because the early part of April is considered the very worst season of the year: the snows on the mountains are deep, and on the plains the rivers are swollen and filled with floating ice. Old mountaineers consider April as bad as any winter month on the mountains, and worse on the plains. The pony express, being "un fait accompli," continued to run regularly with letters once a week from each end, travelling invariably to a time schedule, until the month of June, when a source of trouble appeared which had long given cause for anxiety. The wild Indians of the western plains began to meddle with the express, and shot dead from his horse one of the couriers. His body was found a few days after, stripped of everything; but the bag of letters remained beside him untouched. The horse and the firearms are what the Indians want, and they wisely consider that meddling with the letters would only unnecessarily irritate Uncle Sam without doing them any good.

The dangerous ground extended about three hundred and fifty miles from Salt Lake, in Utah territory, west to Carson city. In this district the inter-



THE ITALIAN EXPOSITION AT FLORENCE ON THE FIRST DAY OF FREE ADMISSION.—SEE PAGE 382.

ruptions became so incessant that it was considered necessary to "haul off the pony" from that particular section of the route. On the other portions the express continued to run, delivering its letters at Salt Lake and Carson City, where they accumulated, waiting the first favourable opportunity to push through with safety.

Those unacquainted with the country west of the Rocky Mountains can scarcely appreciate the difficulty and danger attending a journey through it. For hundreds of miles it is a long dreary waste, inhabited only by bands of warlike Indians, who prowl about robbing and killing as they choose, and dotted at every fifteen miles of distance with the stations of the pony express, in charge of two or three persons. Occasionally its monotony is broken by the passage of a train of emigrant wagons bound west to California or Oregon. Night and day, heedless of the weather or the attacks of the redskins, the pony courier dashes along, at the rate of twelve miles an hour, his revolver in his belt, his hand on the trigger of his rifle, his eye watching intently for redskins, so that he may have the first shot; under him, on the saddle, is the bag of letters so anxiously looked forward to in New York, for they tell important things—how ships have sailed for Europe laden with Californian gold, of terrible wrecks and losses, or of rising markets and great gains, or perhaps how the votes have counted that decide the destiny of States. Not only to America is this bold and solitary rider's leather saddle-bag of interest, but on to Europe will electricity and steam send many a long-looked-for message which it contains; and the merchant on many a change in the Old World will tell of news he has received so soon from the farthest shores of the Pacific. He little knows, and less cares, for the hairbreadth dangers run by this lonely courier of the plains and mountains. Altogether, the Pony Express Company have lost six men killed by the Indians. They, however, provide liberally for the wives and families, if there be any.

It is a remarkable fact that they have as yet lost only one mail, and this one was lost under peculiar circumstances. The letters are inclosed in two leather bags, which are slung across the pony's back, and are kept in their place by the rider sitting on them, so that in case of anything happening to him the bags fall off and are not covered, though the pony scamper off and be lost. In the case alluded to the rider had, against special instructions, fastened the bags to the saddle. On a dark night in July, 1860, the express, bound east, was crossing the bridge over the Platte River, stumbled over an ox that had taken up its quarters there for the night, and was precipitated into the river. The rider reached the shore, but the pony and the mails were gone no one knows whither, never having been heard of to this day.

The company have suffered severely from first to last by the depredations of the Indians; they are, however, now in a much better state. The express was almost driven off the line west of Salt Lake City, their stations being burnt or otherwise destroyed, their people killed, and their horses stolen. All, however, is now repaired and in better order than ever—the troops of the United States' Government and a force organised by the company having driven the Indians away, and made them as scarce, and their occupation as dangerous, as it would be in the State of New York.

There is nothing very particular about either the pony or the rider: the riders are small, courageous, active young men, capable of great endurance; the ponies, or rather small horses, are the best description of animals for the purpose that can be procured. There is nothing showy or ornamental about either riders or horses; yet they are very picturesque, and are evidentally got up entirely for business. Our Artist saw one of the expresses arrive at St. Joe. The young man who rode was a long, wiry, reddish-haired chap, who looked made to gallop through the world on a horse's back. He wore a red worsted shirt, a rowdy hat, and a long, light blue great-coat, with a little cape and plenty of brass buttons. This young man had ridden on one occasion two hundred miles in twenty-four hours without rest or food, except such as he could get on the pony's back. The rider usually rides fifty miles, using two ponies, who run twenty-five miles each.

The pony express does not pay the running expenses directly, but the company continue it nevertheless, allowing a little extra time during the winter.

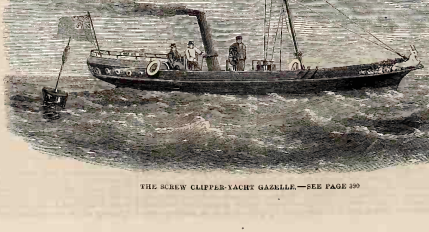
St. Joseph, or St. Joe, as it is irreverently called by the Americans, is a pretty good town situated on the east bank of the Missouri River; it is the western terminus of the Hanibal and St. Joe Railway, which completes the American system of railways westward.

St. Joe has much the same relation to the great plains that a seaport has to the ocean: it is the point of arrival and departure after a three-months' voyage overland of hundreds of travellers and waggon-loads who make the passage between California, Oregon, and the Western States of the Union. The passage across the mountains and over the plains is as lonely as a voyage across the ocean. Neither towns nor villages are met with, and the emigrant-train has to depend upon its own resources as much as a ship does while navigating the sea.

There is a wild look about the people at St. Joe. Nearly everybody carries a rifle, and has that peculiar expression of combativeness which indicates the possession of the ability to take care of himself and cut up particularly rough if interfered with. Some awful roughs may be seen about occasionally, but these are held in good check by the respectable portion of the place; and, although St. Joe is a wild, out-of-the-way place, almost beyond the reach of the law, yet the people go about as safely, and carry on their business as securely, as if they were in the neighbourhood of Boston. Should any of the border ruffian class attempt any villany, Lynch law would soon likely cut short his career, and he might find himself hanging to the branch of a tree before he had time to engage counsel to prove his innocence of the crime which he was caught in the act of executing. It is an even and a picturesque scene to see one of the long trains of waggons arrive from the westward, the people looking so brown and weather-worn and the children healthy and happy, and the rush all make immediately at certain shops and stores. One great delight on the part of the men seems to be to get themselves shaved as clean as possible; fine bright-coloured shirts and handkerchiefs are immediately obtained and ostentatiously exhibited.

Market-day at St. Joe is a peculiar sight, and gives a better idea of the back-settlement life than can be obtained anywhere else. The farmer and his family, in their particular waggon, which, with the exception of the wheels, they have made themselves, are things to be seen. There is no place in the United States where greater variety of character, interesting incidents, and opportunity for the study of human nature, exists to a greater extent than at St. Joe, on the Missouri.

We shall give an illustration of the town of St. Joe in an early Number.



THE SCREW CLIPPER-YACHT GAZELLE.—SEE PAGE 390

LITERATURE.

MEMOIR, LETTERS, AND REMAINS OF ALEXIS DE TOCQUEVILLE. Macmillan.

This book is mainly a translation from a work of M. Gustave de Beaumont, which is already well known and widely circulated in French Considerable additions, however, have been made to the original, and much has been done beyond mere translation to render it acceptable to the English public; among them are to be found selections from the journals of Mr. Senior, which contained notes of his conversations with M. De Tocqueville, and, though confessedly slight and inadequate, they are given as specimens of a talent which the subject of this memoir possessed in so much perfection as the art of writing; and they are valuable as the only existing records of his conversational power. The now known and parts of letters are published. The work which the English publics were, it is supposed, omitted by M. de Beaumont as unintelligible to any but persons who have some knowledge of French politics were probably deemed to be offensive to the existing Government in France. Neither of those objections apply to an English publication, and we are glad to possess the whole of the work from which the present editor had in view. He states that he is anxious to exhibit M. de Tocqueville in two characters, in each of which he was eminent, that of a conversor and that of a practical politician. It is argued that M. de Beaumont's book could not exhibit him in the former, and, although it does show him in the latter, the representation is rather an outline than a picture. It does justice to his ardent love of liberty, his courage, and the sagacity with it was allied. In Beaumont's memoir and the published letters show principally his public views, whereas the extracts made from Mr. Senior's journals and from the hitherto unpublished journals contain De Tocqueville's feelings and opinions on the public events of France and England as they took place. His criticisms of the past, his antici pations of the future, his regrets, his fears, his hopes, and his plans, were expressed too fully, and on too intimate terms generally, to be fit for a French publication; but they are likely to be appreciated in this country—at least, in the wide circle to which the writer's name and works are familiar and valued. In 1836, soon after the publication of his first work, "Democracy in America," and the appearance in the *London and Westminster Review*, Mr. John Stuart Mill, asked De Tocqueville for an article upon France; upon which he wrote a very striking paper entitled "Social and Political State of France," which appeared in the *Review* in April of that year, translated by Mr. Mill himself. This article is now republished, and is made a preface to the two chapters of his work on the French Revolution, which was to have formed the second part of his task. "I Lavisse, I regime et la Revolution," the first part of which was published in 1856. This, with two chapters of "France before the Consulate," "Extracts from a Tour in Sicily," "A Visit to Lord Lyndhurst," and "A Fortnight in the Wilderness," make up the list here given of De Tocqueville's unpublished works. He, however, left another unfinished manuscript, upon which the most considerable was probably that which he had commenced on the "Establishment of the Constitution of the United States" entitled this important question, and collected a considerable number of documents relating to it. The book was to have been divided into three parts: the first of the first in the year of the French State of British India." The whole of this part was written out, and would make about sixty pages of print. Here are the chapter-heads:—"The Hindoo religion is abominable; perhaps the only one that is worse than an atheism." The first is a fact that the writer has carefully written, though the order of the thoughts and distribution of subjects were settled—was "Effects of the British Empire upon the Hindoos." Was the blind part was settled "How the British Power in India may be Overturned." Looking to what has occurred since this work was projected and planned, it is a curious matter of speculation to know how so acute an observer and so practical a politician could have dealt with the last event of the list. It is clear that the writer's very important manuscript, under the name of "Souvenirs," which, it is stated, will certainly be one day published, and will make up an octavo volume. These souvenirs, which he commenced at Sorrento in 1850 and 1851, relate chiefly to the revolution of 1848 and to the following year. They will no doubt form a most precious fragment of contemporary history; but the time for publishing them has not yet come, the writer having expressed a wish that no part should appear during the life of any whom it might injure. It is, however, to his private letters that De Tocqueville's biographer and the intelligent translator is mainly indebted for the rich materials which he has so fully written, though the order of the thoughts and distribution of subjects were settled—was "Effects of the British Empire upon the Hindoos." Was the blind part was settled "How the British Power in India may be Overturned." Looking to what has occurred since this work was projected and planned, it is a curious matter of speculation to know how so acute an observer and so practical a politician could have dealt with the last event of the list. 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The yellow-haired laddie, Gerard Gerardine, belongs not to Fiction but to History. She has recorded his birth in her memoirs:—"Here ends Pauline Lafont's history in the Rue Rivoli. Here begins that of Madame Gerardine, whose name only changes because Rivarol, Count de Rivarol, has her yet to do. She has no more composition than Mr. Bull: everything with her and other persons is spontaneous. She has handed nameless Erasmus from one other person to another, from one parish to another, from one country to another, from one house to another, from one garret to another, from one cellar to another, from one prison to another, from one hospital to another, from one lunatic asylum to another, from one madhouse to another, from one grave to another, from one resurrection to another, from one immortality to another, from one eternity to another, from one nothingness to another, from one something to another, from one everything to another, from one all to another, from one universe to another, from one infinity to another, from one God to another, from one creation to another, from one creator to another, from one creature to another, from one man to another, from one woman to another, from one child to another, from one baby to another, from one cradle to another, from one nurse to another, from one mother to another, from one father to another, from one family to another, from one tribe to another, from one nation to another, from one people to another, from one race to another, from one species to another, from one genus to another, from one order to another, from one class to another, from one kingdom to another, from one sphere to another, from one world to another, from one system

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, SOUTH DALTON, YORKSHIRE.

THE new Church of Dalton-Holme, near Beverley, in the East Riding of York, was consecrated a short time since by the Archbishop of York, by the name of St. Mary, South Dalton, as the parish church of the parish of Dalton-Holme, or the united parish of South Dalton and Holme-on-the-Wolds, now to be formed by an order of the Queen in Council under the provisions of the 18 and 19 Vic., c. 127. This was considered desirable from the smallness of the endowment of Holme, and was deprived of the objections which might have attached to the arrangement from the circumstance that the two villages are less than half a mile apart, that both the old churches are in a very dilapidated condition, and that the united population is under 500 souls. The new church is a good example of a country church. It is from the designs of Mr. J. L. Pearson, of Earley-court, and has been built as a thank-offering by Lieut.-General Lord Hotham, M.P., the patron and principal landowner, at a cost exceeding £20,000. The style is late Early English or Transition Decorated. Outside it is Stanley and Ireton Park grey stone, which last is laid in dark mortar, to relieve its whiteness; but there is an absence of constructive and decorative polychrome, which is now the vogue, and which Mr. Pearson has himself freely used in some of his recent works. Except the encaustic tiles of the floor and the windows by Clayton and Bell (who filled the large windows at the east and west with glass of extreme richness, the whole of the other windows of which were filled by the same artists with ornamental stars), the effect of shadow from recessed arcading and panels, and deep mouldings, and the abundant employment of bold carving in the cornices, capitals, and soffits, have been relied on rather than the use of colour. The plan is cruciform—deep chancel with two side chapels, transepts, and nave, with a south porch; but the chief feature is a richly-ornamented western tower and spire, 200ft. high, with an open belfry-stage. The roofs of the porch and tower are grooved in stone, and the remainder of the church has a bold open-timber roof. The chancel stalls are by Rattee of Cambridge, and the seats in the body of the church by Bingham of Ipswich, all of oak, and enriched by elaborate carving. The screen inclosing the chapels—the one for an organ and vestry, the other for the Hotham monuments removed from the old church—as all the other iron work, is by Skidmore of Coventry. The stone carving is by Mr. J. J. Smith. The bells are by Mears; and the clock, with a chimes the quarters, is by Frodsham.

NEW ALMSHOUSES AT OLD BUCKENHAM.

We had the pleasure of announcing a few weeks ago that a range of buildings, forming ten almshouses, had been erected at Old Buckenham, Norfolk. The inmates were installed a short time since by their benefactor, Mr. Robert Cocks, of New Burlington-street, London, who at his own cost purchased the land and erected these buildings for the benefit of the poor deserving inhabitants born in the above-named village. Mr. Cocks has also endowed them with 2s. a week each and a ton of coals yearly for ever. A Bible, of large type, is placed in each house for the use of the inmates. The frontage of the buildings is about 222ft. Each house consists of a living-room and bedroom, each 10ft. 6in. square and 9ft. high in the clear, both lighted from the front. The floors of the living-rooms are paving-tiles on 6in. of concrete; those of the bedrooms are of wood. Each room has a fireplace fitted with Pierce's cottager's stove; also a cupboard and other conveniences. Opening from the living-rooms are washhouses 8ft. square, with sink and a place for coals; also a separate closet for each house. The buildings are of red brick, with white brick and Bath stone dressings, the two ends being brought forward 3ft., with pointed gables and moulded stone coping and angular buttresses. In each gable is a shield and monogram (R.C.) in a quatrefoil. There are two porches to centre houses, projecting, and carried up with a gable and buttress, also containing a stone tablet with inscription. The whole is roofed with Bangor Duchess slating, and surmounted by an ornamental ridge and crest tiling. The sashes are of cast iron. Three sides of the ground are inclosed with a red brick wall, 8ft. 9in. high, coped with white saddle-back coping bricks, the gate piers being carried up somewhat higher and surmounted with stone caps, weathered, and gables on all sides. At the rear of the buildings, in the centre, forming the water supply, is a well of spring water and a rain-water tank; the whole of the rain water being collected from the various roofs and conducted by means of glazed earthenware pipes into the tank. The cost of the buildings, including the purchase of the ground, is about £2000, this sum being exclusive of the architect's fees and the endowment. The builders are Messrs. Loveday, of Old Buckenham, who have executed the work from the designs and under the superintendence of Mr. Thos. Dyke, architect, of London.

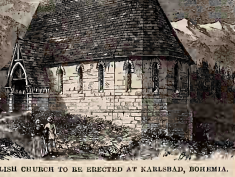
THE GAZELLE.

THIS screw clipper-yacht was built at Rotherham for Mr. F. W. Dodds, C.E., for the purpose of testing the capabilities of his patent steeled plates for shipbuilding purposes, as well as to test the patent "wedge" expansive motion for marine engines. The vacht is 71ft. in length, 7ft. in breadth, 3ft. draught forward, and 4ft. 3in. aft; the plates are 11 wire gauge, except the plates on each side of the keel, which are 3-16ths of an inch thick; the keel is one solid forging from stem to stern. The advantages attained by the use of these steel plates are extreme lightness, with increased strength, and the liability to oxydize is reduced to one-fifth that of iron. The engines are high-pressure, direct-acting, of 16 horse-power, fitted with the "wedge" expansive motion, which reduces the working parts very materially, there being but one eccentric working direct to both valves, without the intervention of weigh-bars or other intermediate machinery, and by which means the engines are worked with variable expansion, stopped, or reversed, by one handle; in fact, the engines are the simplest ever introduced for marine purposes. The boiler is on the locomotive principle, with copper firebox and brass tubes. The steel screw is 3ft. 10in. diameter and 6ft. pitch. This elegant little vessel is beautifully fitted up, and the cabin is capable of holding thirteen persons comfortably.

The first trial of speed on the River Ouse was considered satisfactory, she having run twenty miles in one hour and twenty minutes, with tide in her favour. In the second trial, with tide in favour all the way, a run of thirty-three miles was made on the Humber in one hour fifty minutes; and in running back against the tide the run of thirty miles was made in two hours thirty-five minutes. To show the strength of the Gazelle, it may be mentioned that she has been suspended at the stem and stern (having the engines and boiler on board) without any perceptible deflection.

THE FIRST ENGLISH CHURCH IN AUSTRIA.

On Friday, Sept. 13, the first stone of an English church was laid at Karlsbad, Bohemia, the "King of German watering-places." For upwards of five years this project has been under discussion, the many hundreds of English families yearly visiting Karlsbad having meanwhile no better place of worship than a ballroom or the saloon of an almost inaccessible Gasthaus. The Colonial and Continental Church Society had given its aid, and a subscription had been raised; but a commencement this year was only rendered



ENGLISH CHURCH TO BE ERECTED AT KARLSBAD, BOHEMIA.

practicable through the exertions of the Rev. R. W. Greaves, a member of the society's committee, who chanced to be a visitor. He was warmly seconded in his endeavours by Sir Henry Buntinck (a Crimean hero), Colonel Thoresby, the Rev. Augustus Hewitt, and others, to whom the English may consider themselves indebted for the carrying out of their long-cherished wish. The ceremony was conducted in the presence of the English clergyman, and also of many inhabitants, who testified a lively interest in the event. Sir Henry Buntinck laid the stone, with an appropriate address, which was translated into German; and a Karlsbad banker, containing coins and inscriptions, was deposited in a hollow of the block of granite. The design is by Edwin Christian, Esq., and shows great taste, being a simple Early English church, with high-pitched roof and bell turret. A portion of the Gartenthal, a site both quiet and easy of access, was purchased for the sum of £200, and vested, by direction of the Austrian Government, in the names of five English noblemen and gentlemen. It is estimated that about £150 have still to be collected; and, as many who have benefited by the waters of Karlsbad may like to contribute, we may mention that subscriptions for the English church in Karlsbad "will be gladly received by the treasurer, R. Marjoribanks, Esq.; Messrs. Coutts, Strand; or by the Rev. Messe Thomas, secretary of the Colonial and Continental Church Society, 9, Serjeants' Inn, Fleet-street, E.C.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, ALBERT-SQUARE, CLAPHAM.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, ALBERT-SQUARE, CLAPHAM.

THIS new church, in the parish of South Lambeth, was consecrated some short time since by the Bishop of Winchester. It is built on a waste piece of land at the back of Albert-square, in part the gift of the copyholder, Mr. T. T. Wilkinson, and enfranchised by the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury.

The plan is to some extent cruciform, terminating at the east end with transepts, a chancel, and a vestry. It is a very pretty church externally, and the interior is very good in effect. The tower, with its lofty and elegant spire (the entire height being 140ft.), on the left of the principal and western entrance, compares well with the rest of the church. It is divided into three stages—the first is a library, the second a clockroom, and the third a belfry-floor. The walls are built of Kentish rag and Bath stone dressings. The nave is 40ft. wide and 50ft. in height from the floor to the ridge of the roof. It is in one span, and is lighted by five windows, 22ft. high, terminating in the roof. In the transepts are large traceried windows, filled with stained glass. There is a rose window over the principal entrance, and another in the chancel. The roof is supported by six arched principals, springing from a small column of red Mansfield stone. The church is calculated to hold about 1200 persons, there being 463 free seats. It has been erected at the cost of Sir Rev. Charles Kemble, M.A., Rector of Bath, from the designs of Mr. John Barrett, of Gray's Inn, the contractor being Mr. Meyers.

A parsonage-house is attached, and the Incumbent is the Rev. J. H. Titcomb, of St. Peter's College, Cambridge.

NEW ALMSHOUSES AT OLD BUCKENHAM, NEAR ATTLEBOROUGH, NORFOLK, FOUNDED BY MR. ROBERT COCKS.

RIPON CATHEDRAL.—The dilapidation and decay of the cathedral having been reported by Mr. Scott as in dangerous state of dilapidation, an influential meeting was held yesterday week at Ripon, under the presidency of Earl De Grey, to take steps to place the structure in an efficient state of repair. The estimated cost of the necessary repairs is £17,000; of the improvements and alterations necessary to restore the building to its original beauty, £10,000; and of warming, refitting, and lighting, £5000: making a total of £32,000. This it is proposed to raise by subscriptions.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 1113.—VOL. XXXIX.] SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1861. [WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

THE PREMIER'S VACATION.

An eminent poet and laborious student who passed away some years since was accustomed to give himself what he called rest simply by changing the subjects of his literary research. When jaded with metaphysics he turned to history, and when his faculties dimmed over its pages he stimulated and refreshed them by copious draughts of poetic lore; but, as the story goes, it never occurred to him to allow his mind or his memory to lie fallow for a season. It is true that he has been convicted of his mistake by his having drifted into the state which has been described by that phrase in which Johnson described the last days of Swift, and no one is desirous of holding him up as an example. Setting aside a certain morbidity of temperament which must have underlain the mental organisation of the poet to whom we allude, and recollecting that in his case the nature of his habits indisposed, if they did not entirely preclude, him from physical exertion, he may be taken to be a type of many a man in this busy, work-a-day life of ours. A very cursory perusal of the journals for the last two months will give us a special example of the sort of activity which characterises many of our public men, but which is developed in the highest degree in him whose rank in the service of the country places him at the head of our social and governmental system, and who seems to think it necessary to do all he can to vindicate his personal claims to the position he holds. Relieved from the toils of Parliament, and perhaps the turmoils of Cabinet Councils, Lord Palmerston has vigorously taken up another kind of employment at a time when he might reasonably be expected to subside into a couple of months, at least, of well-earned leisure. It appears to be his idea of enjoying his vacation that he should go through tours of inspection of men and things, and to give as much opportunity as possible to the British public for ascertaining by personal knowledge what manner of man he is who, as the Prime Minister of England, is held in such popular esteem. To go back no further, last autumn he made what may be called a progress in the north of England, and did as much of the work which is peculiar to his position as could well be crowded into the space of time which was occupied by that which to him was a pleasant excursion. This year, however, he seems to have been multiplying himself;—to have acquired a temporary ubiquity. His appearances have been as numerous and as rapid as those of Ariel in the storm-beaten ship of the King. In the first place, having accepted the post of Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, and having discovered that hitherto there was nothing for that functionary to do, he fell back upon tradition, and, inculcating the necessity of adhering to prescription, he revived in his own favour the lapsed duties of the office, and, having set the hall rolling by means of a solemn and effective inaugurating ceremonial, he was to be found presiding as chairman of the meetings of a board which seemed to smack a good deal of a vestry, and adjudicating on points which might easily have been disposed of by the smallest attorney that ever enjoyed the mild importance which attaches to a clerk of justices in petty sessions assembled. Then, day after day, we hear of his attending the inspection of volunteer corps, putting in an apt word or two of encouragement, seasoned with morsels of practical advice.

THE CORONATION OF THE KING AND QUEEN OF PRUSSIA: VIEW OF KONIGSBERG FROM THE TOWER OF THE FORTIFIED BARRACKS NEAR THE HERZOGSACKER.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

Next he is head of carefully examining the first of the new ironclads any of England; and straightway we find him picking his way with sharp if not technically critical eye among the works of those fortifications which he has declared to be necessary for the security of the country, in the invincibility of which no man more thoroughly and religiously believes than himself. His latest, and most probably by no means his last, appearance during the Parliamentary recess has been at Southampton, when, in his mixed character of country neighbour and chief Minister of State, he undertook a duty which need not absolutely have demanded the services of any one beyond the rank of a local functionary, the services of any one or a Member for a county such as a Mayor or a Lord Lieutenant, or a member for a county or borough. Nevertheless, there he was, dealing with a matter which has arisen and fallen into his way in no offhand yet practical fashion, exhibiting that aptness and versatility which in him take the place of inspiration.

It is a great desideratum in oratory that a speaker should make at least one point remarkable for novelty in itself, or for the resetting of old ideas in a novel shape. As a rule, Lord Palmerston never makes a speech, certainly never on any special and predetermined occasion, in which he does not say something which is caught up at once and remembered. Sayings of this sort have been many and years ago have reached to the dignity of apothegms, some of them well worthy of traditionary preservation; others, perhaps, which he would be glad to have forgotten, but which, from their point and adaptation to the matter to which they were applied, though the judicious shake their heads at them, are quoted and words with those who cherish a witticism without caring to inquire too curiously into the morality of its expression. This time, having to deliver an address to the successful competitors for the prizes awarded to the last Oxford middle-class examinations, he gave us one of the best examples of his powers as a rhetorical and practical speaker. Admitting to the full the principle of competitive examinations, he took a broad and useful view of the whole subject, touching on its salient points with so sure, yet at the same time so light and apparently careless, a hand that the happy result which followed seemed due rather to accident than to art or effort. In his character of a patron of the system his object was to vindicate competitive examinations from the objections which have direte eventually to the admission of the best and not to have been made against them, and, if possible, to settle at least one of the vexed questions by which they are still surrounded. And here his peculiar faculty came especially into play. This was the opportunity for creating a phrase, or enunciating an epigram, which would run like wildfire through the country, and in its rapid course sweep away a whole wilderness of doubts and objections. Seizing on the word "examining," which has been the battle-horse of the opponents of the competitive system, he embalmed it in a few sentences of such point and pith as these:—"Some people say that competitive examinations tend to a system of cramming; and it is often the case that a man will insist upon a word they imagine that word to be an argument, and they go about repeating it, thinking they have arrived at some great and irresistible conclusion. When they say 'cramming' they think they have utterly discredited the system to which they apply that word; but these men imagine that the human mind is like a bottle, and that when you have filled it with anything you can pour that out, and it remains empty as it was before. That, however, is not the nature of the human mind. A boy who is crammed, as it is said, has, in point of fact, learnt a great deal, and that learning has established two objects. First of all, the faculties of his mind are exercised in being crammed; and in the next place, there remains in his mind a great portion of the knowledge so acquired which forms the basis probably of future attainments in different branches of human knowledge." Now, not to speak it profanely, few persons are better able to speak of the advantages, if any, of "cramming" than a statesman and perpetual holder of office of some fifty years' standing. He can remember well, if in a not exactly witness, some of the results of that operation in the case of the "heaven-born" Minister who, ignorant of a question of the world" be an unimpeachable master of it this day week; to-day, would be can know better than Lord Palmerston how, and on one can know better than Lord Palmerston how, and on one say, a country gentleman of moderate abilities and no experience but of quarter sessions, established and finding himself First Lord of the Admiralty, sits down before a regular official bench, receives his main and general allowance of "cramming," which, however, does not prevent the necessity of a daily dose of that commodity, to be taken on the spot by the doctors say. Taking, therefore, his Lordship's assertion with such qualification as necessarily belong to its enunciation, by one who is in some sort a dealer in that which he defends, it is undoubted that he has given a very decided buffet to a somewhat prevalent and certainly much over-strained objection to the system of competitive examinations, and so far has done a service to that system which is in a manner established among us.

Perhaps more happy, while equally pregnant, was the mode in which the Premier dealt with another objection to the system of middle-class examinations, that which is, that they tend to teach young men things which will be of no use to them in their immediate career, and that they tend to create in the students more vanity and conceit. The argument used was as ingenious as it was true, and the illustrations were apt and pointed. If this objection means anything at all, it means that certain faculties of the mind which were to be called into immediate use in the ordinary routine of life of the student were also to be exercised, and their general powers of mind were to be left dormant, if not stifled, with a result which can only be characterised as stolidity and ignorance. The wider and more efficient training of the new system aims at rousing and at the same time disciplining the powers of the youthful mind, and, while it makes the aspirant master of one at least, or it may be two, branches of knowledge, it to use the words of Lord Palmerston, "sharpens the wits, infuses general knowledge into the mind, and sets a young man thinking; and, instead of merely crowding his memory with facts, it gives him that habit of thought and that custom of exercising his intellect in a great variety of subjects which make him a better and a more able man in the particular profession which he intends to pursue." This is, in fact, the answer to an objection which is by no means novel, inasmuch as it was used as an old-world obstacle to any system of popular education at all. The cry was that the diffusion of instruction implied social disorganisation, inasmuch as it tended to nullify the system of classes by rendering those in lower stations restless, dissatisfied, and (in this world less the whole secret) unmanageable. Time and experience have given the lie to those pestilences, and the deliberate opinion of one who from the highest coign of vantage has witnessed the operation of both systems is now pronounced in favour of the later and better state of things.

It may be that the activity and energy which Lord Palmerston has exhibited to the public eye in the last few weeks are only a part of those labours in the public service to which he is known assiduously to devote himself, but it seems to us that in public appearances when they take such a tone as that at Southampton, are not among the least important of those services. A distinguished colleague of the noble Lord has just said of him that all the disparagements of and strictures which have been made upon him on the continent of Europe resolved themselves into this—that he is too essentially with regard to the interests of his country. That was interpreted, this means that Lord Palmerston is heart and soul an Englishman—that his one object is statesman and as a man is to preserve unimpaired the interests and the weal of England. This is the secret of his personal influence, and this is the impulse which bids him, while others are cringing and sneering at what they call their natural rest, from place to place, inquiring and seeing for himself, stimulating efforts for social improvement, and by his active example encouraging those who are engaged in the same battle of life; and England may well boast that it is thus that the Premier spends his vacation.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The King of Holland arrived at Compiègne on Saturday evening last, and was received by the Emperor and Empress. The Empress met him at the foot of the grand staircase. On Sunday morning the Emperor and the King arrived in Paris, and on Wednesday their Majesties returned to Vienna.

The Prince and Princess Napoleon arrived at Brest on the 7th inst., from America, having touched on their return at St. John's, Newfoundland. The voyage from Boston to Newfoundland was accomplished in three days, and from Newfoundland to Brest in six days and a half. The Prince and Princess have gone to Compiègne.

The Emperor has given a frigate to the Gulf of Mexico war steamer, which will carry the name of the *Monitor*, which published officially an account yesterday week of the capture of Tampico, and the appointment of Admiral Jurien de Ingraviere to the command of the squadron, and likewise of the appointment of Captains to five of the vessels of which the force part of the expedition.

A letter printed in Paris purporting to be from Napoleon III. to the King of Naples has been published in Paris, and is translated in the *London Gazette* and the *Monitore* deny its genuineness.

The *Moniteur* announced on Wednesday that, in consequence of the Emperor Napoleon's decision, which was taken into consideration the question of the publication of anonymous pamphlets." Such publication is forbidden for the future in France, by the Government.

A terrible calamity is reported from a mine at Lille bursting of a reservoir of water, by which more than one hundred men were killed, so that the sides collapsed, and in progress to rescue them were buried. Strenuous efforts are in progress to rescue these unfortunate men. Cries and the sound of tapping are heard from the interior of the mine. Several excavations have been made, and a strong desire to see friends and relatives awaken a strong desire to see friends in appropriate terms.

Some of the workmen buried in the mine are in a good condition.

SPAIN.

The Infanta Donna Maria de la Concepcion is better.

The *Madrid Gazette* contains a long account of the reception by the Queen on the 7th inst., of the Moorish Prince Muley el Abbas, and the Princes Sidi Mohamed Ben Ismaeen, Sidi Mohamed Ben Arafa Arabie, of which M. Calderon Collantes, Minister of Foreign Affairs, afterwards read a long speech. The discourse was fluid in style and answered a strong desire to see friendly relations established between Spain and Morocco. The Queen replied in appropriate terms.

Despatches of the Mexican expedition to the effect that is to act in war between the English and French squadrons. The Spanish squadron will be composed of the two frigates Isabella Triffe of force will consist of four screw-steamers, and six other vessels Lavalette and Concepcion, two large steamers, and six other vessels of lighter draught. The squadron will be commanded by Admiral Rubalcaba, as senior officer in the Antilles. The number of troops to be disembarked in Mexico is about 8000, of whom 4000 will be sent from Cuba. The Government has left the General-in-Chief the choice of the commander of the Cuban contingent. The expedition will consist of 30 ships of the line. The departure of the first squadron is expected to sail from the Spanish ports towards the end of the present month.

The *Correspondencia* states that the Government of Peru has protested against the annexation of St. Domingo to Spain.

The ecclesiastical authorities of Spain have commenced a prosecution of the modern form of spiritualism. All papers and tables-turners are placed under arrest. On the 9th inst., by an order from the Bishop seized and destroyed. On the 10th, all spiritualistic literature were burned on the of Barcelona, and other volumes of the same kind was under the direction of a priest in full canonical dress, carrying a cross in one hand and a torch in the other. He was hooted by the crowd assembled to witness the ceremony by spectators frequently shouted "Viva la Religion!"

The city of Gerona, in the province of Catalonia, has been visited by great inundations, whereby immense damage was done to property.

PORTUGAL.

The King is making a tour through the provinces. His Majesty has decorated Baron Riccioli with the cross of the Order of the Conception of Vila Vicosa.

The vintage has proved much more favourable than last year, but there is a deficiency in the grain crops.

A Royal decree has been issued opening the ports for the admission of foreign grain until April, 1862.

The last census of the population of Portugal and adjacent isles gives a total of 3,923,110 inhabitants.

ITALY.

The *Official Gazette* of Monday publishes a decree reorganising the different departments of the Ministry of the Interior.

The Kingdom decreed that all Italians who dying have deserved well of their country are to receive the honour of burial beneath the High Cross of Florence.

General Cialdini has definitively resigned the lieutenancy of Naples. He will leave Naples in the latter part of this month. His reasons are said to be the cessation of brigandage and the re-establishment of public security in the southern provinces. The Chamber of Commerce of Naples has presented a vote of thanks to General Cialdini for re-establishing public security in the Neapolitan provinces. General Della Marmora has accepted the command of the troops in the southern provinces.

It is denied that Garibaldi has left Caprera.

Events are rumoured their course at Rome. Schism is reported as rapidly receding among the clergy at the obstinacy of the Pope and his councillors. Monsignor Nardi, a priest of some social importance in his own sphere, has been arrested on a charge of having taken part in, and some executions have been seized and imprisoned as suspected, while the apartments and papers of others have been rummaged.

AUSTRIA.

According to advices received from Vienna the Empress of Austria had arrived in Albania, where she will stay for some time for the benefit of her health.

In consequence of the representations made to the Ministry by the Transylvanian Government, the opening of the Transylvanian Diet has been adjourned to the 15th of November next. Several magistrates of Hungary have prohibited the public functionaries from accepting any election as deputies to the Diet of Pesth.

The Hungarian Diet, meeting the Assembly of the Comitat of Arad, has lately dissolved, will remain in office till the 1st of November next, in order to prevent anarchy.

PRUSSIA.

The resignation of M. de Schleinitz as Minister of Foreign Affairs, and his appointment to the post of Royal household, are announced. Bernstorff, the Prussian Minister in London, succeeds M. de Schleinitz in the Foreign Department.

The Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia paid a visit on the 11th inst. to Lord Clarendon at the Royal Hotel, where Lord Ashley, Lady Charendon, and two daughters are staying.

THE CORONATION FESTIVITIES.

The ceremonials connected with the coronation commenced on Monday with the entrance of the King and Queen into Konigsberg. Their Majesties arrived at the gates of Konigsberg at twelve o'clock, where they were received by the Royal Princes, the Generals, the Presidents, and the other authorities. The King was on horseback, and the Queen and the Royal children were in a carriage. Each was surrounded by the Princes of the Royal house, the Generals, the state carriage drawn by eight horses. The carriage travelled amid the crowds on their way through the streets, which were lined with the Brandenburg guard, and was accompanied by a discharge of cannon and the ringing of bells. The procession proceeded through the gate, and the ringing of bells. The procession proceeded through the gate, formed by the corporation of the city, and consisting of the municipality, the clergy, and the crowds being everywhere very great. All the houses were richly decorated, and were filled with spectators to the highest degree. Their Majesties were received by the Princesses of the Royal house and the body of the officers and clergy. The streets of the city is enormous. After her of strangers who had arrived in the city is enormous. After her solemn entry, the King received the civil and military authorities, and the Royal suite, expressing his satisfaction, and telling them that he was full of confidence in the future development of all interests under the free action of all classes of the people." In the evening their Majesties and the Royal family visited the theatre, where they met with enthusiastic reception. At one pm. the city and the military banks and encampments were illuminated, and the streets were thronged with the great crowds until midnight.

The festivities throughout the week have taken place, with slight exceptions, according to the published programme. We propose to be able to give next week some illustrations by our Special Artists of the great ceremonies.

KONIGSBERG.

This city, in which the coronation of the King and Queen of Prussia took place yesterday, and of which we give an illustration, is among the principal cities of the Prussian Empire, and being on the frontier of the Electors of Brandenburg. It still ranks as the fourth city of Prussian dominions in extent and population, having more than 80,000 inhabitants. Konigsberg has been strongly reforced on the plan of detached forts.

Murray's Handbook for Travellers on the Continent" supplies us with the following particulars respecting this city:—

"Its palace (Schloss), a large heavy building, now converted into a Government House, was founded by Ottokar, King of Bohemia, after leading a crusade against the Grand Masters of the Teutonic Order, and became the residence of the Grand Masters from the year 1332, the time of the Dukes of Prussia, by whom it was the residence of the late King of Prussia, Frederick William III., and his Queen Louisa, where the latter died in 1810. Here, also, Frederick I. in the Schlosskirche crowned himself King of Prussia, and where he was buried, also, his Frederick Elector of Brandenburg in 1701 placed the crown upon his own head, assuming the title of Frederick I., King of Prussia. The Crown head, assuming the title of Frederick I., King of Prussia. The Crown Tables are richly covered with close-written lists of names, showing how many brave men of the province fell in the great War of Liberation. In the Dom, or cathedral church is a vast hall, 300ft. long, 140 broad, and only 19 high, destitute of ornament, called Wallenrodt's Saal, from the Archbishop of Wallenrodt, Grand Duke of the Grand Duke Bantisan Simons Strasse; directly north from Schinkel's design in 1839-43, is the Royal Library, built also north from Schinkel's design in 1839-43, is the Royal Library, built also north from Schinkel's design in 1839-43, is the Royal Library, built also

likewise been compelled to suspend instruction. In St. Petersburg twenty-five students have been arrested and incarcerated the fortress as political offenders, and on the 9th instant a meeting of students was dispersed by a body of the Imperial Guard. On that occasion the students are said to have been cheered by the assembled crowd of spectators; and it is added, somewhat ominously, that "several officers and pupils of the Military School were arrested."

RUSSIAN POLAND IN A STATE OF SIEGE.

A proclamation published on Monday declares the kingdom of Poland to be in a state of siege. The military have pitched their tents in the public squares and places of Warsaw. The wearing of mourning insignia is prohibited.

The immediate cause of the proclamation of the state of siege in Poland seems to have been a grand parting banquet given by the Polish nobility to the general who is about to attend the funeral of the Archbishop of Warsaw. The Princes and Counts joined with the peasants in drinking the toast of "The Fatherland," and the orchestra afterwards conducted the peasants to the railway station, singing spirited national songs. The Government saw in these demonstrations of the effects of the Kosciusko anniversary, which would have taken place on the 15th. The result was the issue of the proclamation, by which that and all other national meetings will be prohibited.

Notwithstanding the prohibition of the authorities and the proclamation of a state of siege, the projected demonstration took place at Warsaw on Sunday. Numerous arrests were made in consequence, and the crowds of people were dispersed by a charge of cavalry, without, however, any blood being shed.

The Prussian *Gazette* of Thursday has news from Warsaw asserting that quiet was again refused to have reigned in the streets of Warsaw on the night of the 15th inst. were arrested by the military, who, however, paid due respect to the sanctity of the places. No person was killed or even wounded.

TURKEY.

The Sultan has ordered the reorganisation of the Imperial Guard, which is to consist of 25,000 men.

The conferences on the union of the Danubian Principalities have been re-opened, and the representatives of the European Powers have acked for instructions from their Governments.

The Montenegrin Envoy has left Constantinople. He has failed in his negotiations with the Porte.

Letters from Constantinople state that the Sultan, in order to answer to the military activity of Servia, has decided on the formation of ten Albanian regiments, to be charged with the service of the frontier.

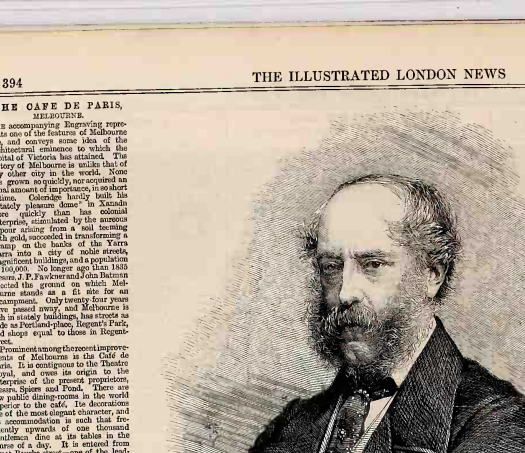
A telegram from Ragusa announces that the Turks have at length invaded the Montenegrin territory, attacking Lukovo and putting some of the inhabitants to death. The Montenegrin commander has appealed to the International Commissioners. The insurgents from Zubtsi, together with some Montenegrin volunteers, had attacked Zubtsi, together with some Montenegrin volunteers, had attacked Zubtsi, together with some Montenegrin volunteers, had attacked

THE CAFE DE PARIS, MELBOURNE.

THE accompanying Engraving represents one of the features of Melbourne life, and conveys some idea of the architectural eminence to which the capital of Victoria has attained. The history of Melbourne is unlike that of any other city in the world. None has grown so quickly, nor acquired an equal amount of importance, in so short a time. Colendge hardly hails his "stately pleasure dome" in Xanadu more quickly than has colonial enterprise, stimulated by the auriferous vapour arising from a soil teeming with gold, succeeded in transforming a swamp on the banks of the Yarra Yarra into a city of noble streets, magnificent buildings, and a population of 100,000. No longer ago than 1835 Messrs. J. P. Fawkner and John Batman selected the ground on which Melbourne stands as a fit site for an encampment. Only twenty-four years have passed away, and Melbourne is rich in stately buildings, has streets as wide as Portland-place, Regent's Park, and shops equal to those in Regent-street.

Prominent among the recent improvements of Melbourne is the Café de Paris. It is contiguous to the Theatre Royal, and owes its origin to the enterprise of the present proprietors, Messrs. Spiers and Pond. There are few public dining-rooms in the world superior to the café. Its decorations are of the most elegant character, and its accommodation is such that frequently upwards of one thousand gentlemen dine at its tables in the course of a day. It is entered from Great Bourke-street—one of the leading thoroughfares—and is in immediate proximity to the chief business portions of the town.

The project of taking the All England Eleven to Australia, if it did not originate with Messrs. Spiers and Pond, was at any rate carried out by them; those enterprising *entrepreneurs* having sent a confidential agent to this country with full powers and ample means to make arrangements with eleven of our picked cricketplayers to make a professional visit to Victoria. During their stay at Melbourne the Eleven will take up their abode at the Café de Paris.



THE LATE EARL OF EGLINTON AND WINTON.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 403.

THE EAGLE'S NEST.—BY SIR E. LANDSEER, R.A.

In this grand picture Sir E. Landseer gives a panoramic view of the rocky heights the abode of the golden eagle, below the silent solitude of the primeval hill. The nest of this species of eagle consists usually of a large mass of sticks and other similar materials carried to the spot from a distance, and covering some chasm in the ledge of the rock. In the composition before us the female eagle is sitting over the nest, screaming in recognition to her mate, which is darting homewards after a foray. The eye is skilfully carried up to this dizzy height by a beam of light falling on the bold head of the rock, near the midst of the picture, which afterwards glances down upon the wing of the female eagle. This fine picture, so poetic and imposing in its very simplicity, was exhibited at the British Institution in 1834. It forms part of the collection of works of modern British Artists presented to the nation by Mr. Sheepshanks, and exhibited at the South Kensington Museum.

THE KING AND QUEEN OF PRUSSIA.

FREDERICK WILLIAM LOUIS, the present King of Prussia, whose Portrait we engrave, is the second son of Frederick William III. and that Queen of Prussia whose name the harshness of Napoleon has caused to be encircled with a wreath of romance. He succeeded his elder brother, Frederick William IV., in the present year, after having, as is well known, exercised the functions of the Government of the kingdom as Regent for some time previously—that is, from Oct. 9, 1858. Having been born on March 22, 1797, he is now in his sixty-fourth year. Before he was called on to take the conduct of the affairs of his brother's kingdom he filled the posts of Military Governor of Rhenish Prussia and the King's Lieutenant in Pomerania. Until the time when he became Regent he observed a scrupulous abstinence from all uninvited interference with the affairs of the general Government, but manifested very decided sentiments whenever his opinions were invited by the King. In many, if not in most, respects he exhibited tastes and tendencies the very opposite of those for which the late King was especially noted. He displayed no ambition to be esteemed a patron of learning, a pietist, or a philosopher; and if he developed anything it was an inclination to be a Prince of Prussia of the school of Frederick the Great. He was placed nominally—though whether by his own consent or not is by no means clear—at the head of a section of politicians called the "Prince of Prussia's party," which supported the Constitution which has been so often promised, once given and withdrawn; but it was never considered certain that he would adhere to it on his accession to the throne. Alternately denounced as extreme Liberal and a stern Absolutist, he has shown himself since he has come forward into public life to be a cautious and reserved Prince, who is not anxious to connect himself with any particular abstract doctrines, but who has within him many of the qualities which enable a Sovereign in his position to maintain a strong Government, while he exhibits a due regard for the interests of his own country in her relations with the rest of Europe. The recent visit of the King of Prussia to the Emperor of the French, it is said, has been dictated by a policy which has for its object the placing of the King at the head of the German Powers; but, if the reports which are prevalent have any germ of truth in them, the caution, astuteness, and politic temperament of the King have not forsaken him on this important occasion. It is rumoured that the Emperor frankly admitted that the co-operation of Prussia towards the settlement of the Italian question, by the recognition of the kingdom of Italy, would be of great value; to which it is stated that the King replied that until Rome and Venice were annexed to the kingdom of Italy it would hardly be said to have an existence, and that the uncertainty of the present state of things in that country obliged Prussia to remain a passive spectator until things are more decided. Nevertheless, it is asserted that a special envoy from Victor Emmanuel, as King of Italy, will be received by the King of Prussia at his coronation. The subjects of the State of Denmark and that of a treaty of commerce between France and the Zollverein are assumed or believed to have been the subject of conversation between the two Sovereigns, and on both these questions we hear that the King returned guarded and evasive answers. Whatever may be the result of this visit, by means of it, as well as by the circumstance of his solemn coronation, the King of Prussia contrives to have the eyes of Europe fixed at this moment more decidedly on him than on any other potentate in Europe. His Majesty was married on the 11th of June, 1829, to the Princess Marie Louise Auguste Catherine, daughter of Charles Frederick, late Grand Duke of Saxe Weimar Eisenach, and sister of the reigning Grand Duke. By her, who was born the 30th of September, 1811, he has had issue Prince Frederick William Nicholas Charles Prince of Prussia, married in January, 1858, to the Princess Royal of England; and the Princess Louise Marie Elizabeth, married to the reigning Grand Duke of Baden.

WALTHAM ABBEY.

THE history of the celebrated Abbey of Waltham is now so well known, and so many persons have visited the remains of Harold's Church since the repairs were commenced, that at present we need refer only to the new east end, which is being rapidly completed.

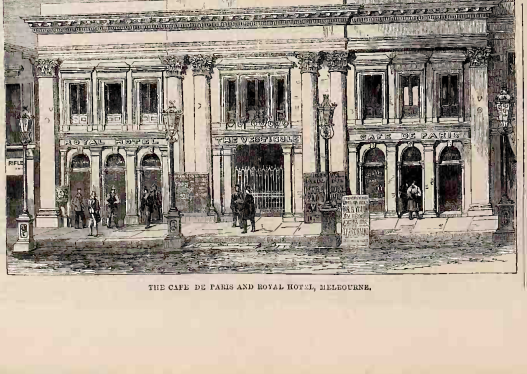
As the architecture of the early half of the thirteenth century is now universally considered the best, the east windows have been built in those styles, and they are being filled with the richest stained glass that can be obtained.

For the information of those who are interested in such works as these we may briefly state that the three lancet windows contain the root of Jesse, with the ancestors of our Lord and the prophets who prophesied concerning Him; while the rose window represents the Saviour, and around Him the seven days of creation, so that in the lower and upper windows respectively are illustrated His human and Divine nature. Visitors to the abbey church can obtain an account of the windows, as well as a history of the abbey church, and a report on the work of repair as far as it has gone.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOLS, CLERKENWELL.

Several of the parishioners have advanced, and some have given, considerable amounts for the purpose of at once completing this part of the work; it is, therefore, confidently expected that voluntary contributions from all quarters will soon furnish the required funds (about £700), in order to respond to the liberality which has been manifested. E. B. Jones, Esq., designed and executed the cartoons for the windows, which have been supplied by Messrs. Powell, of Whitefriars; W. Burges, Esq., being the architect. The whole work is considered by all who judge to be of the very best description, and the designs, as well as the execution, are much admired.

EXHIBITION OF 1862.—Her Majesty's Commissioners for the International Exhibition of 1862 have received an intimation that active steps are being taken by the Government of Brazil in furtherance of the exhibition of the produce of that empire. An exhibition of raw produce and manufactures will be shortly held in the capital of each province, and a general exhibition of the choicest specimens from their provincial gatherings will take place at Rio de Janeiro in the month of December next. From the different articles there contributed a still further selection will be made which will be transmitted to London. It has been intimated to her Majesty's Commissioners that Mr. E. R. Power, late of the civil service, has been appointed commissioner for the island of Ceylon. The Argentine Confederation have notified the appointment of the following gentlemen to represent the Republic on the occasion of the opening of the exhibition:—Mr. M. B. Simpson, Mr. J. Fair, and Mr. W. Wheelwright.



THE CAFE DE PARIS AND ROYAL HOTEL, MELBOURNE.

"THE EAGLE'S NEST." BY SIR E. LANDSEER, IN THE SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Oct. 20.—Twenty-first Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 21.—Battle of Trafalgar, 1805.
TUESDAY, 22.—Sir William Molesworth died, 1855.
WEDNESDAY, 23.—Royal Exchange founded, 1567.
THURSDAY, 24.—Daniel Webster died, 1852.
FRIDAY, 25.—St. Crispin. [quarter, 3h. 53m., p.m.
SATURDAY, 26.—Colchester surprised at Stanfordbridge, 1403. Moon's last

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 26, 1861.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.
1 5	1 49	2 31	3 11	3 49	4 26	5 3
17	17	17	17	18	18	18

Will shortly be ready,

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK for 1862, price 1s., post-free 1s. 2d., containing GROUPS OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS (printed in Colours), from Drawings by HARRISON WEIR, and Interesting Illustrated Descriptions of the above by THOMAS MILLER; Twelve Plates of Engravings; Sun, Astronomical Diagrams (printed in Colours); &c., of Remarkable Phenomena, with Explanatory Notes by J. Rand; together with Illustrations of the Seasons, by A. Hunt. Office, 198, Strand.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS:—
Whole Page, £20. Half Page, £10. Quarter Page, £5.
Any smaller Advertisement, 2s. 6d. per line (fashion ordinary).
*** ILLUSTRATED ADVERTISEMENTS must be received
CIRCULATION, 180,000.
Advertisements must be sent in by the 22nd inst. to ensure insertion.

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN (under the Management Mrs. LOUISA PYNE and Mr. W. HARRISON), will OPEN on this Season on MONDAY, Oct. 21 (and during the Week) with an entirely New Opera by Balfe and Bunn, entitled BOTH SIDES.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—MONDAY, Oct. 21, and during the Week (Saturday excepted) the Comedy of THE SPOT SEX, written by Mr. Tom Taylor, having reached the 100th night of its performance, will be followed by the Farce of CHARLES THE SECOND; or, the MERRY MONARCH, in which Mr. Charles Kean will sustain the character of Charles the Second, supported by Mr. Walter Lacy and the whole of the Company. On Monday, Oct. 28, Mr. Boucicault will appear in KING EDGAR AND ELFRIDA.

ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE.—Manager, Mr. EDMUND FALCONER.—On MONDAY, Oct 28, and during the Week, in accordance with public desire, the Drama of THE WORLD AND THE STAGE. To conclude with an UNPUBLISHED FARCE.—Box Office Open Daily.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. B. Webster.—20th Night of THE COLLEEN BAWN. On Monday, Oct. 21, WITH CHANGING THEIR QUARTERS. Mr. Paul and Mrs. Hen Leslie; and LOVE AND HUNGER. Box-office open from Ten till Five.

ROYAL ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—MONDAY, and during the Week, A COZY COUPLE. A Satire on Modern Afternoon Tea-Drinking, by H. Lucas, Author; Miss Herbert, Mrs. Stirling, Mrs. E. Bruce, and Mr. Alfred Wigan. To conclude with DOUBLE DOSE. Mr. Compton, Mr. Alfred Wigan, and Mr. Frank Matthews.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—The ART of BALLOONING, explaining the principles on which MONTGOLFIER and GIFFARD'S great balloons rise, by J. H. PEPPER, M.R.I. with Models of the Balloon in the Garden Only, at Three and Half-past Seven, illustrated with various models, describing diagrams, apparatus, and engravings. NEW JOHN NIXON, Wizzardus of Hoaxdom, will illustrate the ZOPH SPIRIT.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED, with Mr. JOHN PARRY, will shortly re-open their Entertainment, ST. GEORGE'S HALL, CHRYSO ROYAL CONCERTS, Every Evening except Saturday at Eight. Morning Performances every Saturday at Three. Conductor, Mr. Alfred Mellon. ST. GEORGE'S HALL, LANGHAM PLACE, REGENT-STREET.—Immediately, the Grand Concert Chair, to succeed, in advance of the Gallery, and at Messrs. Cramer, Beale, and Wood's, 201, Regent-street. Grand Instrument by Messrs. Broadwood.

THE SISTERS SOPHIA and ANNIE, in their original and highly-successful Entertainment, entitled SKETCHES FROM NATURE, will appear at Lee Gardens, Oct. 21; Eyam, Oct. 23; Wakefield, Oct. 25; Hebden, Oct. 26; Pontefract, Oct. 28.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY. — Notice to Exhibitors.—The next Show of Fruit, Vegetables, and Cut Flowers will be held in the New Conservatory in the Gardens, South Kensington, it will take place on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Nov. 6 and 7. Schedules may be had on application at the Society's Office, 21, South Kensington Museum, Nov. 1.

PURSUIT OF PLEASURE, a Vision of Human Life, painted by J. NOEL PATON, R.S.A.—This grand and celebrated PICTURE is now ON VIEW at Messrs. J. and R. JEFFREY, 61, Cheapside, from Ten till Five o'clock, Admission, Sixpence each person.

NATIONAL EXHIBITION OF BIRDS.
THE SECOND GREAT ANNUAL EXHIBITION of SPORTING and other BIRDS will be held in suitable premises in Tavistock-street, Bedford-street, near Exeter Hall, Strand, on MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th December next, when above cups and other prizes, to the value of £100, will be awarded.
Copies of Duty of Local Committees, and the Rules and Regulations to be observed, may be had at the Office of the Society.
Each Committee to be limited to 25 Members. F. TEBBUTT, Hon. Secretary.
Offices, Wellington-chambers, Bennetts-hill, Birmingham. T. W. BIGGS, Secretary.

BRIGHTON, HASTINGS, EASTBOURNE, WORTHING, and SOUTHAMPTON, for the SHOOTING SEASON.—Monthly Tickets, Fortnightly, Monthly, and other SEASON TICKETS issued from London-bridge Victoria and the above towns.

FOR CALCUTTA, calling at Madras.—The well-known Clipper screw-steamship JASON, 500 tons, 300-horse power, S. H. WRIGHT, Commander, now loading in the Victoria Docks, has the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, and will positively leave Gravesend on the 15th of November. The most comfortable accommodation for Passengers, and a Surgeon carried. Apply to the Commander on board; or to Messrs. Money, Wigram, and Sons, 16, Billiter-street. The service will be continued every six weeks by one of the following fast-sailing auxiliary Screw-steamships:—

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders.	To Sail.
Golden Fleece	1,000	J. Mowbray	Oct. 1, 1861
Calcutta	700	D. W. Welch	Oct. 15
Indiana	1,000	J. Mowbray	April 1, 1862
Medjidie	700	D. H. Forbes	May 1
Sir Robert Sale	1,000	J. Mowbray	June 1
Jason	500	S. H. Wright	Aug. 15

For Freight or Passage (which do not exceed those of first-class Sailing-ships) apply to Messrs. Money, Wigram, and Co., 16, Billiter-street; or to Messrs. Grindlay, Mackillop, and Co., 55, Parliament-street, S.C.; or at the Offices of the East India and London Shipping Company (Limited), 3, Fenchurch-buildings, Leadenhall-st., E.C., where also, upon application, a Pamphlet descriptive of the Steamships intended for this service should be made. EDWARD OXER, Secretary.

NEW ZEALAND BANK.—Instituted 1854, Incorporated by Charter, 1859. Head Office, 1, Bank-buildings, Princes-street, London. Notice is hereby given that the Directors have declared a Dividend for the half-year ending 30th September, 1861, at the rate of Ten per Cent per annum, free of Income-tax, and that the same will be paid on and after the 1st day of November next. By order of the Board, GEO. MALDEN, General Manager, Natal Bank.

NATAL.—THE LONDON JOINT-STOCK BANK, 83, Princes-street, for the COMMERCIAL and AGRICULTURAL BANK of NATAL, HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that they are prepared to Receive Money on account of that Bank, on the terms they will have been Letters of Credit free of charge, payable at Messrs. Peter Faure and Co.'s, Durban.
London, October, 1861. F. HEWETT, Manager.

SALMON-FISHING TO LET.—The Angling on the Rivers TAY and ISLA, in the county of INVERNESS. For full particulars apply to W. H. SMITH, Gunsmith, Inverness; or to James M'Gregor, Esq. banker, Fort William, N.B.

THE HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS (the Queen's Concert Rooms) are undergoing a Thorough Restoration and Redecoration, and will shortly be fitted with Gas Fittings of the most Recent Invention, by Messrs. Defries, of Houndsditch, in future to be called the DEFRIES LIGHT.
N.B. The Basement Story and Vaults may be engaged by a Wine or other Merchant for wine-bonded purposes.
Enquiries to be addressed to Messrs. Robert Cocks and Co., New Burlington-street, Regent-street. W. G. HOWARD, Estate and Surveyor, 34, Bedford-row.

SMART'S WRITING INSTITUTION. Open from Ten till Nine daily. Pupils of all ages received privately, and taught at any time suiting their convenience. Lessons in Writing, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, and Commercial Correspondence in Eight or Twelve Easy Lessons. Separate rooms for Ladies. Improved Method, as preferred Mrs. Smart will attend. For prospectuses, terms, &c., apply to the Secretary, at the first private door in Southampton-street, Quadrant, Regent-street.

WILL MISSING. — ONE THOUSAND POUNDS REWARD.—JAMES HOWDENING, deceased.—The above sum will be paid to the person who shall produce a Will by which Probate can be granted of the late JAMES HOWDENING, late of No. 18, St. Johnstreet, West Smithfield, and 13, Gloucester-terrace, Hyde Park-square, in the county of Middlesex, Gentleman, who died on the 8th day of April last, was residing at Rathmines-castle, Dublin. Application has been made to Probate has been granted.—Apply to Messrs. DOUNSON and SONS' HAVOCKS, Solicitors, 32, Chancery-lane.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Arrangements for the Week ending Saturday, Oct 26 :—
Monday.—BLONDIN'S THRILLING ASCENT.
Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday.—Display of Upper Series of Fountains, and all the usual attractions.
Thursday.—BLONDIN'S TWENTY-FIRST ASCENT.
Saturday.—Grand Concert.
Open on Monday at Nine, other days at Ten. Admission, Monday, Half-a-Crown; Saturday, One Shilling. Other days, One Shilling; Children in Arms, Sixpence. Tickets for Numbered Seats, Extra Guinea Stalls, Half-a-Crown; Reserved Seats, One Shilling. Guinea Stalls may be secured in advance, and in the Month Tickets in half blocks. The Orchestra and Nave Numbered Seats, Half-a-Crown

LITERATURE AND ART.

SUPERSHADE proves to be a hundred pounds! The price is cheap enough in all conscience; and yet such is the tariff at which it is appraised by Mr. J. Orchard Halliwell, who offers literary immortality to any one who will contribute towards the restore of Shakspeare's cottage at New Place, Stratford-upon-Avon, from the profanation of a beer-shop parlour, a probable conversion into a brickfield, and ultimate absorption in dwelling-houses or business premises. New Place—of which the house has long since disappeared—was, from its central position, as well as "eligible" a site for building purposes as Velfort Webber's cabbage-garden in Soho Square, or Mr. Gabriel's orchard in Regent Street. Bricks and mortar, hungry eyes. Unless it is speedily secured by private contract, New Place garden must assuredly be built over, and only exists for the trenchant and lengthy suggestive comments of him who was not for an age, but for all time, he destroyed or ever. Mr. Halliwell thinks that the freehold can be purchased for £1000, and only calls for fifties or guineas, *de bonne volonté*, to do it. Now, we have been enabled to discover a gentleman, who will put down their £100 apiece to make up the sum—provided he shall get down first. He is not, in a little short, to guarantee £100 towards it himself. The names of the patriotic donors are to be inscribed on a tablet to be erected over the entrance to the garden. We think that Mr. Halliwell's object would have been better and more expeditiously secured had he sought for private subscribers at £5 a piece, or even at £10 apiece. To a very rich man, even, a £100 is a matter of moment. We see, however, that Mr. T. B. Sheridan, M.P., for Stafford, has already undertaken to contribute one of the required instalments; and by this time next week we hope to be able to record the name of the second donor.

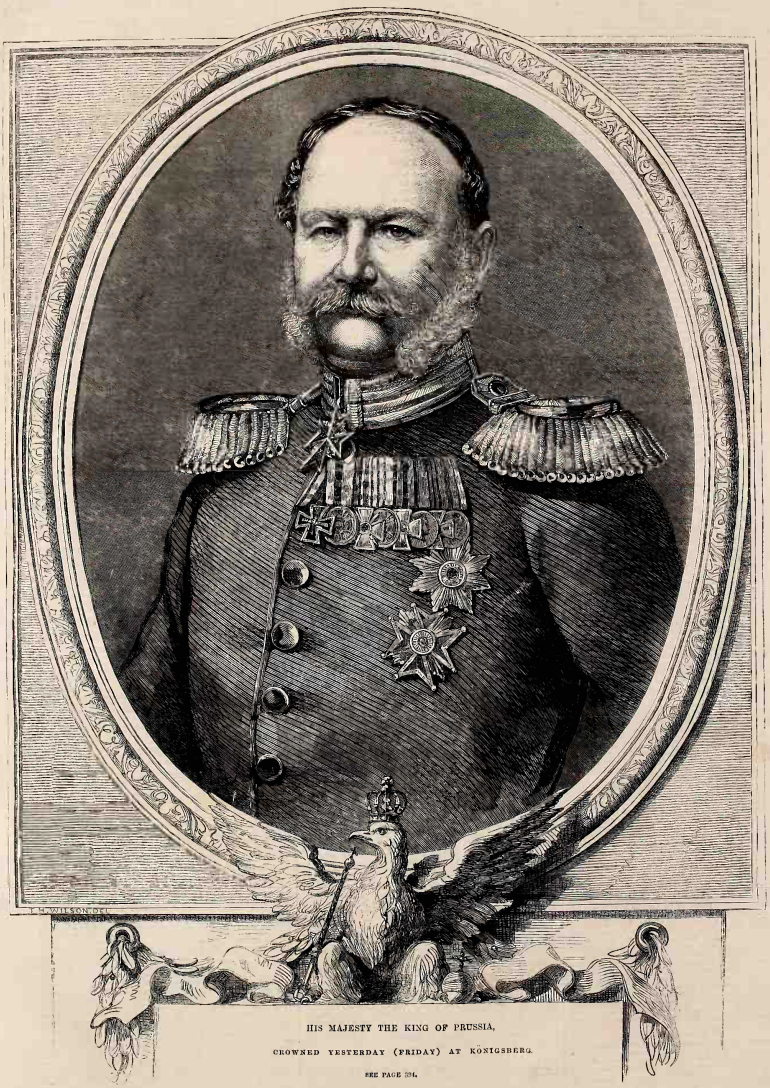
A very interesting ceremony is to take place on Thursday, the 31st, in the Middle Temple, when the memorial window recently placed in the dining-room and public spirit of that honourable society will be inaugurated by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The title of the window commemorates the visit, during eight days, with, of course, a large muster of the happy classes who have nothing to do but enjoy themselves, of many of the sovereigns and the ceremony existed to be one of the most interesting nature.

Some time in the last year a memorable memorialised the civic authorities praying them to restrain Jack Ketch from his practice of gilling the ropes employed in the strangulation of malefactors of all sorts. The memorialists, we believe, have a reason for the petition but the custom complained of "was a serious impediment to the due performance of the last solemn ceremonies of forfeiture of existence." Surely this amateur of being must have been first cousin to George Robins, when the auctioneer, during the Stowell-Lovell case, with his head off, handled the silken rope with which Lord Ferrers was hanged, and posted to Paris to witness the fatal effects of a guillotine upon the neck of four horses—of the regicide Damiens, George Sand has left plenty of successors who have a morbid taste for the last appendage to crime and criminals. The kindred class, whose chief object in life seems to be the collection of crime-literature, have a right to claim them in the first rank of the public. We hardly know what may be Southgate and Barrett's opinion of the Wednesday next and curious volumes illustrative of the "last scene of all" that ends this strange, mortal trash, and the lives and characters of the most notorious malefactors. Included in this range of study is a curious report of the proceedings of a select Parish Committee; portraits of Jack Sheppard after Thornhill; Sarah Malcolm, after Hogarth; the hearse-and-four-horses—of the regicide Damiens, George Sand has left plenty of successors who have a morbid taste for the last appendage to crime and criminals. The kindred class, whose chief object in life seems to be the collection of crime-literature, have a right to claim them in the first rank of the public. We

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN OF PRUSSIA.

CROWNED YESTERDAY (FRIDAY) AT KONIGSBERG.

SEE PAGE 394.



HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF PRUSSIA,

CROWNED YESTERDAY (FRIDAY) AT KÖNIGSBERG.

SEE PAGE 394.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

It would be difficult to imagine a Newmarket meeting without a strong muster of the aristocratic patrons of sport, bookmakers, and every species of turffite which make up the grand whole of a gathering at head-quarters. The Second October Meeting, although favoured by weather scarcely out of the longest week in May, did not come to fair anticipations indulged in by the votaries of racing. The comparatively scanty assemblage on the heath on Monday was noticed and commented on, many placing the falling off to the credit of the Highland shooting-box, Beaulieu, and Baden, while there were others who declared that the performance of a "feathered" Indian in the Brampton running-ground on that day was the grand counter-attraction. Be, though, Knowsley or Scotland right the Duke's absence was not the wonderful accession of visitors to celebrate the Cesarewitch Day which the management of the above-named ground had taken its fees from every heavy betting one the race, still there was to the last a kind of motley, lightened by the belief that certain friends were reunited before the weights appeared. Monday's running may be merely ignored at. Chevy Amie must be handed her master's quarter for the Handicap Plate of 50 sovs. (Cesarewitch course), beating King of Diamonds cleverly by a length at equal weights; and Baron Munchausen quickly upset the calculations of the layers who had not noticed and commended on, many placing the falling off to the credit of the Highland shooting-box, Beaulieu, and Baden, while there were others who declared that the performance of a "feathered" Indian in the Brampton running-ground on that day was the grand counter-attraction. Be, though

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS MADE AT THE OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 29′ 07·5″; Long. 0° 18′ 47·0″ W.; Height above sea 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOMETER.		WIND.		RAIN in 24 hours.
	Barometer reduced to 32° and Sea Level.	Dew Point.	Rain.	Relative Humidity.	Highest.	Lowest.	General Direction.	Horizontal Movement.	
	Inches.		Inches.					Miles.	Inches.
Oct. 9	29·920	59·4	54·0	93	67·0	54·0	WSW.	135	·073
„ 10	29·830	50·0	49·2	·90	61·0	48·0	N.E.	176	·000
„ 11	29·742	48·5	45·9	·90	61·1	47·7	S.	111	·000
„ 12	29·737	48·3	45·7	·90	61·0	47·0	S.	111	·000
„ 13	29·844	49·1	46·2	·90	61·0	47·0	S.	111	·000
„ 14	30·043	46·9	39·7	·78	62·0	39·0	S. to S.S.E.	111	·000
„ 15	30·140	38·1	35·2	·82	49·0	32·0	E. to E.N.E.	51	·000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, taken at half-past nine a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) reduced ...	29·926	29·864	29·827	29·837	29·940	30·071	30·071	30·017
Temperature of Air ...	57·0	52·0	50·0	50·0	52·0	49·0	46·0	45·0
Temperature of Evaporation ...	54·0	50·0	48·0	48·0	50·0	47·0	44·0	43·0
Direction of Wind ...	WSW.	W.	W.	W.	S.	S.	S.	S.

Sir John Rennie, C.B., has left Lisbon for the Azores, to undertake some engineering work on account of the Portuguese Government.

An iron-cased screw steam-frigate, called the Carmen, has just been launched by the Spaniards.

A convention has been entered into between Sweden and Holland, by which Sweden and Norwegian ship vessel in the latter country will not be required to have passports, but simply produce them to prove their identity if required.

SPANISH AMERICA.—The Government of Peru has protested against the annexation of St. Domingo by Spain. The Spanish Cabinet is accused by the Peruvian authorities of creating and encouraging disorders in most of the States of South America.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Johan Kaas as Consul at Faroe for His Majesty the King of Prussia; of Mr. Joseph Roger as Consul at Arcachon for the United States of America; and of Mr. Alexander Bonnet as Consul at Aurrachee for the Free Hanseatic City of Bremen.

An infernal machine exploded on Wednesday week in a house in the Rue Saint-Jacques, Paris, did great damage to the furniture, but caused much alarm in the quarter; fortunately, although there were fourteen persons in the house, none of them were injured. Nothing is known as to the author of the attempted massacre.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

NOTWITHSTANDING that the dividend payments have been commenced, and that the signal of peace sent to the general circumstances of the country, the money-market has been extremely inactive, and prices have had a downward tendency. The Government advance of £3,000,000 to the Bank of France to check the outflow of bullion, and to obtain means from various sources to meet the demand for discounts and advances, has caused a very considerable influence upon the market for Home Stocks; but we are of opinion that the Bank of England, as most of the Continental banks are favourable to this country, will not have so much gold as is anticipated in some quarters, unless there be loss of war to-day.

The demand for accommodation, both at the Bank of England and in Lombard-street, has been by no means active. The rate of discount at the Bank is as under:—

Short Bills ... per cent.	3½ to 3	Four Months' Bills ... 31 to 31
Three Months' Bills ... 3	3	Six Months' Bills ... 3½ to 3½

Large amounts may be had in the Stock Exchange, at from 2 to 3 per cent, according to the quality of the security offered.

On the Continent money is becoming dearer, and the supply is consequently less than it was. The rate at Paris is 4 per cent. At Berlin it is 5 per cent. The quotations for the principal cities are:—

	Bank rate. per cent.	Open market. per cent.		Bank rate. per cent.	Open market. per cent.
Paris ...	4	4	Turin ...	5	5
Berlin ...	5	5	Madrid ...	5	5
Hamburg ...	4	3	Hamburg ...	7	6
Frankfort ...	4	3½	Amsterdam ...	4	3½

The total imports of the precious metals have amounted to about £700,000, including nearly £500,000 in gold from St. Petersburg. The exchange at New York has declined 1 per cent, £6,000 in bar gold has been shipped to that port. We understand that since the departure of the previous mail from Australia no further vessel with gold on board has been despatched to England. The amount, however, is large—namely, £700,000.

Advices from Paris are, for the most part, of a gloomy character. The continued sales of Rentes by the Bank of France have rendered money very scarce on the Bourse, but it is thought that the worst of the monetary crisis has passed away.

About £2,000 in gold has been shipped to Nova Scotia, and £7100 in silver to the West Indies. The exchanges in China show a favourable movement towards the country, and prices are firm.

The London and Provincial Discount Company have resolved to increase the capital to £2,000,000.

Mercantile letters from New York state that the associated banks have agreed to advance the sum of 50,000,000 of the Federal loan.

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The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, taken at half-past nine a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) reduced ...	29·926	29·864	29·827	29·837	29·940	30·071	30·071	30·017
Temperature of Air ...	57·0	52·0	50·0	50·0	52·0	49·0	46·0	45·0
Temperature of Evaporation ...	54·0	50·0	48·0	48·0	50·0	47·0	44·0	43·0
Direction of Wind ...	WSW.	W.	W.	W.	S.	S.	S.	S.

Sir John Rennie, C.B., has left Lisbon for the Azores, to undertake some engineering work on account of the Portuguese Government.

An iron-cased screw steam-frigate, called the Carmen, has just been launched by the Spaniards.

A convention has been entered into between Sweden and Holland, by which Sweden and Norwegian ship vessel in the latter country will not be required to have passports, but simply produce them to prove their identity if required.

SPANISH AMERICA.—The Government of Peru has protested against the annexation of St. Domingo by Spain. The Spanish Cabinet is accused by the Peruvian authorities of creating and encouraging disorders in most of the States of South America.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Johan Kaas as Consul at Faroe for His Majesty the King of Prussia; of Mr. Joseph Roger as Consul at Arcachon for the United States of America; and of Mr. Alexander Bonnet as Consul at Aurrachee for the Free Hanseatic City of Bremen.

An infernal machine exploded on Wednesday week in a house in the Rue Saint-Jacques, Paris, did great damage to the furniture, but caused much alarm in the quarter; fortunately, although there were fourteen persons in the house, none of them were injured. Nothing is known as to the author of the attempted massacre.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

NOTWITHSTANDING that the dividend payments have been commenced, and that the signal of peace sent to the general circumstances of the country, the money-market has been extremely inactive, and prices have had a downward tendency. The Government advance of £3,000,000 to the Bank of France to check the outflow of bullion, and to obtain means from various sources to meet the demand for discounts and advances, has caused a very considerable influence upon the market for Home Stocks; but we are of opinion that the Bank of England, as most of the Continental banks are favourable to this country, will not have so much gold as is anticipated in some quarters, unless there be loss of war to-day.

The demand for accommodation, both at the Bank of England and in Lombard-street, has been by no means active. The rate of discount at the Bank is as under:—

Short Bills ... per cent.	3½ to 3	Four Months' Bills ... 31 to 31	
Three Months' Bills ... 3	3	Six Months' Bills ... 3½ to 3½	

Large amounts may be had in the Stock Exchange, at from 2 to 3 per cent, according to the quality of the security offered.

On the Continent money is becoming dearer, and the supply is consequently less than it was. The rate at Paris is 4 per cent. At Berlin it is 5 per cent. The quotations for the principal cities are:—

	Bank rate. per cent.	Open market. per cent.		Bank rate. per cent.	Open market. per cent.
Paris ...	4	4	Turin ...	5	5
Berlin ...	5	5	Madrid ...	5	5
Hamburg ...	4	3	Hamburg ...	7	6
Frankfort ...	4	3½	Amsterdam ...	4	3½

The total imports of the precious metals have amounted to about £700,000, including nearly £500,000 in gold from St. Petersburg. The exchange at New York has declined 1 per cent, £6,000 in bar gold has been shipped to that port. We understand that since the departure of the previous mail from Australia no further vessel with gold on board has been despatched to England. The amount, however, is large—namely, £700,000.

Advices from Paris are, for the most part, of a gloomy character. The continued sales of Rentes by the Bank of France have rendered money very scarce on the Bourse, but it is thought that the worst of the monetary crisis has passed away.

About £2,000 in gold has been shipped to Nova Scotia, and £7100 in silver to the West Indies. The exchanges in China show a favourable movement towards the country, and prices are firm.

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THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, Oct. 14.—To-day's market was but moderately supplied with home-grown wheat, chiefly in fine condition. Both red and white qualities moved slowly, at Monday's quotations. Foreign wheat was in fair request, at full prices. Barley and malting samples were in limited supply, and sold at extreme rates. Malt was in good demand, at 1s. per qrr. more money. Beans and peas were in steady request, at full prices. Flour was in fair demand, at 1s. per sack advance in the quotations. Other descriptions of produce were in a dull state, at prices nearly unaltered.

ENGLISH WHEAT, per 70 lbs.—Essex and Kent, red, 38s. to 42s.; ditto, white, 40s. to 44s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 38s. to 42s.; ditto, white, 40s. to 44s.; grinding barley, 26s. to 28s.; distilling ditto, 30s. to 32s.; malting ditto, 34s. to 36s.; Lincoln and Yorkshire, red, 38s. to 42s.; ditto, white, 40s. to 44s.; Ringmer and Ware, 44s. to 48s.; Chevalier, 47s. to 49s.; Yorkshireand Lincolnshire, 34s. to 36s.; Scotch, 34s. to 36s.; Irish, 34s. to 36s.; rye, 28s. to 30s.; peas, boilers, 30s. to 32s.; maple, 30s. to 32s.; white, 30s. to 32s.; grey, 30s. to 32s.; Harlestone, 30s. to 32s.; white, 30s. to 32s.; beans, 30s. to 32s.; Scotch and Irish, 30s. to 32s.; oats, Scotch, 20s. to 22s.; Irish, 20s. to 22s.; potato, 20s. to 22s.; flour, per sack, 40s. to 44s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, 36s. to 38s.; Irish, 36s. to 38s.

FOREIGN WHEAT, per 70 lbs.—Dantzic, 44s. to 46s.; Pomeranian, 44s. to 46s.; Marianopoli, 44s. to 46s.; Polish Odessa, 44s. to 46s.; Taganrog, 44s. to 46s.; Egyptian, 40s. to 42s.; Salonica, 40s. to 42s.; Smyrna, 40s. to 42s.; Mogadore, 40s. to 42s.; Tuscan, 40s. to 42s.; Maremma, 40s. to 42s.; Roman, 40s. to 42s.; Leghorn, 40s. to 42s.; Genoa, 40s. to 42s.; Nice, 40s. to 42s.; Marseilles, 40s. to 42s.; Adriatic, 40s. to 42s.; Trieste, 40s. to 42s.; Black Sea, 40s. to 42s.; Danube, 40s. to 42s.; Salonica, 40s. to 42s.; Greek, 40s. to 42s.; Algerian, 40s. to 42s.; Spanish, 40s. to 42s.; Portuguese, 40s. to 42s.; Russian, 40s. to 42s.; Baltic, 40s. to 42s.; Petersburg, 40s. to 42s.; Archangel, 40s. to 42s.; Polish, 40s. to 42s.; Prussian, 40s. to 42s.; Pomeranian, 40s. to 42s.; Rhenish, 40s. to 42s.; Belgian, 40s. to 42s.; Holland, 40s. to 42s.; Hamburg, 40s. to 42s.; French, 40s. to 42s.; American (U.S.), 40s. to 42s.; Canadian, 40s. to 42s.; Chilian, 40s. to 42s.; Peruvian, 40s. to 42s.; Californian, 40s. to 42s.; Australian, 40s. to 42s.; Barley, 28s. to 30s.; oats, 20s. to 22s.; rye, 28s. to 30s.; peas, 30s. to 32s.; beans, 30s. to 32s.; flour, per sack, 36s. to 38s.

Nothing is known of the state of the structure for the first four centuries after it was built, but from the circumstances of the Roman empire we find it constantly mentioned—as by Martial and Lucian in the first century, Pausanias in the second, Gregory of Nazianzus in the fourth century, by Constantine Porphyrogennetus in the tenth century, who states it to be still standing in his day; by Eudocia in the fifteenth, and by Eustathius in the twelfth century, the last says of it "It was and is a wonder."

It is not known when it commenced falling into ruin. A general impression is that it owes its original destruction to an earthquake. In 1454, however, the Turks, after they had taken possession of Athens, massacre, where they built the Castle of St. Pietro, from which the modern name Bedrum is a Turkish corruption. Fontanus, the historian of the 16th century, Pausanias in the 17th, and Stuart, distinguished in the 18th century, Pausanias in the 17th, and Stuart, distinguished in the 18th century, Pausanias in the 17th, and Stuart, distinguished in the 18

THE ABBEY CHURCH OF WALTHAM HOLY CROSS: THE NEW EAST END.—SEE PAGE 394.

SCULPTURES FROM HALICARNASSUS AND CNIDUS.

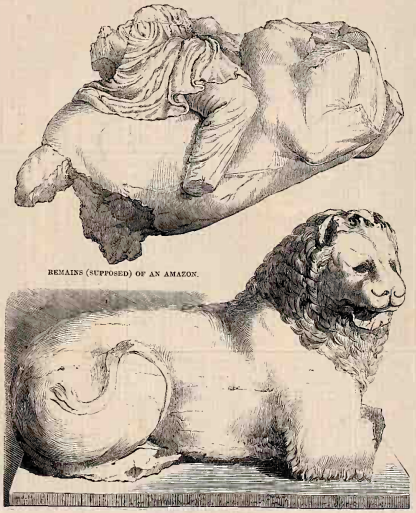
PARTS OF THE FRIEZE OF THE TOMB OF MAUSOLUS.

REMAINS OF SUPPOSED STATUE OF MAUSOLUS.

friezes were found, regarding the position of which there is only conjecture, and one of them is in relief. Another appears to represent a chariot; and three portray the Battle of the Centaurs.

Finely-sculptured lions, a leopard, and other animals, were also brought to light. Amongst others were portions of colossal bones, noble in design and perfect in execution. They probably formed a part of the marble quadrigæ by which the mausoleum was surmounted.

Whilst in this neighbourhood Mr. Newton went over to Cnidus (famous for the statue of Venus by Praxiteles), and received information from an intelligent Greek from Calymno "that he had seen on a promontory a little to the east of Cnidus a colossal marble lion, similar to those found at Budrum, but on a larger scale." Accordingly, this spot was explored in the first instance by Mr. Pullen, and the noble ruin discovered. Mr. Newton truly describes it as a magnificent example of colossal Greek sculpture, worthy to be compared with the finest remains from Halicarnassus. Its dimensions are 10ft. in length and 6ft. in height from the base to the crown of the head. The body is crouching, the head turned round to the right in the same manner as the lion is represented on many of the Greek coins. It was generally in fine condition; but being found lying on the right side, the left being exposed to the weather, the surface had suffered in some degree, though not to an extent to destroy the main anatomical markings, which retain their original boldness. The entire lion has been sculptured out of one block of Parian marble, with the exception of the fore paws, which had been united to the body by a joint, and are lost. A part of the lower jaw and a hind leg are also wanting. Mr. Newton states, "The original of the design of the artist is presented to the eye with a completeness seldom to be met with in those examples of Greek sculpture which have been preserved to us. No attempt has been made to imitate the natural form of the eye, in the place of which is a deeply-recessed cavity. It is a question whether



REMAINS (SUPPOSED) OF AN AMAZON.

COLOSSAL LION FROM CNIDUS.

eyes of metal or of vitreous paste were inserted in these cavities, or whether the deep shadows thus created under the overhanging brows were not designed, when viewed at a distance, to convey to the spectator an impression equivalent to that produced by the living eye. Such a mode of representation by equivalents was adopted by the ancient artists whenever more mechanical imitation failed to reproduce in art the effect of an object in nature, and this is particularly the case in the treatment of the eye, in the representation of which much variety may be remarked in different branches of ancient art."

This fine piece of sculpture was discovered on the slope of a cliff on a bold headland, opposite to Cape Crio, overlooking the sea, with Cnidus in the distance. On the summit of the cliff were the ruins of an ancient tomb of Doric architecture; and Mr. Newton considers that the lion originally stood at the top of this structure. Mr. Newton hazards the suggestion that the date of this tomb may be assigned to the half century between 350 and 400 B.C. During this period Cnidus was a Republic, and Mr. Newton is of opinion that the erection of so sumptuous and conspicuous a tomb to the memory of a private individual seems inconsistent with the jealous spirit of the ancient commonwealths before the age of Alexander the Great. It is more likely that the tomb is a *polyandrion* or public monument, erected to commemorate a number of citizens slain in battle." During the period above suggested two events of the kind occurred sufficiently important to have given occasion for such a work—the repulse of the Athenians in their attack on Cnidus, B.C. 412, and the defeat of the Lacedæmonians by Conon in a sea-fight off this place B.C. 394, but it is not certain that any Cnidians took part in the latter engagement.

Thanking Mr. Newton for his discovery of this lion (which is only one of many trophies sent home from the same site) and his suggestions concerning it, we cannot but acknowledge its importance as another example of the Greek mode of treatment of animal life, in which simplicity and grandeur equally prevailed. We have here the true ideal of the King of the Forests; and we cannot help thinking that its noble outline and expression might be studied with advantage by the accomplished painter intrusted with the modelling of the four-pronged lions for the Nelson Monument in Trafalgar-square.

REMAINS OF SUPPOSED STATUE OF ARTEMISIA.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each Announcement.*

BIRTHS.

On Aug. 10, at Oak Lodge, Newbury, Berks, the wife of John Kelgbt, Esq., of a daughter.

At Cossall, Nottsberries, Madras, India, on Aug. 29, the wife of Captain R. N. Hazen, 60th Royal Rifles, of a daughter.

At Nice, on the 9th inst., the wife of Dr. Gormey, of a son.

On the 16th inst., at 37, Grove-road, St. John's-wood, London, the wife of Albert Erskine Cumby, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 3rd inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Rev. Edmund Murdock, B.D., Dudley, Viscount Sandon, eldest son of the Earl of Harrowby, K.G., to the Lady Mary Frances Cecil, eldest daughter of the Marquis of Exeter, K.G., and the Marchioness of Exeter.

On the 10th inst., at St. Paul's Church, Belfast, by the father of the bride, Wm. Johnston, Esq., of Ballykilbeg House, in the county of Down, to Armiuella Frances, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Drew, D.D., Rector of Lough Island. No cards sent.

On Sept. 24, at Westminster Chapel, Westminster, Thomas Cooke, Esq., of Coventry, Southwark, to Jane, second daughter of Mr. Thomas Chick, of Nottingham-terrace, London.

On the 10th inst., at St. Catharine's Church, Hamburg, by the Rev. H. Wendt, John Charles, second son of Gen. Edwd. Reynolds, Esq., to Beatrix Helena, only daughter of Theodore Schulte, Esq., all of that city.

On the 10th inst., at Sittingbourne, Kent, by the Rev. W. H. Wollerd, M.A., brother of the bride, Edward Dunbar Malcolm, Esq., C.B., son of the late Gen. Sir Neil Malcolm, K.C.B., of Hampstead, Middlesex, to Anna Sophia, eldest daughter of the Rev. H. T. Wollerd, M.A., Vicar of Sittingbourne and Perpetual Curate of Tunstall.

DEATHS.

On the 16th inst., at Margate, Ann, wife of Louis James Lenoir, Esq., of Campden-hill, Kensington, and Bedford-street, in her 70th year.

On the 18th inst., at Dieppe, France, John Elliot Bolton, eldest son of Sir John Peter Bolton, Bart., and the Lady Catherine Bolton, of Ketton-cliffe, Bolton Abbey, Yorkshire.

On the 11th inst., at Bilbrook, near Canterbury, the Lieutenant-Colonel Congreve.

On the 6th inst., at Abermaisin Park, Carmarthenshire, aged eighty-one, Maria Owens, wife of Captain Owens.

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G. M. INNES and CO., Wine Merchants, 60, Strand, W., strongly recommend their PALE DRY SHERRY, at 24s., 30s., 36s., and 42s.; Vin de Pasto, 48s.; Pure Malt Stout, 24s.

EAU-DE-VIE.—This Pure PALE BRANDY, 10 to 20 years old, is guaranteed, upon analysis, to be positively free from fusel oil, very superior to many brandies sold at double the price. Terms: cash before delivery, or a reference for the country, the Railway carriage paid. To agents, and to be obtained only of HENRY BRETT and Co., Wine Merchants, Dartford, Kent, and 20, Mincing-lane, London.

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ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE—FINDLATER, MACKIE, TODD, and Co. beg to announce that they are now prepared to supply ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE of the finest quality in bottle, and casks of 18 gallons and upwards. Pale-ale and London-bridge Bottling Establishment, 31½, Tooley-street, S.E.

HORNIMAN'S PURE TEA is "always good in fact," as tasting Tea at contract with purchasers direct from the Chinese country of the two-pound brown cartoons known as HORNIMAN'S PURE TEA. Sold by 2,000 agents. Wholesale Warehouse, 90, Fenchurch-street, and Finsbury-circus. Sold also at Old Broad-st., Stewart, 24, 26, St. Paul's-yard, 24, 25, Aldersgate-st., Goodwin, Islington, 18, Hyde-st.—Parts Exposition-place, Simpson, 33, Oxford-st. Retail agents wanted; every town in the Kingdom.

Sold by Grocers, Druggists, &c.

IMPROVED HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA. Price 1s. 6d. per lb.
Fryer Fearl Cocoa, 1s. 6d. per lb. Mixed Moss Cocoa, 2s. 6d. per lb. and Soho, Soluble and Leaden.

SWANN and CO.'S STOURPORT MALT VINEGAR are the finest in the market. Vide "Morning Post," Jan. 14 and 4 Aug. 29, 1861, Chip Bread.—WHITBREAD and CHADDOCK, Malt-vinegar Brewers, Stourport. Opposite the Saloon. Shippers and the Trade supplied on best terms.

STILTON CHEESE.—FRESH BUTTER. The finest Dairies in England are all known to be obtained of
CHARLES THOMPSON,
Knightsbridge.
Established 1750. Families only.
Carts to all parts regularly.

BROWN AND POLSON'S
PATENT CORN FLOUR.
The "Lancet" states,
"This is superior to any other we have yet known."
Many Grocers, Chemists, &c., who supply the best quality, in preference to their profits, have left off selling it. See BROWN and POLSON'S Advertisement.

CELEBRATED FOR
PATENT CORN FLOUR,
BROWN AND POLSON'S,
All the Awardees and other qualities 1st. Three are often required at subsequent Exhibitions, and charged 2d.
2, G. OUDE, Chemist, 186, Oxford-street, Cockspur-street, W.

FLOUR Warranted, free to Families, in and near London, by the Sack, Truck-load, or Truck-load, at 45s. per sack. Mill, Mill, Mill,

VISIT OF THE KING OF PRUSSIA TO THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.—THE LUNCHEON AT PIERREFONDS.

OUR columns of last week recorded the ceremonial of the brief visit of the King of Prussia to the Emperor Napoleon at Compiègne. With the numerous conjectures as to the political importance of this right Royal and right Imperial interview we have no business on the present occasion, wishing rather to entertain our readers with a short description of one of the many delightful episodes that occupied the time set apart for the friendly meeting of the Sovereigns of France and Prussia. Amidst such a rapid succession of the most elegant festivities it must have been difficult for the Monarchs to find leisure for the discussion of important political matters; yet it must be remembered that few words go far between such Potentates, and that even a sign may be the silent indication of an opinion. By some fawning people the speedy recognition of the kingdom of Italy by Prussia would have been looked upon as certain if the Royal William had requested to be served with a plate of macaroni, while a cordial invitation to a bumper of Rhine wine from the Imperial Louis to his guest might have been construed unpleasantly by his Prussian Majesty. Whatever may have passed in the rare intervals of this busy Royal pleasure-trip of less than forty-eight hours' duration, the journalists are for once at fault, and there are as yet no *dicta scripta* to record the serious features of an excursion that has called forth so many suppositions, but which we are inclined to regard as simply a mark of friendly courtesy on the part of the Sovereign of Prussia.

Great preparations had been made at the Palace of Compiègne for the reception of the King of Prussia, who met with the most cordial welcome from his Imperial hosts, and to all appearance entirely reciprocated their generous sentiments. Throughout the execution of the entire programme of the rejoicings on the occasion there was not the slightest hitch; for all the formal arrangements for the different diversions at the chateau succeeded *à merveille*. But perhaps the most agreeable part of William of Prussia's sojourn in France was the little excursion (organized by the Empress, who is passionately fond of fêtes champêtres) to the ruins of Pierrefonds, of which a Sketch has been taken for us by our artist.

The scene was delightful and the weather unrivalled as, in the afternoon of the 7th of October, the five chaises-de-poste, containing each twelve places, and drawn by four post-horses, left the park of Compiègne for the forest. The Emperor, the Empress, and the King of Prussia occupied the same seat in the first carriage. The Empress was dressed in a costume of the Louis XV. style—grey robe, rather short, and festooned round the bottom of the skirt; small flat hat, turned up at the sides and trimmed with cocks' feathers. The Princess Murat and the Princess Essling were in the same chaise as their Majesties. Shortly after four the cavalcade came in sight of the beautiful ruins of the Chateau of Pierrefonds, in the midst of which, upon blocks of stone lying about in all directions, but destined for the restoration of the edifice, the illustrious visitors partook of a collation composed of cold viands and fruit. There were not more than sixty persons (invités) present; but the enjoyment was none the less for the smallness of the number, and the King appeared delighted as he sat down on an unshapen block to pour out wine for the Emperor and Empress of the French, and all seemed much pleased at the temporary absence of etiquette. During the repast the band of the Guides, concealed among the ruins, performed some beautiful serenades, the first sounds imitating those of the Æolian harp. This musical surprise had been arranged by General Fleury, one of the Emperor's Aide-de-Camp. The King of Prussia was enchanted with the exquisite delicacy of this arrangement, which completed the charm of this delightful excursion; and his Majesty at length requested that our old friends the Guides, under the command of their talented chef, M. Moore, should put in a living appearance, which they did at the moment seized by our artist for making his Sketch. And then the portraiture of the scene would have been worthy of a Watteau; for, although all the gentlemen of the party were in ordinary morning dress, the picturesque costumes of the Empress and of the dames d'honneur and other ladies, with their short festooned skirts, braided corsages, Spanish hats, and handsome walking-sticks to assist them in their rambles through the ruins, the domestics in full Imperial livery, the scarlet Guides seen through an opening in the background, the ivy-covered ruins, the whole surmounted by a cerulean sky of the greatest beauty, combined to make up an ensemble that may sometimes have been witnessed in a poet's dream, but which it has rarely fallen to the lot of mortal to look upon as a reality.

It was nearly six o'clock when the coming shades of evening warned

VISIT OF THE KING OF PRUSSIA TO THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH AT COMPIEGNE: THE LUNCHEON AT PIERREFONDS.

INAUGURATION OF THE ERNEST-AUGUSTUS MONUMENT AT HANOVER.—SEE PAGE 414.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The erection will be shortly commenced of a fort and casemated barracks at Shelly Point, on the Suffolk coast, at a cost of £20,000.

Captain F. W. Jebb, 67th Foot, has been appointed Deputy Assistant-Quartermaster General at South Shields.

Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas M. Pratt, G.C.B., will leave Dublin to-day to assume the command of the Madras Presidency on the 20th of next month.

The gallant 37th Regiment, the heroes of Lucknow, gave on Monday night a splendid entertainment to the nobility and gentry of Plymouth and neighbourhood.

By direction of the Duke of Cambridge, a code of rules and regulations has been framed at the Horse Guards for the guidance of officers during the approaching winter, in their intercourse with the gentlemen during the cub-hunting season. A number of beautifully-executed engravings accompany these rules and regulations, under the auspices of the Council of Military Education, and have been placed under the direction of the various stations at which lectures will be delivered.

His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief left London on Monday morning on a tour of inspection of the troops in the south-eastern district; and, arriving in Dover at seven o'clock, proceeded shortly after the arrival of the train to the Shakespeare Tower, where were drawn up between the hours of 1200 troops of all arms, from Dover Garrison and Shorncliffe Camp, under the command of Major-General the Hon. A. Dundas. On Tuesday morning His Royal Highness inspected Dover Castle, and in the afternoon the garrison of Sandgate.

Two of Mr. Lancaster's cast-iron guns, strengthened upon his improved system, were fired at Woolwich Arsenal, with a view of ascertaining their bursting power. The first gun, which was charged with 12 lbs. of powder and fired with a round shot, burst into three pieces. The second gun, charged with 16 lbs. of powder and fired with longitudinal fissures or rows of wrought iron, hooped and bolted together, burst into four pieces. The third gun, charged with 20 lbs. of powder, was fired with a round shot. One of the guns has so far resisted every effort to burst it. The second only burst at the breech, after having been fired several rounds loaded with a round shot.

The Warrior, 40, iron-cased screw-frigate, Captain the Hon. Frederick Gordon, C.B., and official trial on Monday, but though formal and official it was only preliminary to a more decisive one, which will be carried out before the end of the month. The Warrior left her moorings at 10 A.M. and proceeded to the Nore, where she arrived at 1 P.M. after passing through some fitful squalls. The steel ram was in every way worthy of the name it bears, and is a most formidable weapon. The Warrior got under weigh in a very handsome manner, and after rounding the Nore light-vessel she steered for the Kentish Knock, where she remained for some time, and then proceeded to the Gunfleet Sand, where she remained for some time, and then proceeded to the Swin Middle Light-vessel, and returned to Weymouth in the afternoon.

ARMY MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.—Surgeon-General H. C. Reade has received notice from the Weet Indies, and Surgeon-Major Dansville, M.D., has been appointed to the Staff of the Forces in Canada, in order to relieve Dr. Reade as soon as he can be spared. Assistant-Surgeon Hawkins has arrived at Hong Kong from Japan, and Dr. Wilson, Assistant-Surgeon, has arrived from China; Surgeon-Major Scott, Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, and Surgeon Scott, and Barker are under orders to embark for India, as well as Staff-Surgeon Cunningham, from China, and Staff-Surgeon Bell, who has been ordered to Ceylon. The following medical officers have joined Surgeon-General Reade's staff at Portsmouth on Tuesday morning for Canada, viz.—Surgeon-Major Hall, Staff-Surgeon Cunningham, from China, Staff-Surgeon Bell, from Ceylon, Surgeon Scott, Assistant-Surgeons Barker, Wilde, Dempster, and Rojers. Staff Surgeon Cunningham, from China, has also joined the Staff at Portsmouth. Lord Panmure has appointed Dr. Wellesley took from Colchester.—*United Service Gazette.*

THE ARMSTRONG GUN.—Sir William Armstrong writes to the *Times* to say that he has not changed his opinion as to the efficiency of that during a recent trial four vent-pieces were destroyed in the course of a few rounds, and the gun rendered unserviceable. Nothing, he remarked, was considered serious which could be remedied by a few hours' work with the ordinary tools. With reference to the rifle, Sir William Armstrong considering an exhibition of the load from the bore, so obvious as to render the question of the extension of the Select Committee and of the Secretary of State to the condition of those shots, which had been fired with the full charge of 70 lbs. A report made on the spot and that they have been found capable of rest on the leaden covering of some of those shots had given rise to the idea that the action of the gas between the shot and the bore had given rise to the idea that the action of the gas between the shot and the bore had given rise to the idea that the action of the gas between the shot and the bore

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

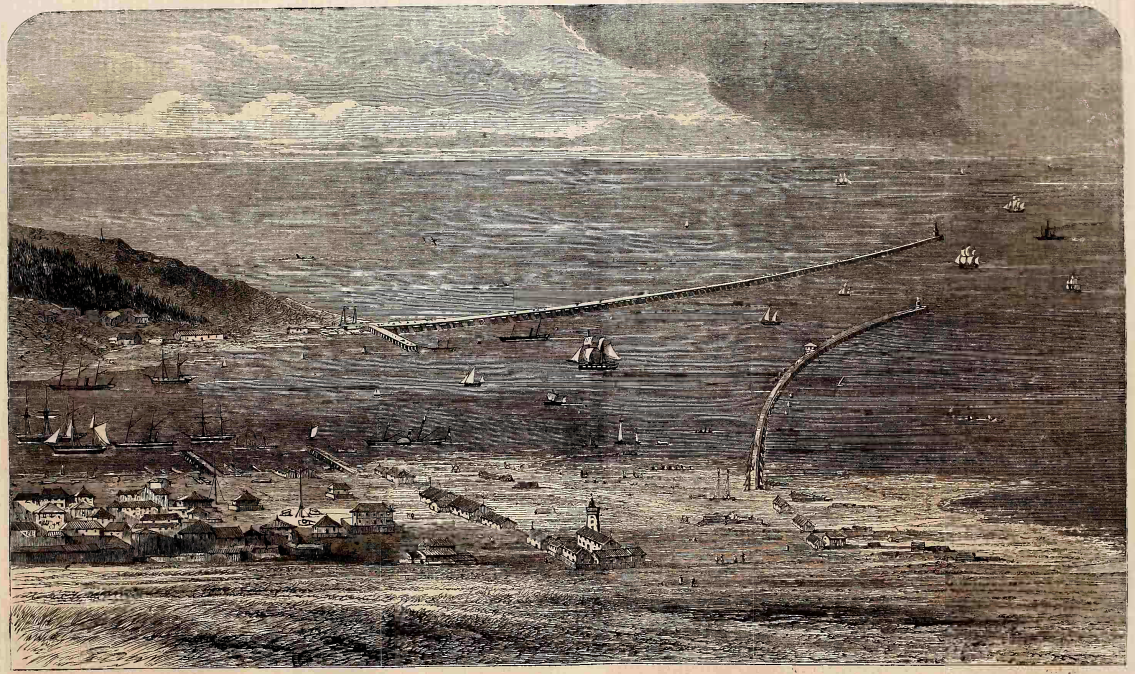
THE EARL OF EGLINTON AND WINTON, K.T.

The announcement of the death of Lord Eglinton has created a deep

and mournful sensation in the three kingdoms, and especially in Scotland and Ireland, of which country was proud of the late Lord, born and high-minded representative, and identified every important movement for the nationality during every national sport. Whether his Lordship was riding to hounds, or at public meetings, or in the House of Lords, or in the saddle, as a tilter at the Eglinton tournament, he was the same gallant, generous, and considerate gentleman—possessing all the attributes which Chaucer assigns to the preux Chevalier.

Truth and honour, no dread sentiment,
With meekness and humility,
And at the last stonden he shall
Before the face of his Lord Jesu.

Heir male of the Setons, Earls of Winton, and head of the Montgomeries, heir male of the Setons, Earls of Winton, and head of the Montgomeries, heir male of the Setons, Earls of Winton, and head of the Montgomeries,



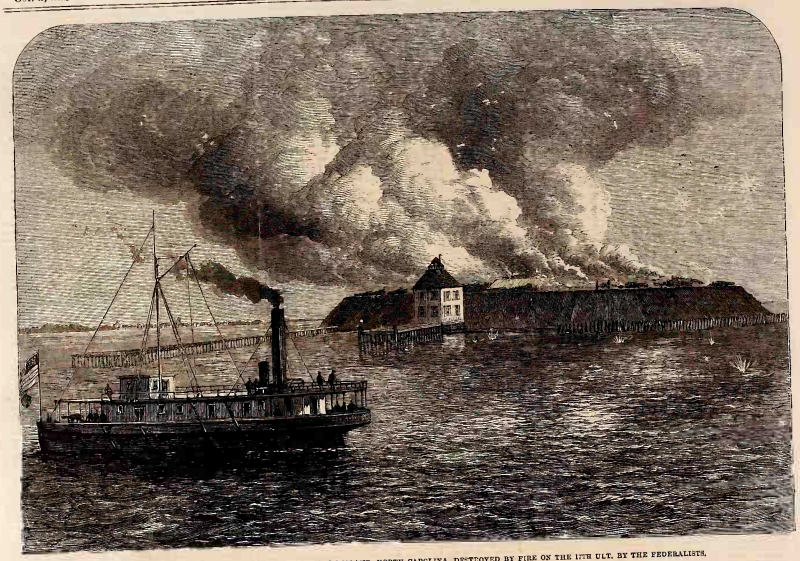
BIRDSEYE VIEW OF THE SULINA MOUTH OF THE DANUBE, SHOWING THE WORKS OF IMPROVEMENT LATELY CARRIED OUT UNDER THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION OF THE DANUBE BY CHARLES A. HARTLEY, ESQ., C.E., ENGINEER IN CHIEF TO THE COMMISSION.

pier is 4681 feet, that of the south pier 3000 feet, the depth of the mouth had increased to 17 feet in the spring of this year, and has maintained it to this time. These facts have been solemnly established this day, the 3rd of September, 1861, by the undersigned, members of the European Commission assembled at Sulina, in presence of the representatives of the Sublime Porte and of the Government of the United Principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia, of the territorial and consular authorities, of the notable merchants of the ports of the Lower Danube, and of the honourable persons who have had the kindness to assist at the inauguration of the works."

The official declaration was followed by a salute of twenty-one guns from the men-of-war at the same time his Excellency Rachid Pacha, who had been appointed to represent the Sublime Porte at this fête, in a short and complimentary speech, presented Mr. Hartley with the Order of the Medjidie as an acknowledgment of his services by his Imperial Majesty the Sultan. This ceremony finished, the guests passed on board a steamer and were conveyed across to the south pier, and, completing the tour of inspection, were conducted to the banquet-hall, a large temporary building constructed for the purpose, and tastefully decorated with flags of all nations. A handsome dinner was served, and towards its close the following toasts were proposed and drunk:—"The Sultan," by Major Stokes, R.E., British Commissioner; "The Allied Sovereigns," by Baron d'Offenberg, Russian Commissioner; "Prince Couza," by Mr. Strumbio, Italian Commissioner; "The European Commission of the Danube," by his Excellency Rachid Pacha, and by Mr. Rodocanachi on behalf of the commerce of Galatz and Ibraila, at the same time presenting Mr. Hartley with a piece of plate in acknowledgment of the services rendered by him to the trade of the river. This toast was responded to on behalf of the Commission by Mr. Counsellor Beeks, Austrian Commissioner. An address was then delivered by Mr. Arnaki, Minister for Foreign Affairs for Molda-Wallachia, in which he made the important announcement that his Government was about to abolish all duties on exports. Mr. Regelhardt, the French Commissioner, then proposed "The Allied Squadrons," which was responded to by Commandant Fauligon, of the French Navy. "The Consular Corps," proposed by Mr. Saint-Pierre, Prussian Commissioner, responded to by Mr. Ghioni, Greek Consul for Galatz. Mr. Counsellor Beeks, in a few well-turned words, then proposed "The health of Mr. Hartley, the Chief Engineer of the Commission." This toast was received with rounds of applause and was drunk with the greatest enthusiasm, which was heightened by the feeling reply made by that gentleman.

Shortly after ten o'clock the company quitted the dinner-table and adjourned to the neighbouring arcade, where a brilliant display of fireworks terminated the fête.

The tonnage of vessels trading to the Danube during the last four years has been as follows:—England, 234,578; Turkey, 214,330; Austria, 143,000 Italy, 117,179; France 29,710; Russia, 14,893; Prussia, 7374 tons.



THE WAR IN AMERICA:—FORT OCRACOKE, ON BEACON ISLAND, NORTH CAROLINA, DESTROYED BY FIRE ON THE 17TH ULT. BY THE FEDERALISTS.

THE WAR IN AMERICA.—A CONFEDERATE DESERTER COMING INTO THE FEDERAL LINES AT MUNSON'S HILL.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE WAR IN AMERICA.

DESTRUCTION OF FORT OCRACOKE, ON BEACON ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA.

On the 16th ult. an expedition left Fortress Monroe to take and destroy the fort on Beacon Island, near the entrance to the Sound. It was under the command of Lieutenant Rushman, of the Pawnee, and consisted of sixty-five men from the Coast Guard, and a detachment of sailors and marines from the Pawnee, in the ship's launch and the Coast Guard were on board the Fanny, which towed the launch down. The landing was safely effected. About 2 A.M. on the morning of the 17th they left the Fanny and the next day were occupied in destroying the remainder of the fort and the stores, of which twenty-five were pieces of ordnance found in the fort, of which twenty-four were rendered unserviceable. The guns were then applied to the bombproofs and magazines, and also to the lighthouse on the island. The conflagration caused hundreds of light, the light being visible for thirty miles distant. After having completed the destruction of the fort, the expedition returned to Fort Monroe without the loss of a man.

CONFEDERATE DESERTER COMING INTO THE FEDERAL LINES AT MUNSON'S HILL.

Our Special Artist in the Federal camp writes as follows respecting the second fugleman:—On the 17th inst., while I was out at the extreme advanced picket in front of the Confederate position at Munson's Hill, I was much startled by a sudden popping all along the enemy's line, the bullets pinging over our heads in every direction. Raising myself cautiously I saw a Confederate soldier bounding through the tall Indian corn, and making for our lines, while two hundred yards behind him his former comrades were doing their best to stop his career. He ran the gauntlet with a will, and was safely landed and turned out to belong to the 13th Virginian Regiment. He told us that Jefferson Davis had crossed over on the 16th to Manassas Junction, and that there were 180,000 Confederates between that post and Fairfax.

LORD PALMERSTON ON EDUCATION AND COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS.

The certificates granted at the Oxford local examinations to the competitors from the Southampton district were distributed yesterday week by Lord Palmerston, whose speech upon the occasion will be found below, and Mr. C. Hardy, and the Bishop of Rochester. The Mayor presided. The Rev. Mr. Sole read the report, which, on the motion of the Bishop of Rochester, seconded by the Rev. J. G. Wright, was adopted. The certificates were then distributed by Lord Palmerston to the different successful candidates, to each of whom he addressed some words of praise and encouragement. The Hon. and Rev. C. Harris, upon the request of the noble chairman, put the votes of thanks to Lord Palmerston, and said that he felt grateful, as a member of the University of Oxford, for his lordship for endeavouring to extend the benefits of the local examinations by delivering them himself, being, as he was, a distinguished member of the Liberal University of Oxford. He remembered what had taken place, as if one University had its utmost to confer value on the certificates granted by the other Universities.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Falcey, and carried by acclamation.

Lord Palmerston was loudly cheered on rising.

THE PROGRESS OF EDUCATION.

After some introductory remarks his Lordship spoke on the subject of education and its progress:—

The most striking feature, more remarkable in the progress of the country than in the advance which of late years has been made in the diffusion and in the quality of education, is the interest which the English people, the middle classes, and in every thing which constitutes, in common opinion, the greatness of a country, is well known, and is universally acknowledged. That interest has indeed been now existing in our duty as a nation if we had not accumulated that progress in wealth and prosperity by a corresponding progress in the development of the intellectual faculties of the country; and Southampton, which has shared in the rapidity of the increase of wealth and prosperity which almost any town in the Kingdom has shown, I think, that it has kept pace with the increase of the country in its intellectual development as well as in its material prosperity. And indeed it is satisfactory to see that of those who possess the means to give to their children a liberal education a great number have distinguished themselves in that particular branch of science which of all others is the most strongly and perseveringly cultivated by the intellectual men of modern intellectual studies. And, considering how near we are to the sea, it is, much surprising that we have not more distinguished sailors; it is pleasing to see that so many of the rising generation have directed their minds to the attainment of the knowledge which is necessary for the successful discharge of those duties for many years past so object of most earnest and general solicitude as almost to be a matter of national importance in this country. We are glad to see that the Universities have started forth in that honourable career, and in my turn, though not by any means entitled to be ranked, it is peculiarly gratifying to me, a member of the University of Cambridge, to be associated to distinguished members of the other universities of the United University of Oxford. There was a time, long now gone by, when the universities of this country were known by the training of the clergy for the duties they might be destined to undertake, and in a rapid current, which served only to mark the velocity of the stream, the young men were hurried on to the duties for which they were destined. That was long since ceased to be a true representation of the Universities. They have improved, like all other institutions, in the more object, and direction of their studies, and they can now vie with any academical establishment to be found in any division of the globe.

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS.—GRAMMING.

Lord Palmerston then turned to the particular subject suggested by the third resolution of the day—competitive examination—as follows:—

Objection have been made to the system of competitive examinations. Some people say that it leads to a system of cramming; and it is often the case that when one cries out about a word they immediately run away with the argument, and they go about repeating it, thinking they have arrived at some great and tremendous conclusion. When they hear of cramming, they say they have utterly discredited the system to which they apply that word; but those men forget that the human mind is like a sponge, and that it will not have filled it with anything, you can pour that out, and it remains empty as it was before. That, however, is not the nature of the human mind, which, if it is crammed, as it is said, has, in point of fact, learned a great deal, and that learning is accomplished for two objects. The one object is that the mind is satisfied by being crammed; and in the next place there remains in the mind a great portion of the knowledge which has been acquired, and, probably, of correct attachments in different branches of human knowledge. Therefore it is not the case that the mind is left empty after a system of examination is out of great and infinite value because men are found who interest themselves for competition in the acquisition of knowledge with regard to which examination is to take place. Depend upon it that the boy who is crammed successfully, and only succeeds in the examination for which he is prepared, but in fact that time forms a more intellectual and better informed young man, and more capable of performing the duties of life than he by that cramming he has acquired. Well, another objection is made. It said you are inviting young men a great deal too much to come up to be put to them in the career which they are destined to pursue, and that you are thereby led to the hasty judgment that those who succeed in acquiring which they really are. Those objections are also, in my opinion, utterly futile; for to the young and ingenuous mind the desire of distinction is a powerful motive. The more it can be known to be acquired by the student, the more likely he is to be induced to make the effort. I was myself invited to acquire a knowledge of the University of Oxford, and I remember that a very able and learned gentleman, well known in former times, a Mr. Harvey Coxhe, who in conversation with a friend of mine on something which appeared to him to require some observation, to which this friend replied, "I am sure I don't know." "You don't know," said Mr. Harvey Coxhe, "why, you are a fool not to know what you don't know would make a very large book." That may be said of a great part of mankind; knowledge is not easily acquired, and the desire to acquire it is prompted

out." In the paper on "Doubles" there is some homely but pointed philosophising on the "duplicities of men and women, of the healthy we all have, more or less, for casting our skin—for being one man abroad and another at home; of the marvellous capacity with which we are all gifted in greater or smaller proportions for playing a part, and not only for playing one radically and fundamentally different from the part we enact in private life, but for playing it simultaneously with the other; everybody being able to be, and being, somebody else." We remember having seen this idea somewhere capitally carried out in a sketch of a "South Country Doctor, as he appeared in Convivial Parties and in the exercise of his Profession." The illustrations here are equally happy, perhaps the most pointed being those caught from the lawyer's office in Lincoln's Inn. The attempt to invest railways with a poetic point of view in the paper on "A New Railway Line" reads like the dream of an opium-eater, by no means using the phrase in any sense which can be construed into more than is applicable to the production of a pure abstraction. Perhaps in some of the "pictures" is the Dutch painting so prominent as in those entitled "Wind Places" and "More Than Wanted?" but, if one may be excused, we should say that there was just a little too much enlargement of this subject. The chapter on "Old Ladies" is capital; the sketch of "The Pretty Old Lady" being specially noticeable. Probably less would be expected from a writer who professes to have no personal experience in the matter, when he treats of "Little Children." Those who have had with any other subject but there is a sympathetic healthful tone in this paper which ought to commend the author to all the honors which the practical maternity may be disposed to heap upon him. As a philosopher he rises speaker of the proverbial expression that "the child is father to the man" and that "sons are but children of larger growth." He says, "Can you persist in telling us that this fair-haired innocent, this sporting, revelling, kissable child, with dimpled, dumpling hands that almost foil themselves spontaneously into the attitude of supplication and prayer, with cherry lip, rose bea has strong it seeds? Leaping thanksgiving and love, with arms that long to embrace, with eyes beaming confidence, joy, pity, tenderness—I am I to be told that this infant is the future saw building, sodden, mallow-faced, flat-gilled, crop-haired, leaden-eyed, livid-lipped, bow-shouldered, shrunken-legged, swollen-headed convict in a hideous gray uniform branded with the broad arrow; with ribbed, worsted hose, and fetters at his ankles, sullenly shirking through his drudgery under the rattan of an overseer and the hayrunt of a marine in Woolwich Dockyard? Is the child whom I love and in whom I hope father to you wrists with a nose already half-dislocated with fear, with limbs half dead, with heart wholly so, who droops on his miserable pallet in Newgate cell, his chin on his knees, his hands between his knees, his legs slumbing: the story walls around him; the taciturn gaolers watching him; a Bible by his side—in which pages when he tries to read the letters slide and fall away from under his eye? Is this the father to—*can this ever become that?* Not only in your world-verbings must the child be father to the man, but the man is merely a child of larger growth. I deny it. Some boys are tyrants, bullies, hypocrites, and liars for fear of punishment—thieves, also, through ill example, etiquette. Some girls are selfish, jealous, spiteful, audacious, vain, and giddy, I grant. If you were to tell me that bad boys and girls would grow up to be bad men and women, I should agree with you. The evil example of you had men and women begins to corrupt boys and girls early enough, Heaven knows; but do not breed the child—you know when infancy begins and childhood terminates—with being but your own wickedness seen through the small end of the glass. And these is more equally pointed and equally foolish.

The "Confession of Colonel Quagg," written in the American vein, is too much of the real thing to be positively agreeable, but it is an admirable specimen of Mr. Sala's mimetic power. The romantic vein is well represented in the lithotony of "The Captain's Prisoner;" and, among the samples of genuine humour as distinguished from mere joking and the breadth of the *Varieties*, commend us to the two series of "Travels in Search of Beef." It will not, however, be for either to writer or anticipating reader to go much further into details with respect to this work. As we have before hinted, it affords an opportunity of learning in what manner an established favourite of the public can slowly and quietly woo his way to the position he occupies; and, as regards these earlier productions themselves, it may well be said that they will not derogate from his reputation of to-day: if, indeed, their freshness and vigour do not lend even to its enhancement.

The History of the Consulate and the Empire of France under Napoleon, forming a Sequel to the History of the French Revolution. By M. A. Thiers. Translated from the French. Willis and Sotheran.

This is the nineteenth volume of an authorised edition of Thiers' well-known work. It contains the three "Books," severally headed "The Period of Exile," "The National Act," and "The Champ de Mai." It is, in fact, the narrative of events comprised in that extraordinary period called the "Hundred Days," a period which commenced with an extraordinary triumph, but which, soon after military operations were commenced, changed into difficulties, annoyances, and gloomy presentiments, only too fatefully fulfilled. It tells us of all those events which commenced at Porto Ferrajo, on the 26th of February, down to the 12th of June, 1815. Here is the chronicle of the series of successes which Napoleon obtained from Porto Ferrajo to Cannes, from Cannes to Grenoble, from Grenoble to Lyons, and from Lyons to Paris, when it seemed as if Fortune herself had patented to associate with her favourite, sometimes bringing a favourable wind to his sctills, and sometimes bringing to meet him, in opposition and hostility, men who could not resist his influence. Until he entered Paris he stood in contrast to the faults of the Bourbons; but when once there it was no longer the faults of the Bourbons that stood exposed to him; they were his own, the faults which had accumulated during his first reign, to remedy which all his genius seemed unavailing. The Treaty of Paris, which he had so obstinately refused in 1814, and even sacrificed his crown rather than accept, he now accepted without hesitation, and offered terms of peace to Europe with something like humility. But he was secured of offering peace, but not sincerely; and while in the attitude almost of a suppliant his offers were repulsed. Napoleon next addressed himself to France, with an offer of liberty, for, though his temper abhorred restraint, his genius enabled him to see that he could no longer govern without the nation, and that liberty was the only channel left him. France did not reply so harshly as Europe to his overtures, for she seemed to desire, and, in the absence of all hope, eventually Napoleon was obliged to convoke the Chambers at once, filled, as they were, with excited, violent, and even republican members, who offered him no support against Europe but their divisions. Repelled by Europe, and not disposed by France at a moment's notice to be called to the support she could give, Napoleon, after only twenty days of joy, took into a state of gloomy sadness which he could only shake off when carrying from the military ruins of France the army which he led to Waterloo. Perhaps no part of his career is so deeply interesting as that of which the above is a faint sketch, and the full history of which is embraced in the volume just issued. Its appearance in an English dress, at the present time here and there some idiomatic defects, the translation is well done.

Cross Country. By Walter Thornbury. Sampson Low and Co.

The tendency to gathering up detached pieces by popular authors on which we have remarked elsewhere has here found another development. So much success attended, in a complete shape, the issue of some of Mr. Thornbury's contributions to periodical literature, especially in those cases like his Sketches in a Bank, where there was a kind of sequence in all the papers, that he is hardly to be blamed for again essaying to collect his scattered leaves of print and present them to the public in a well got-up volume. In the case of the papers here brought forward might, perhaps, have been spared, as they are not the very best specimens of the writer's powers. One or two which are anecdotical or narrative are amusing enough, but the best of all are those in which the writer takes us wandering with him into Wiltshire and Somersetshire. There alone would justify the reproduction.

VOYAGE OF THE "DAMASCUS" FROM SYDNEY TO LONDON.

This fine clipper-ship arrived in the Downs on the 28th ult., after a passage from Sydney of eighty-eight days. The expectation of a quicker passage entertained in the earlier part of the voyage (Cape Horn having been reached in thirty days from Sydney) was disappointed by twenty-one days of calms and contrary winds after passing the equator.

The Damascus encountered on her homeward passage an unusual quantity of ice, extending over nearly 2200 miles, between longitudes 103 deg. and 86 deg. west, and latitudes 124 deg. and 60 deg. south, a circumstance which should be noticed for the information of navigators.

An erroneous opinion, it is believed, is entertained as to the nature and expected localities of icebergs in high southern latitudes—namely, that these masses, detached during the summer months from the antarctic circle, are drifted to the north and then melt rapidly away,—and in that process are likely to be met with,—whereas it is the writer they would remain fast locked to the land, and the track of a ship from Sydney to Cape Horn is likely to be entirely free from obstruction from icebergs during that season.

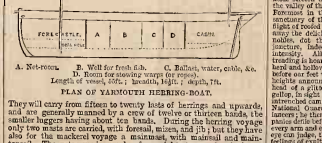
The result of the passage of the Damascus gives rise, however, to far different conclusions. The icebergs seen from that ship were of an altitude, size, and appearance not to be accounted for but by the accumulation of many years, some reaching a height of 1700ft., formed of several peaks and ridges of the most varied figures, all exhibiting the appearance of having been for long periods partially submerged. One in particular was so dark from seaweed and shellfish as to present the appearance of land, and it was, in fact, supposed to be an island; but visible a sketch was being made of its shape it turned over, and the dazzling white of its upper part reflected the sunrays. The vast quantities of weed and other products of the sea could not have been the operation of Nature during a single season; it must have proceeded through years of time. And so with respect to the other large icebergs, whatever their origin, whether formed in bays or upon the bases of wrecks (a supposition not impracticable), and accumulated by the raised moves of many winters. These are drifted about in the high southern latitudes by wind and currents, and, in fact, may be met with in any part of the ocean, according to the opinions of all on board the Damascus, they actually exist, and are liable to a warm latitude, like other ice.

The Damascus left Sydney on July 2, so as probably to reach the high latitudes during the brightness of the moon, a circumstance which greatly assisted the navigation—a judicious course which ought never to be neglected.

A second convict named Herman was captured in France the other day under peculiar circumstances. During the last year or two many robberies have been committed in the churches of Paris, Strasbourg, and Mentz; charity-boxes were broken open, and rich altar ornaments disappeared. It was at first quite unaccountable that the perpetrator was never discovered. The last crime was the robbery of the strong-box of the Hospital of Mentz, containing 40,000f. A reward of 10,000f. was obtained to the discovery, who was discovered at a certain house in the Faubourg Royal, to the keeper of which he had confided 20,000f. in notes. When taken he was found 20,000f. in 10,000f. lodged with the Comptoir d'Escompte. He had also around himself named.

THE YARMOUTH HERRING FISHERY.

Our attention having been directed to some errors which had inadvertently appeared in the paper on the herring fishery in our Number of the 28th ult., we subjoin, in correction, the following particulars relative to the great and important improvements that of late years have been made in the build and rig of the lugger employed. In the Yarmouth fishery, in particular, the vessels hailing from that port have the letters Y. H. and a number painted on the bows. They are now built of greatly finer models, with yachtlike sterns, and are fast sailers. They carry rather large mainsails, now so fashionable like the "boats," or Dutch "schuyt." They are usually constructed of the medium size of 60 tons builders' measurement, or 54 tons register. The subjoined side plan will serve to explain the partitions of the different rooms:—



PLAN OF YARMOUTH HERRING-BOAT.

They will carry from fifteen to twenty lasts of herrings and upwards, the latter quantity when the vessel is of a class of vessels called "beachers." Each Yarmouth lugger, therefore, must be provided with from twelve to fourteen score nets, each being eighteen to twenty yards long on the warp. They carry but one set of nets to sea with them, which are shot in a line, let down overboard from the lugger across the tide, and drift with the laggen. Liverpool salt mixed with hay salt is the salt used in the process of curing.

We give also an illustration of the buildings at Yarmouth fronting the sea, showing the late improvements. The view, which extends as far as the Britannia Pier, was taken from the platform of the Old Jetty, and comprises within that space those most recently erected, the most conspicuous of which, nearly in the centre, being the Sailors' Home—a striking and noble building.

An Italian Review.—The Turin correspondent of the *Times* describes a review of Italian troops by the King, which took place in the extensive meadows of Carrara, near Bologna, on the 8th:—"Towards my siege fellow-slavery arrive in Bologna in the long and weary experience of the Mantuan guards; but, as on this occasion the whole of the 8th Corps of the Italian Army and the National Guard of the town would muster into force of no less than 25,000 men, it was found necessary to adjourn the solemnity to a spot presenting the advantage of almost boundless space. You must have joined your feet may where in Italy without having the sight put up for the occasion enlivened and decorated, as it were, by the accessories of a magnificent procession. The Piazza d'Armi at Turin, the Campo of St. Maurice on the Venice or Milan of the Maiden, are made sublime by the great Alpine chain which crowns them round. The Cascine of Florence, which I have so often seen doing duty for a review, and the Corso are backing in the mind of the cultivated Italian of Rome, and of the hundred summits setting in emerald that bright pearl of the Tuscan crystal. I say nothing of the Austrian camps in the Master of Verona, all rising in sight of the glittering waves of Garda, and of the rugged masses of Monte Baldo and the Tyrolese mountains. But the Prato della Valle, or present musical arena, can bear comparison with these or any other more favoured spot. With the dark, mutilated Euganean hills—and, one sickly almost cry, rocking towers—of Bologna in the background, these fields stretch along the delightful range of hill sloping down either side of the valley of the Reno almost to the very precinct of the Bentivio highway. Foremost in the group is the central hill of the Certosa, with the sanctuary of the Madonna di San Luca, with the casket three-mile-long flight of arches and colonnade winding up their steep path to it. Another along the declivities villas of the Pepoli, Scarpieri, and other old Bolognese nobles, on the western side of the valley, and more than this point of junction, indeed, for the crowds of a gayer scene than that of the 7th of May. Here, on the left, the Reno rolls its sullen current on, and the plain we are standing in is the very cream of its agricultural gathering. Corn and mixed herd and leather under the harrows' hoofs, and at every step the turf yawns before our feet with deep crumbs and furrows. The ground from the Lake's heights announces the King's arrival, and loud cheers welcome him as at the head of a princely cavalcade he bounds into the field at full gallop. At full gallop, in sight of my table of spectators, past up on the north grounds of the interdicted camp, the King of Italy rides at the head of the conquered Neapolitan Guards, infantry of the line, bersaglieri, artillery, dragoons, and cavalry. Then on they go to the middle of the field, and there pull horse by compasses defile before him. The order of march is admirable—the movements of every arm and every corps are executed with the most precision; and at the spot on ridge their troops before reaching to desire, and one can share the enthusiasm with which they are greeted forth in hear hearty demonstrations from more than one of the groups about me."—And these are really Italian troops, Neapolitans, Tuscans, and Romans, and the mist dispersed, and harmony now in existence as they pass is the King of one making." Truly, all honest and patriotic pride!

INAUGURATION OF THE ERNEST AUGUSTUS MONUMENT IN HANOVER.

On the 21st ult., the birthday of his Royal Highness the Crown Prince Ernest Augustus, son of the present King George V., the town of Hanover was the scene of such a festival as, perhaps, has never been celebrated there since its foundation. This was to inaugurate the monument raised to the memory of the late King Ernest Augustus, Duke of Cumberland, fifth son of George III., who came to the throne of Hanover on the 20th of June, 1837, and died on the 18th of November, 1851, in the fourteenth year of his reign.

It has been raised entirely by voluntary contributions from the people themselves, as a testimony of the love they bore their late King, under whose good government the kingdom had more especially the capital, made rich great and rapid advancement in the arts and

sciences, trade and agriculture. The total cost amounts to 35,000 thalers, or about £5250.

The statue, which was modelled by Professor Wolff in Berlin, and cast in bronze at the works of Messrs. Bernsdorff and Eschwelle, is of colossal dimensions (20ft. high and 15ft. long), and represents Ernest Augustus on horseback, in the full uniform of the hussars. It is supported on a pedestal composed of massive blocks of highly-polished granite from the Harte mountains (17ft. long, 15ft. high, and 7½ft. broad), inclosed by cast-iron palisades extremely beautiful in design. On one side it bears the inscription—"Ernest August. König von Hannover." On the other—"Dem Landesvater Sein Treues Volk."

The monument itself has a very grand appearance. It stands in that part of the town which was built under the auspices of the late King, whose name (Ernst August Stadt-theil) it bears, and forms, with the fountains on each side of it, a splendid ornament to this the most beautiful part of the town.

The festivities went off in the best possible manner. About twelve o'clock the long procession, formed by the different trades' unions of the town, carrying banners with appropriate mottoes, as well as various tokens of their craft and skill, as well as various tokens of their craft and skill, wended its way through the principal streets, arriving about one o'clock at the Ernst August Platz (Ernest Augustus Place), where the monument has been erected, and which was most tastefully decorated for the occasion, as indeed was the whole town.

His Majesty George V., then appeared on horseback, accompanied by the Crown Prince, Ernest Augustus, who wore the hussar uniform for the first time, surrounded by a numerous suite. Her Majesty the Queen, with their Royal Highnesses the Princesses, also appeared in an open carriage, and drove to the Union Hotel, where rooms had been engaged for them, whence they witnessed the proceedings.

The Lord Steward von Malortie, president of the committee for the erection of the monument, then addressed his Majesty in a short speech, to which the King replied in a few words.

The speech being finished, the firing of a cannon proclaimed the signal for the unveiling of the statue, and the mantle, which still now had enveloped it, fell amidst the repeated cheering of the vast concourse of spectators, the military bands at the same time striking up the National Anthem, "God Save the King."

In conclusion, the military present, followed by the procession, marched before the King, and proceeded in another direction from that in which they came back to the Waterloo Platz. In the evening the whole town was most brilliantly illuminated.

It is the special pride of the Hanoverians that the whole of the work connected with this noble monument, with the exception of the modelling, has been executed in their own country; and certainly they have great reason to be proud of this magnificent work of art.

Our Engraving of the inaugural ceremony is from a drawing by Louis Herhold of Hanover.

THE SAILORS' HOME AT YARMOUTH.

THE Great Yarmouth Beachmen and Fishermen's Institute, British and Foreign Sailors' Home, and Refuge for the Shipwrecked of All Nations, of which we give an Engraving, is in the Italian style, of red and white brick, with imitation stone cement dressings, and consists of four stories and a basement, with spacious premises in the rear, and a noble flagstaff in front, giving a clear land of nearly a hundred feet, employed for the double purpose of providing a portion of the income required by the establishment, and enabling vessels to report from the roadstead their wants, arrival or departure, by the New Universal Maritime Code, or Marryatt's; from which staff 3185 vessels have already, in the present year, been reported to owners, &c. The basement is open night and day, affording warm baths, dry clothing, the means of washing and drying the clothes of the shipwrecked, and all necessary appliances for the restoration of suspended animation, with convenient offices, lavatories, &c. On the ground floor is the coffee, news, and smoking room, open to every seafarer, gratis, at all hours. In the rear are the bar and parlour accommodation for the superintendent and coffee-room. From this and all the rooms in a clear view to seaward and the roadstead for the beachman or pilot, who must be ever on the watch for life and property endangered. The entrance down to the Refuge and up to the first floor leads to the secretary's office and the museum, which contains a goodly collection of maritime objects and models, mainly contributed by seafaring subscribers, and near 2000 volumes of books, with an extensive collection of maritime charts, maps, and nautical instruments, newspapers of the day, puzzles and pastimes, with all that may render a library and reading-room attractive to the class for which it is intended—where, through the bounty of the benevolent societies, every Christian mariner may hear or read God's word (many, perhaps, for the first time) in his own tongue. Adjoining is the boatroom for the use of apprentices and others who wish to prepare themselves for Government schools, or mates or masters of vessels, or get first steps in reading and writing, of which 1085 have availed themselves; and many a fisherman can now perform the necessary duties of his calling required of the pen. Passing by lavatories, &c., are the dormitories for British and foreign seamen, masters, mates, and women castaway, and the superintendent's chamber. The attic floor, over, has an access to the roof, which is so constructed as to give the most commanding view of an immense expanse of seaboard. This attic floor is intended for a store for the property of seafarers cast ashore, or left in charge, grain, when at sea or on leave; or for unclaimed goods; as well as additional accommodation for any great or sudden demand on the Home happening on a coast which 40,000 vessels pass annually, and more than half the wrecks of the United Kingdom occur, and where it has happened that 500 vessels have suddenly parted their anchors in one gale, in the depth of winter, throwing their crews unexpectedly on the sympathies and resources of the people of Great Yarmouth.

Since the commencement of this institution 799 souls, over and above the regular users of the Home, have been rescued and succoured at the Refuge from many-a-dive vessels either wrecked on the sands, foundered at sea, or disabled and seven lives have been saved by the ready means at hand, fractures and contusions having been immediately treated or taken to the hospital. The cost incurred by the foreign seaman is repaid by his Consul; that of the British seaman (should he belong to us) by that noble institution the Shipwrecked Fishermen's and Mariners' Society; masters and mariners who can pay for themselves; but the wayfarer and castaway, the most abject and helpless of all sufferers, depend upon the contributions of the charitable—having nothing.

Man-of-war's-men, fishermen, and merchant seamen of all nations have, either at the lowest possible charge, or entirely gratis, when needy, when paid off from their ships, seeking others, on leave, wrecked or detained by stress of weather, a place of refuge, of useful and nautical instruction, of leisure, encouraging all in duty to God and man by affording a means of social and intellectual intercourse, apart from temptations and associates of a lower standard.

The Board of Trade's new storm signals, worked at the signal-staff in connection with the electric telegraph on the quay, indicate the coming storm; the illuminated clock, surmounting the building, the means of ascertaining the state of the tide, the want of which has heretofore caused so much disaster. And when the fund now being raised shall be sufficient, it is intended by the directors that an electric ball shall give the Greenwich time to enable outward-bound ships to get a true reckoning.

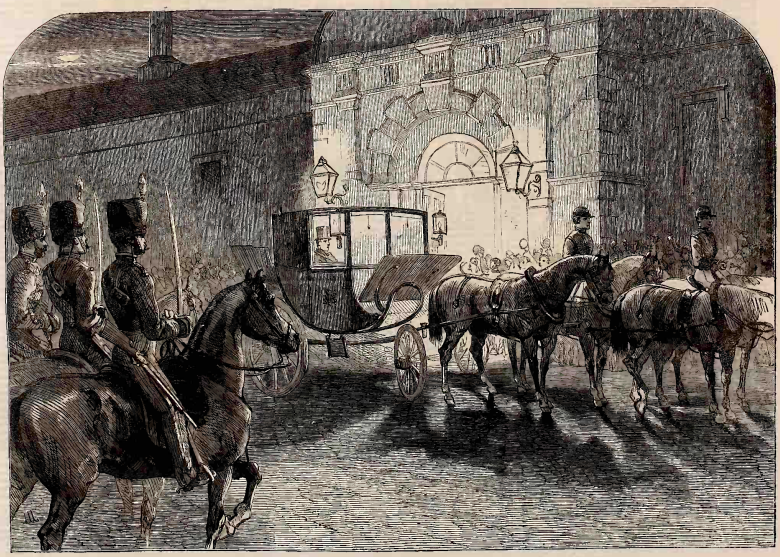
The building and all it contains were paid for before occupied—a rare occurrence in such enterprises. The Corporation of Great Yarmouth granted the site, formerly occupied by the Coastguard Station on the beach, north of the jetty, at a nominal rent, giving the buildings as a free gift. The friends of the seafarer provided its temporary deficiencies of income, hoping eventually it may be self-supporting. Until then, as sailors' homes are pronounced by highest authority to be such valuable institutions that an increase of them would be a blessing and benefit to all whosoever their bread on the waters, they must look for the sympathy of the Christian and the superabundance of the wealthy, as national rather than local institutions, for their support.

THE SAILORS' HOME AT GREAT YARMOUTH.

VIEW OF BUILDINGS FACING THE SEA AT GREAT YARMOUTH FROM THE OLD JETTY TO THE BRITANNIA PIER.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, by the Proprietor of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1861.

ENTRY OF THE KING OF PRUSSIA INTO KONIGSBERG: THE PROCESSION AT THE GRUNE THOR.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



THE ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCE OF WALES AT CLUMBER, ON A VISIT TO THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.—SEE PAGE 434.

THE CORONATION OF THE KING AND QUEEN OF PRUSSIA.

ENTRY OF THEIR MAJESTIES INTO KONIGSBERG.

A *terrible* train arrived on Sunday night at twelve with the King and Queen, the Princes and Princesses of the Royal family, and most of the personages officially invited to the coronation. All the principal functionaries from Berlin to Konigsberg the populations assembled en masse to greet the King, and at several stations, where, according to the programme, no stoppage was to be made, the King ordered the train to go more slowly, and the populations followed it as far as they could.

On Monday morning at six all the population of Konigsberg, and a great number of strangers, were on the alert. At the station of Cranz, on the Baltic, a few miles from the town, the whole of the trades' corporations, in number about 3000, assembled in one of the principal rooms, and, headed by a band of music, went to the Brandenburg gate to await the arrival of the Royal cortège. Within the gate, which forms part of the fortified enceinte of the town, was erected a triumphal arch, surmounted with gigantic Royal crowns, and decorated with the arms of Prussia and Saint-Wenceslas (the Queen is a Princess of the Grand Duchy), and with the inscription, "Salutation and happiness to the King!" At ten o'clock two stands were full near the gates were occupied, one by ladies and the other by members of the municipality, and close to them were waiting fifty young ladies and in white, with garlands of the national colours and crowns of flowers on their heads. At about eleven the official deputations went to the Summer Palace, a short distance from the town, from which the Brandenburg gate to await the arrival of the Royal cortège. Within the gate, which forms part of the fortified enceinte of the town, was erected a triumphal arch, surmounted with gigantic Royal crowns, and decorated with the arms of Prussia and Saint-Wenceslas (the Queen is a Princess of the Grand Duchy), and with the inscription, "Salutation and happiness to the King!" At ten o'clock two stands were full near the gates were occupied, one by ladies and the other by members of the municipality, and close to them were waiting fifty young ladies

THE LONDON RIFLE VOLUNTEER BRIGADE.

THIS distinguished volunteer corps, officially designated "1st City of London Rifle Volunteers," was originated by Captain George Montagu Hicks, late Captain in her Majesty's 61st Regiment, who, having secured the co-operation of several influential noblemen and gentlemen, first called for volunteers who should form a regiment worthy of the city of London by an advertisement, published in March, 1859.

Little was done except the arrangement of preliminaries until the 21st of July in that year, when a meeting for the purpose of further organising the movement was held in the Guildhall, the Lord Mayor (D. W. Wire, Esq.) presiding. It was well attended, and ably addressed by Wise, Esq.) presiding. It was well attended, and ably addressed by Wise, Esq.) presiding. It was well attended, and ably addressed by Lord Elcho (in those dark days there was no "London Scottish"), Sir Charles Napier, Sir F. H. Doyle, and Dr. Crolly, in language which was enthusiastically cheered by the assembled citizens. An incident occurred at this meeting well worthy of notice now. Sir Charles Napier took occasion to say in the course of his speech, "I'll be Colonel Napier took occasion to say in the course of his speech, "I'll be Colonel not a man in this hall ever handled a rifle in his life"—when one man, only called out, "Yes I can;" a bare, Cheshire" "Come up here, only called out, "Yes I can;" a bare, Cheshire" "Come up here, then," said Napier, "and let's have a look at you." He came forward; and, after a few words had passed between the veteran, Sir Charles and, after a few words had passed between the veteran, Sir Charles and, called out, "Well, here's one, but there is not another, I know;" and, sure enough, a long pause produced no contradiction.

At this meeting several resolutions were passed affirming the expedicency of forming the corps, defining the mere outline of its provisional organisation, naming the members of a first committee of a board of management (whereof the Lord Mayor for the time being should, ex officio, be president), and nominating Alderman Carter to be Colonel and Captain Hicks to be Lieutenant-Colonel, subject to her Majesty's approval—appointments which, it must be confessed, had been considered heinous, as the first recruit for the rank-and-file forward and was accepted only at the particular of that meeting, and for a considerable time but slow progress was made in enrolling members.

The services of the regiment were formally accepted on the 28th of October. On the 5th of November about 400 members had joined, and the ceremony of swearing in and enrolment was commenced by the Lord Mayor in the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion House, in the presence of a numerous and distinguished company. On this occasion his Lordship received from the assembled members an address embodying their thanks for the able and patriotic service he had rendered at a time when his strength was so severely tried by illness—and, indeed, he did not long survive the occasion. Captain Hicks, the founder of the brigade, received at the same time a highly-complimentary address and an ovation which plainly spoke the popularity and respect he had already achieved.

From this time members joined with considerable rapidity. The subscription that a rifle-range had been secured at the Crystal Palace was announced that a rifle-range had been secured at the Crystal Palace (which has since proved a failure), and the delights of drill at Zion College, proved strong attractions to a people longing to get to work. Soon afterwards the grant of the use of the Guildhall, followed by a donation of one hundred guineas by the Corporation of the city of London had a perceptible effect in increasing the popularity and establishing the status of the regiment, which was not a little augmented by the appointments of thorough practical soldiers—Captain Hicks (the founder) and Captain H. Vere Close, of H.M. 30th Captain Hicks (the founder) and Captain H. Vere Close, of H.M. 30th Regiment, "Rebus Close" respectively—to the lieutenant-colonelcy and the first majority. In January, 1860, Alderman Carter withdrew his claim to the colonelcy, which was accepted by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief, and the brigade at once took its place among the first in position. It not the very first, of the metropolitan volunteer regiments.

The corps has had its difficulties, principally such as were unavoidable in establishing an organisation for which there was little—certainly no sufficient—precedent; and others resulting from its peculiarly general location, which renders it difficult to reach by march any good field for military evolutions, and places the barriers of some ten miles of bricks and mortar and ten more of land "strictly eligible for building purposes" between them and the rural spots where only rifle-ranges worthy of the name are to be hoped for. But, thanks to the ranges worthy of the name are to be hoped for. But, thanks to the energies, spirit, and the harmony existing among its members, spirit, and the harmony existing among its members, spirit, and the harmony existing among its members

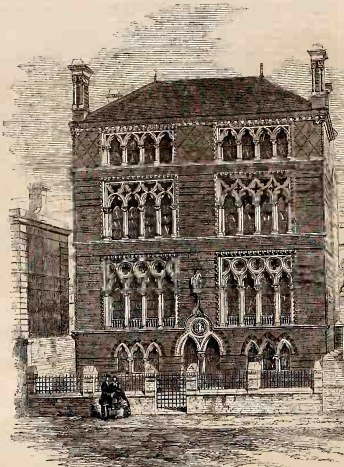
NEW ASYLUM FOR THE BLIND AT BRIGHTON.

THERE has been an institution for the blind established some years in Brighton, though located in a very indifferent neighbourhood. A few years ago Miss Oldham became suddenly blind, and naturally felt much interested in those who were afflicted in the same way, and desired at her decease that a sum of £2000 might be appropriated towards erecting an asylum for the accommodation of blind children. As Miss Oldham's bequest was for a new building, the original institution has become merged in the present blind asylum. A piece of land, with a frontage of 44ft. towards the Ruttingdean-road, and 170ft. deep, was purchased for the purpose by the Rev. H. Venn Elliott, on which the present asylum has been erected.

The new building, which was opened on Tuesday, presents a frontage of 44ft. with a depth of 77ft., and is designed in the style peculiar in Venice during the fourteenth century. It is executed in red brick facings, Bath Combe Down stone dressings, and black Kwell brick lacing courses. The windows are designed large in proportion to the width of the frontage, and, from the architect's inability to make lights in the flank walls, small courts are formed in the interior block of the edifice to give additional light and ventilation to the rooms. The new building will accommodate seventy children, but at present the finances of the charity admit of only the maintenance of eighteen inmates in all, of both sexes. This arises from annual subscriptions, there being no endowment fund whatever. On the ground floor is a committee-room, 14ft. 6in. square; a strangers' workroom and boys' workroom, and willow-soaking-room, the same size; with a kitchen, scullery, larders, laundry, washhouse, &c. On the first floor are two schoolrooms, 26ft. 6in. by 16ft., and 14ft. high; general dining and music room, 41ft. by 18ft., and 16ft. high, with master's and matron's sitting-rooms. On the second floor are the girls' and boys' dormitories, 30ft. by 20ft. 6in., with lavatories and bathrooms attached! On the third floor are two dormitories for the sick, the same size as those on the second floor, with bedrooms for servants, and linen-closets. Separate and distinct stone staircases divide the accommodation for the two sexes. In a peculiar squadrel of the entrance doorway is a bas-relief representing the Instruction of the Blind; and a full-length figure of "Charity," on an enriched corbel, forms the finial of the label encircling the archway itself.

The works have been executed by Messrs. Chessman and Co., of Brighton, under the architect, Mr. G. Somers Clarke, of London. Mr. W. Westbey was clerk of the works, and the carving and sculpture have been carefully executed by Mr. Thomas Earp, of London, under the supervision of the architect, and from his designs. The total cost of the new building, including fittings, is about £5000.

A sum of £8 per annum is paid by the parents or friends for the maintenance and tuition of each inmate, exclusive of clothing. Their education consists of reading (by touch) on embossed books, geography and arithmetic by the same means (Moon's system), singing and music, which are taught, being read to the pupils from ordinary books. The girls are taught knitting, netting, and needlework generally, and the higher portion of domestic duties. The boys learn basket-making, knitting, and netting. Day scholars are admitted at a trifling charge per week.



ASYLUM FOR THE BLIND AT BRIGHTON, OPENED ON TUESDAY.

VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES TO CLUMBER.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales arrived at Clumber, Notts, on the evening of Wednesday week, on a visit to the Duke of Newcastle. The Prince was escorted thither from the Retford station of the Great Northern Railway by the Clumber troop of Yeomanry Cavalry. A large number of the nobility and gentry had the honour of dining with his Royal Highness.

On Thursday morning the Prince, accompanied by the Duke of Newcastle and a number of his guests, embarked in the Lady of Lincoln and sailed down to Hardwick, where the Prince inspected the farm premises of his noble host, and also the model village in the course of erection there. At Hardwick the Duke's labourers and their families, as also a number of his tenantry, were congregated, and very enthusiastically cheered the youthful Prince, who gracefully acknowledged their manifestations of loyalty. The Prince, accompanied by the Duke and other noblemen, then went for a day's shooting in the neighbouring preserves.

On Friday morning the Prince, accompanied by the Duke and other noblemen, drove to Birklands, which is a part of the old Sherwood Forest. Thence they were driven to Worksop Manor, the residence of Lord Tolry, where they partook of luncheon. The party afterwards proceeded to the collieries at Shireoaks, belonging to the Duke of Newcastle. The Prince there inspected the engine-house, the machinery for lifting the coals, &c.

After a brief stay at the colliery, his Royal Highness, the Duke, and party, including Lady Sefton, Lady Delpre, and Lady Jessica Pelham, proceeded on foot to the village of Shireoaks, to lay the foundation-stone of a new church the Duke of Newcastle has determined to raise for his workpeople. A large crowd assembled to witness the ceremony, including members of nearly all the principal families in the neighbourhood, and the Prince was received with loud cheers and waving of hats. The Prince appended his signature to a record, of which the following is a copy:—"The foundation-stone of this church, dedicated to Almighty God in honour of St. Luke, and founded by Henry Pelham, Duke of Newcastle, K.G., &c., was laid by his Royal Highness Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, October 18, 1861." The document, having been also signed by the Duke, was folded and put into a glass jar, which the Prince deposited in a cavity under the foundation-stone. Prayers were then read by the Rev. H. F. Clinton, Chaplain to his Grace. His Royal Highness, having been presented by the architect with a beautiful silver trowel, proceeded to perform the ceremony of laying the stone. The Rev. Mr. Clinton then brought a blessing on the good work, and the ceremony terminated. The Prince and party left the ground amidst repeated cheers, and returned on foot, surrounded and followed by a loyal crowd, to the collieries, where carriages awaited them. The party returned at once to Clumber.

On Saturday morning Lord Foley's hounds met in the park, and the Prince inaugurated the hunting season. A fox was fortunately found, and, after a thirty minutes' quick run without a check, reynard was run to earth. He was, however, unkennelled and killed. The brush was presented to his Royal Highness. About one p.m. the cortège, preceded by his Grace the Duke of Newcastle and Lord Lincoln on horseback, and escorted by the Clumber troop of Sherwood Rangers, left the park for the Worksop station. All along the route there were thousands of people congregated, who cheered loud, long, and enthusiastically. All the feelings of loyalty of the good people of Worksop and the surrounding villages revealed themselves on this occasion. Never since the days when the old Abbey Church of Worksop was filled with priests and monks has there been such gay doings and rejoicings on either saint day or holiday as the ancient old town witnessed on Saturday last. The route round in front of the station the Sunday-school children, to the number of 800 or 1000, were stationed on a platform, and on the Prince's arrival at the station they cheered vociferously. The station, so much of it as was unoccupied by the public and the volunteers, was covered with scarlet baize. At the west end of the down platform the 2nd Lincolnshire, or Grimsby, Artillery Volunteers formed a guard of honour; and at the east end of the same platform were the Railway Corps of Rifle Volunteers, forming a part of the 3rd Manchester Regiment. The Worksop Rifle Volunteers formed a guard of honour in front of the entrance to the station. General Bruce accompanied the Prince in his carriage to the station; and there were on the platform the Duke of Newcastle, Lord Lincoln, Lord Clinton, Lord and Lady

VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES TO CLUMBER: HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PASSING THROUGH WORKSOP.

VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES TO CLUMBER.

Proby, Lady Galway, the Right Honourable the Speaker and Lady Charlotte Denison, Sir Thomas White, Bart., and Miss White. Shortly before two the Prince took leave of Lady Denison, Lady Galway, and Miss White; while the Duke of Newcastle, Lord Lincoln, Lord Clifton, Lord and Lady Proby, General Bruce, and Captain Hall, accompanied his Royal Highness in the saloon provided for himself and suite as far as Retford.

At Retford the volunteers formed a guard of honour, and the Mayor and Corporation were assembled on the platform with their silver-gilt regalia. Many hundreds had gathered near the station, and they cheered lustily. His Royal Highness stepped out of the saloon upon the platform. At Retford the Duke of Newcastle parted company with the Prince, and the shaking of hands was genuine and hearty. Cheers were called and given for the Duke of Newcastle, and the sightseeing was at an end.

The Prince arrived in Cambridge at half-past five on Saturday evening. His Royal Highness reached Huntingdon by the Great Northern, and travelled thence by the Eastern Counties to Cambridge. At Huntingdon one of the Royal carriages was in attendance to convey the Prince from the Great Northern to the Eastern Counties station, the stations being at opposite ends of the town. His Royal Highness, attended by the Hon. General Bruce, Captain Grey, and the usual retinue, on his arrival in Cambridge, drove from the station direct to Madingley Hall.

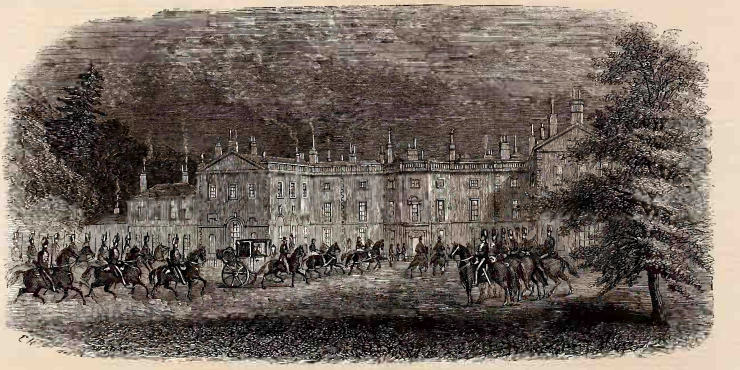
WORKSOP MANOR, THE RESIDENCE OF LORD FOLEY, VISITED BY HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS YESTERDAY WEEK.

CLUMBER HOUSE AND PARK.

We give from the *Sheffield and Rotherham Independent* some particulars of Clumber, the seat of his Grace the Duke of Newcastle :—

Clumber is a beautiful mansion, situated on the bank of the River Idle, about four miles beyond Worksop. It is by no means an ancient ducal residence, having only been founded when the Cavendish estates, including Welbeck, passed to the Harleycks. The park on its present scale of magnificence was designed and laid out about a hundred years ago by the ninth Earl of Lincoln, the great-grandfather of the present owner, and is about a dozen miles in circumference. It was originally in the more immediate neighbourhood of the mansion, very flat in surface, with the River Idle flowing past, a sluggish and comparatively insignificant stream. The bed of the river has, however, been widened into a lake covering more than 100 acres, and the material thus obtained has been judiciously used in varying the level of the surface of the park, which now, though possessing none of the boldness of outline of Chatsworth Park, is as lovely a piece of gently undulating scenery as can well be conceived.

The house, which is in the Doric and Corinthian style of architecture, adjoins the river at the point where it is but beginning to expand into a lake. It has three fronts, looking west, south, and east. The west facade commands a beautiful view of the more elevated side of the park, including the descent of the river to the lake and a superb bridge



ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCE AT CLUMBER.

THE LAKE AT CLUMBER.

which crosses it at the distance of nearly half a mile. In the centre which crosses it at the distance of nearly half a mile. In the centre of the stream or principal front is a light Ionic colonnade, which forms one of the most pleasing features in the building. This part opens upon a terrace extending to the lake, but considerably elevated above it, tastefully arranged in walks and flower-beds, the floral beauty of which, however, is rapidly failing as the approach of winter.

The terrace is laid out in the Italian style, and is adorned with vases and statuary. In the centre is a fountain, which plays into a basin of fine white marble, 12ft. dia., in diameter, the basin resting upon a massive marble pedestal, having a fallgard of jets, 8ft. in diameter, and well being surmounted by a second marble basin, 4ft. in diameter, and supported by dolphins. The effect of the beautiful jets play under the sun's rays of a summer day is exquisitely beautiful. The terrace runs along the east front to the greenhouse and aviary, and descends gradually to the lake, and on the other by trees, which sweep round to the banks of the lake, some distance below the house.

The view from the house is not extensive, but is lovely in the extreme. The surface is in all directions gently undulating, and the eminences are covered with cedar, oak, elm, beech, and pine, of the finest growth, forming an admirable background to a picture of which the terrace, the lawns, and the magnificent lake, studded with a fine frigate and a multitude of smaller craft, constitute the immediate foreground. The park, and indeed the whole neighbourhood, are richly wooded, and present a picture of rural scenery rarely equalled. An old author who visited Clumber in the early part of the last century (the writer of S.—" Within the park the country opens on every side, which is often and delightful to the eye, as it is spread upon you with spacious, and gradually clothed with woody. The hills, or rather rising grounds, are so disposed as to show the variety of scenery, and the lawns are so smooth on the surface as a calm water would be. The whole park are everywhere adorned with rich stands. The walks are in the happiest succession; and, at an age when plantations, raised in the happiest succession; and, at an age when plantations, raised in the happiest succession; and, at an age when plantations, raised

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LORD PONSONBY.

The Right Hon. William Ponsonby, third Baron Ponsonby of Imokilly, in the county of Cork, in the peerage of the United Kingdom, who died on the 2nd inst. at Brighton, was born in 1770, the representative of a junior branch of the house of Ponsonby, Earls of Bessborough. He was the posthumous and only child of the wife, Georgiana, sixth daughter of Charles, first Lord Sackville, and of Major General the Hon. Sir William Ponsonby, K.C.B., who fell gallantly at Waterloo in 1815. He was born on the 6th

of February, 1795, and succeeded as third Baron on the death of his father, in 1817. He married, in 1827, his cousin Frances, daughter of Frederick, eighth Duke of Devonshire, by whom he had a son, who died young, and a daughter, Diana, the wife of Captain the Hon. Edward Granville George Howard, R.N., brother of the present Earl of Carlisle.

THE MARCHIONESS CONYNGHAM.

The Most Noble Elizabeth, Dowager Marchioness Conyngham, who died at the age of 76, on the 16th inst. at Bifrons, her seat near Canterbury, at the age of sixty-four, was the daughter and heiress of Joseph Denison, of Dawkins, in the county of Surrey, a wealthy banker and merchant, who settled on business in St. Marylebone. It was there that the rich and beautiful heiress was wedded, on the 8th of February, 1794, by the Hon. Henry Conyngham, brother of the Army, and the widowed mother of Marquess Conyngham, Earl of Mountcashell, and Marquis Conyngham; and in this latter name Dundas, as heir of entail, succeeded to the estates of Mount Stuart fortune and estates, was created Baron Londesborough, and died in 1860. The Marchioness left three two sons and two daughters—the Countess of Aboyne, and the other Lady Somerville, who are both deceased.

MAJOR-GENERAL HELY, K.H.

Major-General James Peter Hely, K.H., a veteran Peninsular officer, formerly of the 57th Regiment, who died recently at his residence, 3, Norfolk-crescent, Bath, in his seventy-seventh year, served as a Captain in that corps at the battle of Albuera, and at Salamanca, Vittoria, Orthez, and various other battles, under the Duke of Wellington, and received medals for the whole of these services. Major-General Hely was the second son of the late Reginald Hely, of Cromwell Hall, who was killed at the battle of Ramillies, in 1706, while serving under the late Duke of York, against the end of the last century. Major-General Hely married, in 1805, Charlotte Thomson, widow of the late Thomson, Esq., of Kilbeon, Lanarkshire, and Clifton Court, Bristol. Mrs. Thomson was the third daughter of Richard Bayntun Rodney, Esq., M.P., of Cranmore Park, Gloucestershire. The General leaves no issue.

MAJOR ROBERT JOHN LITTLE.

Major Little, who died at his residence, Broomfield, Old Charlton, Kent, on the 6th of October, 1861, aged seventy-four years, was a distinguished officer of the old war. He was in the Royal Marines on Second Lieutenant's full pay on the 4th of July, 1803, became a Captain on the 31st of July, 1826, and retired on the 25th of November, 1837, after a service of fifty-four years. He was in the Channel Fleet, and at the blockade of Ferrol and Corunna in 1804, and appointed to the H.M. battleship on the Jamaica station in the autumn of 1804, and was in command of the marines in the Venerable on the coast of Holland. He commanded a detachment of marines at the night attack on the batteries on Vlieter Island, on the night of September, 1809, and received a medal for the service performed on it and lost the right hand. On the occasion he received the unanimous thanks of the Admiralty, and was appointed to command one of the Patriotic Fund. He had a pension for wounds, and had the silver war medal with one clasp. In 1836 he was awarded by the Admiralty the sum of a gratuity of £100 in consideration of his improved construction of artificial hand. Major Little was twice married, the second time on the 15th of September, 1837, to Ann Victoria, only daughter of the late Commissioner Inman, R.N. She was Capt. Thomas Surgeon Hickey, R.M., of the Unattached List of the Army; and one, Captain Richard Rodney Little, late of the Madras Horse Artillery and a Commissary of Ordnance, who died on the 6th of August, 1861, aged forty-six years. His only daughter, Caroline Mary Rodney, married, on the 31st of January, 1856, Captain Joseph Burn, of the Royal Artillery, and died on the 4th of March, aged thirty-nine.

SIR WILLIAM CURLETT.

Sir William Curlett, who died on 11th inst., after an illness which had prevented him for some years from following his professional career, was a very early pupil in the Institution of Civil Engineers, and was one of the first of the presidents. He was the son of Mr. Joseph Curlett, miller, of Boston Mills, Brentford, Middlesex, and was born on the 19th of January, 1784. By his adopted the profession of a civil engineer. From the very commencement of his career he was actively employed in several branches of engineering, and subsequently some of the most difficult engineering works of his time were executed with much success by him. He was the engineer-in-chief of the South Eastern Railway; and when the Great Exhibition of 1851 was projected the duties of its construction was assigned to him. One of the most prosperous consolidation of its labours in the erection of the edifice he received the honour of knighthood in 1851. For many years previous to his death he was engaged were the two large floating landing-stages in the Mersey at Liverpool, and the other one lately across the Mersey to Birkenhead. A remarkable effort of his skill and worthy terminations of a very active course of professional life. Sir William Curlett was a man of considerable scientific attainment, and in private he may be said to have had hosts of friends.

JOHN VANDERHEYDEN.

This highly-gifted performer, the last of that great classic school of trumpeting—the school of John Knight and Harper—is now to be number of a highly respectable family, and was born in 1758. After the usual preliminary education he was placed in the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and given on more than single occasions senior and subsequently the English stage. After leaving the Academy Mr. Vanderheyden entered the Royal Artillery, and soon adopted the theatre as a profession. He rapidly attained high celebrity for Liverpool, Manchester, and Dublin. He made his appearance at Covent-garden Theatre, Sept. 9, 1830, as King Lear, and made a highly-favourable impression. His song, however, continued to be provincial until some ten or twelve years afterwards, when he finally took the prominent position he fully deserved on the London boards. Mr. Vanderheyden, on the death of Charles Young, had in the classic style of acting so rival as the representative of Othello, Coriolanus, and Hamlet. He was also famous as Lear, and his impersonation of the King in the ancient play of "Ambigene" created quite a sensation at the time he acted it. Mr. Vanderheyden leaves two sons connected with the stage, performers of note; his daughter, Miss Vanderheyden, whose lamented death occurred but recently, was a very leading actress. Mr. Vanderheyden, to the deep regret of his numerous friends and admirers, died on the 6th inst., at his house, 34, North Bank, Regent's Park; he had retired from the stage in 1843. He was a very worthy gentleman, both in public and private life, and was everywhere much respected.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

SARDINIAN BOY.—We believe you are correct in assigning Hindle's Position No. 84 to "W. E. C.," a facile of a second similarity, by 1. Q to Q 3rd (ch); K to take Q P; and 2. K to Q B 5th, mate. What says the correspondent?

H. PAGE, Dublin.—Both the proposed solutions are correct.

J. P. TAYLOR.—The solution of the Enigma in question was published.

CHESS CLUBS.—The Liverpool Library Club, 64, Bold-street, Liverpool.—Hon. Sec., Henry Kemp.

Bell's Life, 139, Strand.—Hon. Sec., Mr. Wayte.

Kent Rooms.—There is a chess club at the Retford Literary Institution, which meets on Wednesday and Saturday of every week, and to which the subscription is almost nominal.

Wellington Chess Club.—Hon. Sec., Mr. Hindle.

Wolverhampton.—A library may easily be filled, after having been in desire, provided the King has not been forced.

R. R. K., Dublin.—Your Problem is admitted here soon referred to the committee, and they will receive due attention.

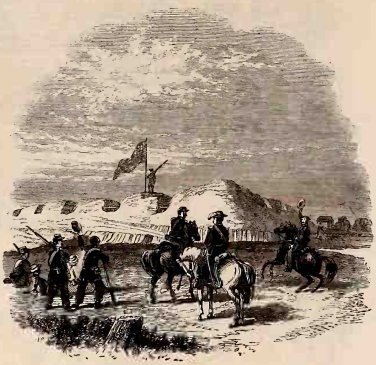
J. LOVEGROVE.—Much obliged.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS.—No. 619 by E. L. Flora, M.D., Quilp, C. S. B., Telemachus, J. H. G., Lemuel, E. W. S., Rev. J. Owen, Dublin, Rev. J. Wayte, C. H. P., Hillsdown, W. G. W., W. R. R., Rose, A. B. S., Sacramento, Peter Parley

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA,

FROM SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

FRANKLIN'S BRIGADE PASSING ARLINGTON MILL ON ITS WAY TO OCCUPY MUNSON'S HILL.



A PORTION OF THE CONFEDERATE WORKS ON MUNSON'S HILL.

THE Confederates having evacuated Munson's-hill, and other positions before Washington, they have been occupied, as previously reported, by the Federals as far as Lewinsville. A great part of the defences of the Confederates were make-believe, pointed logs for guns, and so forth. The scene at the top of the hill, in the earthwork itself, was (says one account) one of the most amusing that could be imagined. Everybody was laughing. The utter absurdity of the works as means of defence, their smallness, meanness, insignificance, touched everybody's sense of the ludicrous. The inclosure comprises about four acres, around which earth is roughly thrown up to a height of perhaps four feet. Of course there is no ditch, no glacis—nothing, in fact, to give it the character of a fortification of any kind. It is not even regular in form, but curls loosely and wavering[illegible] about the ground, as a huge snake might enfold it. In every respect it looks a squirmy piece of work. There are no embrasures for guns, but upon two of its projections are mounted—what? guns? No, indeed, but old logs, with a black circle painted in the centre of the sawed part to represent a formidable armament. At such a distance as that of Bailey's-cross the deception might very easily have remained undetected. In the middle of this wretched "fort" the remains of a hastily-constructed hut still stood, but, with the exception of a few trees, it contained nothing else. Behind it, on the slope of the hill, were a group of irregular shanties, thrown together for the protection of troops. Their number was sufficient for the accommodation of about one regiment—certainly not more.

Our special Artist has sent us three Sketches, herewith engraved, in connection with the advance of the Federalists on Munson's-hill. At the left of the last Illustration is depicted Count de Paris (alias Captain Louis d'Orleans), and next to him is the Duc de Chartres (alias Captain Robert d'Orleans), both of whom are on General M'Clellan's Staff.

GENERAL M'CLELLAN OCCUPYING THE CONFEDERATE POSITION AT MUNSON'S HILL.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1861.

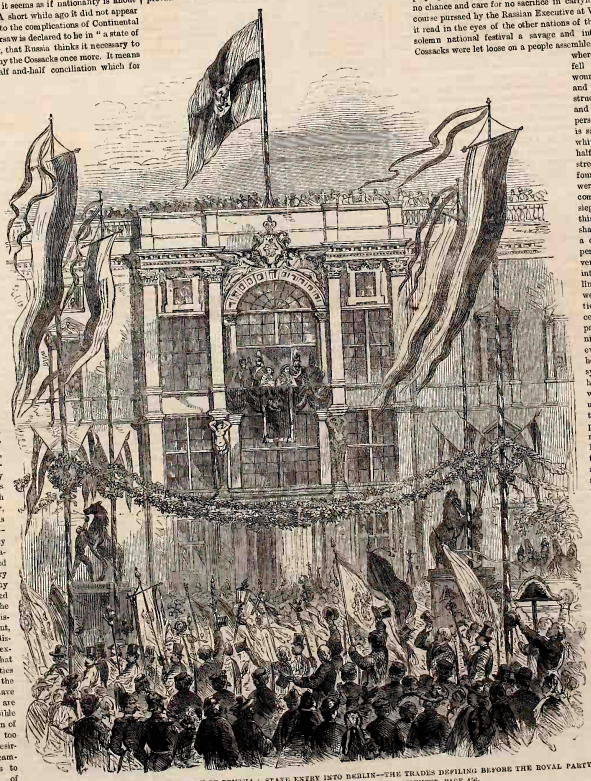
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 1115.—VOL. XXXIX.] SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1861. [WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

POLAND.

IS another quarter than Italy it seems as if nationality is about to struggle into substance. A short while ago it did not appear as if Poland was to be added to the complications of Continental Europe. When, however, Warsaw is declared to be in "a state of siege" it means, if anything, that Russia thinks it necessary to govern her Polish provinces by the Cossacks once more. It means the abandonment of that half and-half conciliation which for some time past has been received as a mockery by the Poles, and that the promises of liberal institutions which have been given were meant for the ear of Europe and not for the hope of Poland. The circumstances under which this step has been taken are well known, but the real reason is not so apparent. It is supposed that when it was found that the elections for the Municipal Council had resulted in the return of men who are classed as patriots it was thought necessary to throw aside the policy of patience and liberality, and to return to the normal attributes of despotic government. The opportunity was not wanting. The anniversary of the death of Kosciusko was about to be observed by a solemn commemorative religious ceremony. This celebration was forbidden by the police. The Poles, with the marvellous persistency with which they carry out all their plans founded on that which is their policy—namely, the worrying of Russians out of their country—determined to disobey the order. The proclamation which threatened the most severe military measures in case of any demonstration afforded an opportunity to the people to show their distaste of the Government, and at any sacrifice disobedience was to be exhibited, in the hope that the Russian authorities would make exactly the blunder which they have made. The Poles are aware that it is possible to make the retention of Poland by Russia too expensive to be desirable; and every circumstance which tends to bring the system of government pursued by the agents of the Czar into odium is so much gained towards that consummation which is hoped for—namely, that ere long wiser counsels will prevail at St. Petersburg, and that Russia will cast off an acquisition which has hitherto brought her nothing but pecuniary loss and a bad name in Europe.

Now, it is hardly possible to conceive a more maladroit playing into the hands of those who cherish this policy, and lose no chance and care for no sacrifice in carrying it out, than the course pursued by the Russian Executive at Warsaw. How does it read in the eyes of the other nations of the world that at a solemn national festival a savage and intoxicated horde of Cossacks were let loose on a people assembled in their churches, where men and women fell by hundreds, wounded with muskets and pikes, priests were struck down at the altar, and ladies seized and personally maltreated (it is said that they were whipped) and dragged half naked into the streets, while three or four thousand persons were arrested? Then comes the "state of siege," of which we in this country have but a shadowy idea. In such a case no two or three persons can hold a conversation together uninterrupted, no one can linger in the streets, or wear a certain description of apparel, or sing certain songs. At a particular hour of the night—an early one—every house-door must be closed, and the least symptom of disturbance brings down armed men, who are at liberty to use their weapons at their discretion on any persons on whom they may chance to alight. It may seem a curious thing to say, but recent accounts from Warsaw state that this state of things is not viewed with regret in the abstract by those who have what they deem the true interests of Poland at heart. Of course there is a private sorrow and mourning for the physical suffering of those who are looked on as martyrs for their country is not wanting; but many of the patriotic leaders see in such an event something like a beginning of the end. The situation of the Russian empire in general is duly taken into calculation. It is believed that there is growing up in Russia Proper a people, and that the sympathy of such Russians is with the Poles. If, as is predicted and hoped, there should arise



THE CORONATION OF THE KING AND QUEEN OF PRUSSIA: STATE ENTRY INTO BERLIN—THE TRADES DEFILING BEFORE THE ROYAL PARTY AT THE SCHLOSS—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 436.

a Russian nation in the place of an autocracy and a serfdom, as heretofore, it is not possible that the Polish provinces can continue in their present condition. Something of this is even said to exist in the present; and, considering what an open and unrestrict state of affairs in St. Petersburg, there is supposed to be an understanding between a party there and in Warsaw. A rumour is abroad that telegraphic communications between the two cities, addressed to individuals, have been stopped, which indicate disorganization and preparation for action. This may be considered at least doubtful, but the fact of such a rumour is not without a pregnant significancy. There have been statements that Russian officers in Warsaw have refused to fire on the people; but even the position are said not to be Russians, but men of other countries, judiciously selected for their personal rather than their national qualities. The existence, however faint, of a public opinion in Russia in favour of Poland is perhaps the best omen of a solution of the question which does not involve a bloody sacrifice proportion and extent which it has not exhibited for some time past. While considering the surrounding circumstances of the situation, it is necessary to examine whether Poland contains within herself the indispensable elements of a national restoration. These would seem to be twofold. In the first place, no nation ever attained success in any project for its freedom or its independence which was not imbued with unanimity of feeling and opinion, as well as in determination to support that which it demands. In the present case, what a nation desires must be clearly and simply defined before any national movement is made. So far as can be ascertained, in the first requisite Poland is not wanting. All classes, all religions, are said to be united in one patriotic aspiration of the heart of the people is single and undivided. Then, as regards clearness of aim and purpose, there is, if possible, a still greater definitiveness. The claims of Poland are simply national existence and separation from Russia. That this latter is immediately on the earth is very doubtful, but it is no very rash conclusion for a future not too far distant. The former is attainable even now.

Some allusion has been made above to the feeling toward Poland which is growing up simultaneously with the growth of the people of Russia, but the time has not quite arrived when any one meditating on the Polish situation can venture to ignore the existence or the power of the Emperor. It is said that the proceedings at Warsaw have been adopted without the sanction and even without the knowledge of Alexander, who has been absent in a distant part of his dominions; and that, whatever he may do in vindication of the authority of his Government, he will at least regret the extreme measures which have been taken. This Sovereign has not only a reputation for being unbiassed by the hereditary policy of his family, and it is said that he has learned to endure the name and to look forward to the existence of a people in his realm. He is believed to be actuated by political and personal tendencies which would render him accessible to the most humane wishes of a nation like Poland. Granting that he, too, has discovered that his Polish territories cost him more than they bring in, it is not an impossibility that he may also arrive at opinions favourable to a peaceful conclusion of a question which is always cropping up at awkward times, which possesses a vitality that is seldom even scotched, but never trodden out. The best friends of Poland would desire to see her advance to restored nationality by steps. In a general convulsion of Europe, originating in a struggle for nationalities, Poland might stand her chance with Venetia and Hungary. But many things tend to show that the Venetian and Hungarian questions may be settled without revolution. As regards Venetia, it will not be surprising if the anti-romantic process of bargain and sale should effect her transfer from the empire of Austria to the Kingdom of Italy; while the same policy which would influence the Emperor Francis Joseph in that matter would not be unlikely to operate on his dealings with Hungary. In reference to active rebellion, then, Poland would stand isolated and alone; and such a position as she would have to occupy would be far beyond her strength. A demand for a constitution and for rent municipal government carried on by natives, if conceded, would give time and opportunity for the consolidation of her internal resources, and the reorganization of her social system (which in the Polish of 1772 was not without its demerits and defects); and much might thus be done in the way of preparation for the good season when her name would appear in its integrity on the map of Europe. But, whatever is to come out of the quarrel as it stands, it is quite clear that a return to a policy of force and terrorism on the part of Russia must be a mistake. Military repression is not quiet; a state of siege is not emblematic even of a subdued mouth less of a tranquillized population. If all that we hear be true, the condition of Russian Poland is such as to render it no more adapted than has been the case since her subjugation for self-government and independence. If, at the same time, the attainment of those rights is the object of a unanimous national desire, force and oppression may for a while stifle and overbear it, but the time must come when it will be proved that it cannot be trampled out.

Mr. William Joshua Pfennel and Mr. Frederick Eden have been appointed inspectors of weights and metres to England.

The committees of the United Trades have presented an address to the Lord Chancellor respecting the late strike, declaring it to be a long and thanking him for his assistance in promoting industrial legislation, with especial reference to "The Consolidation of Workmen Bill."

The six new criminal statutes relating to offences against the person, malicious injuries to property, larceny, forgery, coining, and arson, series and abetting come into force on Friday (yesterday), and as many as 100 Acts and parts of Acts on the criminal law are repealed.

In the new Act on Offences against the Person there is a provision of an important character respecting furious driving, which comes into force on Friday (yesterday):—"Whosoever, having the charge of any carriage or vehicle, shall by wanton or furious driving or racing, or other wilful misconduct, or by wilfully neglect, do, or cause to be done, any bodily harm to any person, shall be guilty of a misdemeanour, and, being convicted thereof, shall be liable, at the discretion of the Court, to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding two years with or without hard labour."

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

At the ceremony which has recently taken place at Orleans for the cardinal's hat to the Archbishop of Chambéry the Apostolic Delegate addressed a speech to the Emperor, in which he said, "The Sovereign Pontiff, notwithstanding the grief by which he is overwhelmed, on account of a malady too well known to your Majesty, has yielded to the wish of the Emperor that the Archbishop of Chambéry should be raised to the rank of Cardinal." The Apostolic Delegate concluded his speech by expressing a wish that by more and more protecting religion and the Sovereign Pontiff the Emperor may obtain the Divine aid. The Emperor said, in reply, that he should always congratulate himself on the good understanding which must exist between the Holy See and the French Government. "I have just undergone a severe examination," added the Emperor, "which is so necessary, could not be better manifested than by the faithful adhesion of the prosecutors of the 20th December, by which are always mature." His Majesty concluded by recalling the sincerity of his attachment to the Government for the venerated Chief of the Church. The newly-appointed Cardinal commented and thanked the Emperor for the services he had rendered to religion, and expressed a hope that the Holy See's policy in favour of Rome and the position of its States which yet remains to it, whereby the Emperor had, he said, strongly contributed, would be established. The Archbishop concluded by "I was anxious to testify my esteem and sympathy to the clergy of Savoy, who have proved their devotion to France and their attachment to myself. I have heard with emotion your simple and touching words. You appreciate my efforts for the good of religion and the prosperity of the whole country."

The *Moniteur* in its bulletins of Thursday makes the following announcement with respect to the recent Papal Encyclical:—"The controversy now being carried on between several journals might have the effect of leading the public to form wrong ideas respecting the real policy of the Emperor in regard to certain changes to be effected in the internal constitution of the empire. The contents of certain secret papers would lead to the supposition that the Government emanates from all responsibility (solidarité) on account of publications which are only self-imposed, and that they are published under their own. In order to set once our short all false commentaries, we call attention to the fact that the Moniteur is the sole organ of the Government in Europe, and that no semi-official journal exists in France."

The Paris *Pays* says:—"The civil and military household of the Prince Imperial is fixed. It is said, from the 1st of March next, when his Imperial Highness will have completed his sixth year."

The Emperor Napoleon has created Mr. Lyall and seven crosses of the Legion of Honour to M. Bunsen and M. Kirchoff for their spectrum researches. M. Bunsen already a Chevalier, has been made an officer of the Order, and M. Kirchoff has been made a Chevalier.

It is reported that the French Senate will be prorogued for the 26th of November, for the purpose of taking into consideration certain propositions to modify the Constitution. The budget will be presented to the Corps Législatif immediately after the meeting of the Senate, which will take place at the beginning of January.

The Canadian question is disappearing. A peace is said to be once more reconcasing among Parisian politicians and speculators—rumours being circulated that proposals have been made by Russia to Austria for a European Congress at the expense of Turkey, and that the Italian Government has been pressingly urged to strengthen its army on the Roman frontier. The uneasiness is not lessened by the general appearance of another anonymous pen-pilot, full of acrimonious invectives against the Emperor, and threatening revolution on the Roman frontier be "rectified" on the north and north-west.

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An exhibition is appointed in France for 1865, in which every attempt will be made to outvie all we may have done. The scheme is one of Sir Joseph Paxton's, and is to be entirely under the Imperial Government, and a crystal edifice of unheard-of proportions will rise on an open space in the Champs Elysées, which will cover the whole of the capacious enough to inclose both those in course of erection at South Kensington, will cover the whole of the open space in front of the Tuileries palace will, we are informed, be sent over for the International Exhibition, and an ample portion of space will be accorded every country willing to exhibit.

Three miners who had been buried for fourteen days in the ruins of Lalle Mine were brought out alive yesterday. The last was in a state of recovery. They suffered dreadfully when in the pit, and to appease their hunger they gnawed their sheet and wrested with each other, but, when attempted to get out, fell into a hole, and narrowly escaped drowning. After taking off his clothes he was able to squeeze out his body, and reached the surface. He said, and in that condition he was found. They also tried to get out, but found themselves too weak to climb the ladders, consider half of the number had died from their companion. It was this last that caused these additional hours' labour. Twenty dead bodies have since been got out.

SPAIN.

The bases of a treaty for the final settlement of the war indemnity to be paid to Spain by Morocco were arranged on Monday. A sum of 20 per cent on the value of real, which the Moorish nations duties is to be assigned, will make up the amount of two hundred millions of reals (£2,000,000), which is to be retained by Spain as a security.

The Cabinet has ordered the armament of the steam-frigate Concepcion, and of another of 400 horse-power actually under organization in Spanish workmen in the Mexican waters actually under organization at the Havannah. These two frigates will shortly leave Cadiz for Brest, and will accompany the Spanish division to Vera Cruz.

ITALY.

The *Official Gazette* of Wednesday publishes a circular addressed by the Minister of Justice to the Procureurs-Généraux, in which he says that the Government disregards the grave acts of clerical opposition against the laws of the nation and the national Government, and says that the Government respect the liberty of the clergy, but will adopt the most energetic measures if the clergy continue to attack the laws and institutions of the country, and intervene in the political arena.

Seventy-four brigands who have been infesting the country between Concello and Sala have been captured by the authorities in the neighbourhood. The Commandant has authorized Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, to receive the last two-fifths of the national loan, which, according to a recent decree, is to be paid in monthly instalments.

The *Opinione* of Tuesday publishes a telegram from Brussels, announcing that the Belgian Government has recognized the kingdom of Italy.

The correspondent of the *Times* at Turin states that the vintage is in full tide all over Italy, and turns out to be glorious both as to quantity and quality. He anticipates for the future a large consumption of Italian wine in England.

A shock of earthquake was experienced at Ravenna last week. It lasted about 30 seconds, and was the strongest remembered there. Among other edifices the Church of St. Mark was damaged, the dome being cracked, and part of the cornice having fallen. The same occurrence at Romagna, especially at Forli, shocks were felt on the same day, and at Forli several houses were damaged. At Bologna and Venice, also, slight shocks were felt.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

The Emperor has returned from Corfu, and it has been arranged that the Emperor and his wife contemplate passing the winter at Venice. While at Corfu the Emperor visited all the numerous objects of history inherent in the garrison.

A Ministerial Council was held held at Vienna on Sunday, under the presidency of the Emperor, in which it was resolved to establish a Hungarian administration which would carry out the intentions of the Government in every way. It was not, however, supposed in that council to proclaim a state of siege in Hungary.

We learn from Perth that the Cardinal Primate of Hungary has delivered a speech in his quality of Obergespanne of the Comitat of Gran, in which he declared that he would not only refuse to order the functionaries of the Comitat to co-operate in the levy of recruits for the army, but he would even forbid them to do so. He further said that the Emperor should come to Buda in order to dispel the fears of the Hungarians with regard to their Constitution, which they believed to be in danger, and should consult the Hungarian Diet as soon as possible. He expressed a desire for the postponement of the questions now before the Diet, and the levying of troops; and concluded by saying that the collection of the taxes by military execution should be immediately stopped. A despatch from Vienna, dated Tuesday, states that the philanthropic disunion has been summoned to the Council by order of the Emperor, "to justify himself with respect to his reply to the speeches of the Archbishop in reference to the military levy on the Comitats."

The whole of the magistrates in the Comitat of Perth have tendered their resignation. A few functionaries only will remain in office a fortnight longer, in order to transact the most urgent public business.

M. Ghiczy, President of the Hungarian Chamber of Deputies, has had for several weeks a detachment of forty cutrassiers quartered on his estate at Kisgyarod for the collection of taxes.

PRUSSIA.

A full account of the State entry of the King and Queen of Prussia into Berlin on Tuesday week is given in the accompanying Supplement, at page 456. According to one of the German journals, the prisoners for debt in Berlin petitioned the King of Prussia to be allowed to leave the jail on the day of his Majesty's entrance into that city, in order to join their acclamations to those of his other subjects; and they proposed to pay their word of honour to return to the prison in the evening. What answer was returned to this singular request is not stated, but we suppose that it was a negative one. Some riots among the artizans of Berlin, arising out of a trifling quarrel in a low street, took place on the night of the illuminations, and were renewed the following evening. There was no disorder, nothing in fact of a political character. The triumphal arch on the Alexander Plate was instigated by such a barricade, covered with rubble and stones, and throwing stones on the police.

The Order of Merit was presented on Thursday week by the people of Berlin with a gun-book, which he has called by the name of the city whose offering it is.

Yesterday week the review of the garrison at Potsdam was reviewed by the King, in the presence of the Queen, Prince Frederick William and the Princess Royal, Archduke Albert, the Grand Duke and Duchess of Baden and Saxe-Weimar, the Grand Duchess of Baden, Prince Frederick of Holland, Prince and Princess Charles, Count of Flanders, the Duke of Oldenburg, Prince Frederick Charles, Prince Auguste of Wurtemberg, the Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia, the Earl of Clarendon, the Duke of Magenta, the Duke of Gramm, General delia Rocca, Marshal Wrangel, and many superior officers.

On Saturday last a new Roman Catholic church, intended for the garrison at Berlin, was inaugurated with much pomp. The Prince and Princess Frederick William, accompanied by the Crown Princess, father and son, and other members of the Royal family, were present, also the Duke of Magenta and other representatives of foreign Courts and Powers. The Court preacher, Dr. Strauss, M. Feldrau, preached, and the Prince Bishop of Breslau consecrated the new temple.

The Crown Prince of Germany and the King, it is officially ill at his residence in Dresden. He has had several attacks of apoplexy, followed by paralysis of the right side. The Prince is the eldest son of the celebrated jurist and ex-Minister of State, M. de Savigny, died on the 25th ult. at the age of eighty-three.

DENMARK.

A Royal decree convenes the Council of State (Rigsraad) and the Legislative Assembly for Denmark and Schleswig for the Jan. 25.

The King has recommenced taking the attack of illness which has been suffering from since his return from Aalland, and presided last week at a Cabinet Council.

A monument in commemoration of the Danish poet Oehlenschläger was uncovered on the 21st ult. He was born at Copenhagen on the 14th of November, 1779, and died there on the 20th of January, 1850. His remains, which had been buried in the cemetery of Assistens, were placed in a sitting attitude. The statue is from the chisel of M. Bissen, a pupil of Thorwaldsen. It is placed on a granite pedestal, presented by Norway, in the fine promenade called the Landemsborg Palace.

RUSSIA AND POLAND.

According to accounts from Odessa the Emperor would return to St. Petersburg from the Crimea on the 28th inst., so that his Majesty prolongs his stay there.

The reopening of the St. Petersburg University has been followed by disturbances more serious than those which accompanied its temporary closing. On Thursday week some 700 students demanded that their comrades who had received rustications should be restored, nevertheless be readmitted into the University; and a refusal of the demand led to a conflict with the police, in which the latter had the misfortune of the soldiery. The students, one of whom was wounded, made an active resistance, and many of them were arrested on the spot.

General Gerstenzweig, Military Governor of Poland, is dead.

The Catholic and Protestant churches and the Jewish synagogues at Warsaw remain closed, but no demonstration has yet reappeared them continue. The people pray before the doors of the churches. National mourning is universal.

The official Breslau journal of Wednesday publishes a letter from its correspondent at Petersburg stating that General Lambert has left his city in consequence of a telegraphic report of the latter Petersburg, for the purpose of making a report on the disturbances in the state of things in that city. According to the same letter, two more Lutheran priests have been arrested.

A despatch from Warsaw likewise describes the state of things in that city:—"Not more than three persons are allowed to stand together in the streets. Consequently if five persons come together, except in couple of friends, the arrival of a third is as dangerous as the attack of a numerous enemy. A moment since and in the knout. A man with either black eye (the result of a beating that General Lambert has left his correspondent at Petersburg, for the purpose of making a report on the state of affairs

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

By the steamer City of Washington we have received New York journals to the 18th ult., and a short telegram from Cape Race to the 22nd.

BELLIGERENT OPERATIONS ON SEA AND LAND.

The report of the disconfiture of the Federal Blockading squadron off New Orleans is not believed by the New York Government at Washington. It is, however, reiterated with greater circumstantiality in the following despatch of Commander Mullins, of the Confederate States' Navy :—

PONT JACKSON, Oct. 12.—Last night I attacked the blockaders with my fleet. I succeeded after a very short struggle in driving them all aground in the South-west Pass, except the Preble, which I sunk. I captured a tug in the South-west Pass, and after they were fast in the sand I peppered them well, before from the mortar boats on our fort. It was a complete rout. No one was killed on our side. It was a complete rout. (Signed) HOLLINS.

A despatch from New Orleans, dated the 13th, says the force of the Federal fleet was 40 guns and about 1000 men. That of the Confederate fleet was 16 guns and 300 men.

The great naval expedition which has been preparing at New York and Boston for some weeks will rendezvous at Annapolis, on the Chesapeake, and take on board there its last quota of troops and ordnance. Among the transports attached to this expedition are the finest steamers of the late Collins and Vanderbilt lines.

The Federal Commodore who allowed the Nashville to escape from Charleston with the Southern Commissioners has been superseded.

A force of Confederates was landed on Santa Rosa Island, off Pensacola, and stormed the encampment of a New York regiment stationed there. They destroyed the tents, captured the camp equipage, and carried off a quantity of ammunition, and spiked all the guns placed in position.

Detailed accounts of the Confederate assault on the encampment on Hatteras Inlet show that the loss suffered by the Confederates was much exaggerated. The Massachusetts and Rhode Island regiments, it appears, "containing, it is judged, about fifty men each."

On the Potomac General McClellan advances but slowly. The Confederates have evacuated Vienna, destroyed the railroad, and taken refuge behind their strong fortifications at Fairfax Court-house and Bush Fairfax Court House. Two English officers who were present on the 8th ult. at the review of McClellan's artillery and cavalry on the 6th ult. report "the artillery fair, horses light; batteries rather a mixture, long and short, rough and smooth horses; cavalry very fine, men and horses well kept nor clean, but strong and serviceable; men strong and serviceable too, but not well up to a regular European cavalryman. Rifles are pretty not so formidable. Men don't ride; no seats, no setting up nothing cleaner; horses rather mixed; saddlery and equipments rather mixed; swords, sabretaches, spurs, belts, and moustaches—generally very dirty. As to bone and sinew, the men are good as can be; the impression is however, that they could not be relied on for a long day's work, or even in their present condition, and that they would do more harm than good if any attempt were made to assault them in the field."

In the Upper Potomac, where Generals Stone and Banks are in command, there has been some fighting. In the first encounter the Confederates retreated with the loss of one gun. On the second occasion 1800 Federals crossed the Potomac at Edward's Ferry, and marched in the direction of Leesburg, where they met the whole force of Confederates, who repulsed him.

In Western Virginia the death of the rebels is already such as to forbid the idea of further campaigning for the present. General Rosecrans, in command of the Federals, had fallen back with the main body of his army to Gauley Bridge, on the Upper Kanawha. The enemy, under General Lee, were encamped twenty-six miles to the south-east. Both armies are in want of the means of transport.

The opposing armies have not yet come into collision on the soil of Kentucky. Reinforcements are arriving by both sides. Ex-Vice-President Breckinridge is rousing the people of Eastern Kentucky to resist the Northern invaders.

In Western Missouri General Price, with 20,000 troops, has made a stand near Osceola. General Fremont was following him. A body of 3000 Confederates has been located at Fredericktown, in that State.

Mr. Cameron, the Secretary of War, has visited Fremont's headquarters to look for himself how matters were going on there, before leaving St. Louis he ordered General Fremont to disconcert, as unnecessary, his fortifications around that city, and to "push forward to meet Jeff. Davis"; to suspend work on the barracks for his bodyguard; to let his debts in St. Louis, amounting to 4,500,000 dollars, remain unpaid until they can be properly examined, and to allow none but the regular disbursing officers to disburse the funds. General Fremont was informed that the officers deputed by him to pay the troops were not by the President, numbering over two hundred, would not be paid. It is supposed, from the tenor of his order, that General Fremont will be removed or compelled to resign.

THE EMPLOYMENT OF FOREIGNERS.

The following semi-official announcement has been made from Washington :—"First, no one has been authorised to enlist or raise troops in Canada. Second, no commissions have been offered nor any one authorised to muster troops in Canada into the service of the United States. Third, the Government has not tendered the command of the army to General Garibaldi. What is true is, that every loyal foreigner who has seen with a good character and credentials and who has offered his services to the Government in the field, and has been accepted, and no other is in the military employment of the United States. Second, General Garibaldi being a naturalised citizen, it was reported to the Government by one of his friends that the General was contemplating a visit to this country, and had intimated confidentially his desire to engage in the service of the United States. He was informed, if this were the case, his services would be accepted with pleasure, and he would receive a command. This was the extent of the action that was conferred on General Lafayette in the war of the Revolution. General Garibaldi, upon consideration of the subject, has concluded not to offer his services at present, but thinks he may by-and-by visit the United States."

MR. SEWARD'S CIRCULAR DESPATCH.

The Secretary of State has sent a letter to the Governors of the loyal States calling upon them to adopt measures for defeating the ecostts. This letter is conceived in these terms :—

Department of State, Washington, Oct. 14.

SIR,—The present insurrection has not originated in the want of any civil or political right or privilege, but in a purpose to divide their inheritance by the overthrow of the Government and the establishment of a foreign Union. Those persons known to have been in the conspiracy have not, in any important State without exception, been restrained of their liberty. Indeed, it is understood that they are permitted to hold correspondence with their agents in the loyal States without interruption. Taking circumstances of embarrassment of agriculture, manufacturing, and commerce, which are unavoidable in the present condition of the country, they have augmented at home, they seek to involve our common country in embarrassments in States which every patriot must desire to see in a state of unbroken prosperity that it shall result in relations of peace, safety, and friendship. It is also due to the just policy of the United States that no such disturbance is now less serious than it has been at any previous period during the existence of the insurrection. It is, however, manifestly proper that it has hitherto been, to take every precaution that is possible to avoid the evils of foreign war to be apprehended from the hostile combinations which are now endeavouring to exist.

One of the most obvious of such precautions is that our ports and harbours on the seas and lakes should be put in a condition of complete defence, for any nation may be tempted to take advantage of the present embarrassments and fail to close that it has sheltered itself on every side from which the storm might probably burst.

The measures which the Executive can adopt in this emergency are such only as pertain to his sanctioned and well-defined duties.

The President is putting forth the most diligent efforts to execute the measures for the defence of the country which Congress has adopted, or has recommended to the favour, and has supported with unanimity, and will support, if needful, who are rapidly bringing the military and naval forces of the United States into the highest state of efficiency.

But Congress was chiefly absorbed during its recent extra Session with those measures, and did not provide as amply as could be wished for the fortification of our sea and lake coasts. In previous wars the loyal States have provided themselves by independent and spontaneous exertion in support and aid of the Federal Government in its arduous responsibilities. The same disposition has been manifested in a degree eminently honourable by all the loyal States during the present insurrection. In view of this fact, and relying upon the interest and enthusiasm of the same disposition on the part of the loyal States, the President has directed me to invite your consideration to the subject of the improvement and perfection of the defences of the State over which you preside, and to solicit to submit the subject to the consideration of the Legislature when it shall have assembled. Such proceedings by the State would require only a temporary use of its means. The expenditure ought to be made the subject of conferences with the Federal Government, being thus made with the concurrence of the Government for general defence, there is every reason to believe that Congress would sanction what the State would do, and would provide for its reimbursement.

Should these suggestions be accepted, the President will direct the proper officers of the Federal Government to confer with you, and to superintend, direct, and conduct the prosecution of the system of defence of your State.

I have, &c., WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

American public opinion is at a loss to know what is the immediate cause of this panic-struck policy. The New York Herald believes it to be European intervention in Mexico, which the Federal Government would, in certain eventualities, oppose with all its power.

LORD LYONS'S PROTEST.

The British Ambassador has protested against the arbitrary confinement of British subjects, alleging that the authority of Congress was necessary for such imprisonment.

Mr. Seward replies to the effect that in the present emergency all means of defence and safety alike must cheerfully be used, whether which the safety of the people demand, and that the British Government would hardly expect the President to accept their explanations of the Constitution of the United States.

The New York *Commercial Advertiser*, a journal of good authority, says that the personal relations between Mr. Seward and Lord Lyons are far from friendly.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The telegraph line which is to connect New York and San Francisco has been opened to Utah City, its eastward progress.

The Confederate Congress of the North Pacific has organised themselves by electing Secretary Seward chairman, and Cesnus Commissioner Kinsley secretary. The Congress has passed resolutions of thanks to the President, with a request that he would send a national vessel to England to convey such goods as American contributors might send to the Relief Fund.

The New York banks have offered for the third 30,000,000 dollars of the Federal loan, and for 100,000,000 dollars of Seven per Cent Bonds.

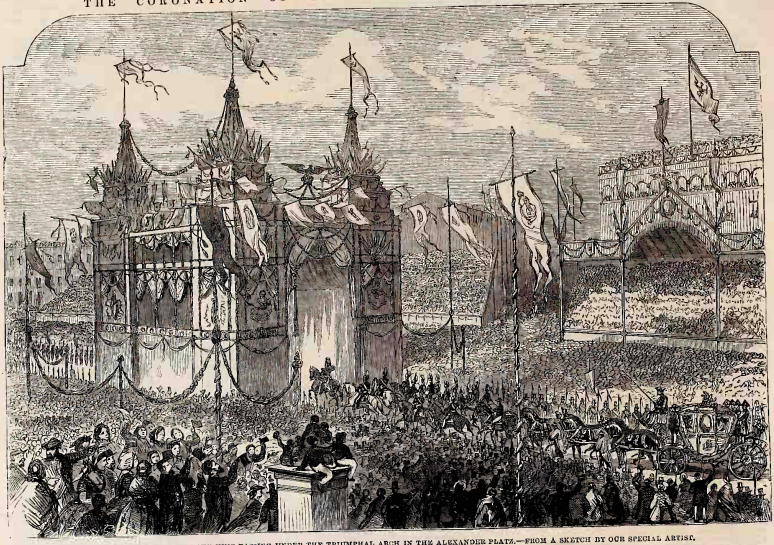
THE DUKE OF ARGYLL ON THE WAR IN AMERICA.

THE Duke of Argyll was entertained at a grand banquet in Inverary yesterday week by his tenantry and neighbours, on the occasion of the coming of age of his son and heir, the Marquis of Lorne, K.T., M.P. for Argyllshire. The Duke Colin Smith, D.D., in the chair. The formal toasts having been disposed of, the Duke of Argyll addressed the company. He said he had a toast to propose, which was most enthusiastically responded to.

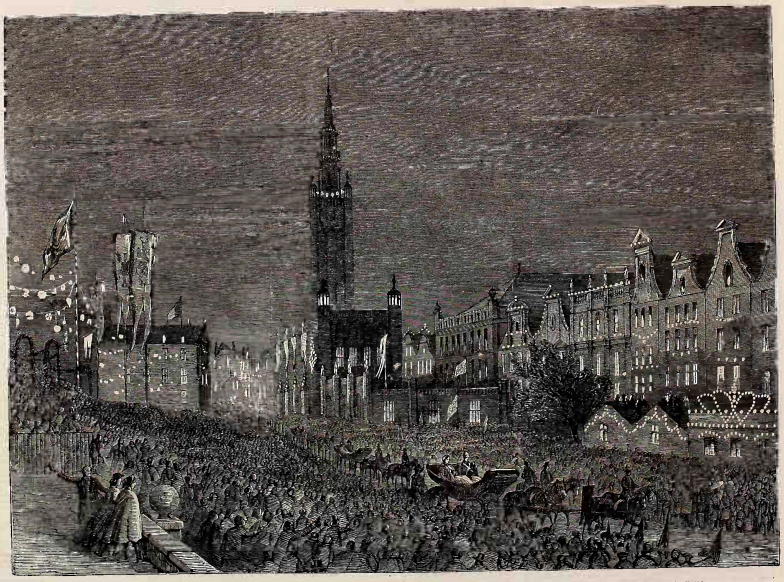
"I am sure," he continued, "that the heart of no Briton come in at the close, when, having discussed on agriculture and the causes of its prosperity, he referred to the fact which these causes of prosperity, he referred to the fact which these causes of prosperity, he referred to the effects of the civil war on the other side of the Atlantic. On this subject he said he had a few words to say to them.

"I say that there has been some fair excessed lately that the inconvenience which is felt in this country from the cotton famine is very much due to the trust that there will be a pressure put upon the Government to interfere in that question. I am sure that no Member of this House will ever be a party to it. I have no bias on spheres of the great sense and of the public principle of a non-intervention policy. I believe that we cannot interfere in it, that we can do the Government; and I unmixed, that I have too great confidence in the sense of the people of this country to believe that they will be willing to embark in such a policy. I believe that they will be willing to embark in such a policy. I believe that they will be willing to embark in such a policy. I

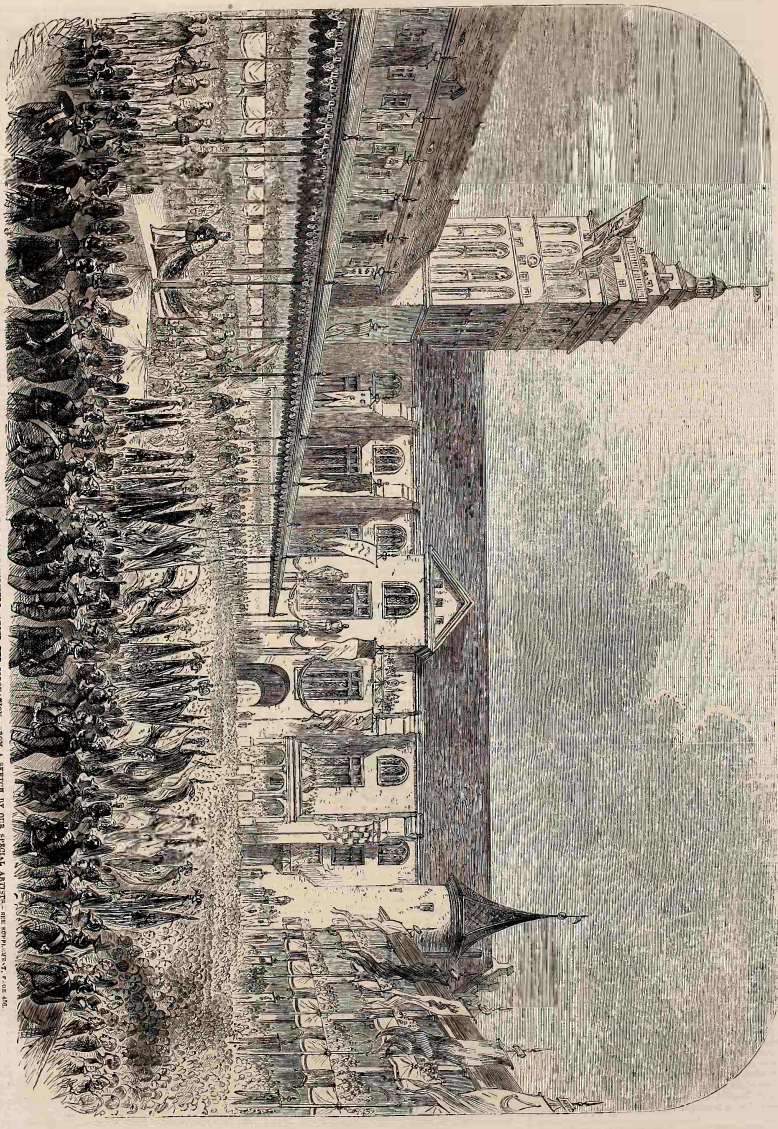
THE CORONATION OF THE KING AND QUEEN OF PRUSSIA.



STATE ENTRY INTO BERLIN: THE KING PASSING UNDER THE TRIUMPHAL ARCH IN THE ALEXANDER PLATZ.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



THE ROYAL VISIT TO DANTZIC: THEIR MAJESTIES PASSING THE LONG MARKET.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 450.



THE CORONATION OF THE KING AND QUEEN OF PRUSSIA: THE PROCESSION FROM THE CASTLE CHURCH, KONIGSBERG, AFTER THE CORONATION.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.—SEE DESCRIPTION, PAGE 405.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Nov. 3.—Twenty-third Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 4.—King William III. landed at Torbay, 1688.
TUESDAY, 5.—Battle of Inkerman, 1854.
WEDNESDAY, 6.—Lammas.
THURSDAY, 7.—Conquest of Patna, 1760.
FRIDAY, 8.—Hilary Term ends. } [10½, 8½m., 8.0s.
SATURDAY, 9.—Prince of Wales born, 1841. Moon's 1st quarter.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 9, 1861.

Morning.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
H. M.	4	5	6	7	8	9
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Afternoon.	0 30	1 0	1 30	2 0	2 30	3 0

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.—Under the Management of Mr. W. HARRISON.—Monday, Nov. 4, will be performed BALFE'S BOHEMIAN GIRL. After which, at Eight o'clock (first time), an original and highly successful Opera of BUY BLAU. On Friday (last time), LURLINE.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Last Three Nights of ST. CYRIL'S RUSTIC.—On Monday and Tuesday, OPELIA.—Wednesday, by Command, Twelfth Night. Mr. Henry Compton, Mr. William Farren, Mr. Buckstone, and Mr. Charles Mathews. On Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, the Comedy of MASKS AND FACES. On Monday, Nov. 11, will be produced, for the first time, a new Comedy, entitled THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL. Mr. Compton as Sir Peter Teazle, Mr. Buckstone as Crabtree, and Mr. Charles Mathews as Charles Surface. On Thursday and Friday, Nov. 14 and 15, will be produced, for the first time, a new Comedy, entitled THE SECRET DESPATCH. Mr. Compton, Mr. Buckstone, Mr. Howe, Mr. Charles Mathews, Mr. Bentley, Mr. Braid, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Horncastle, Mr. Barrington, and Mr. Compton.

ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. CHARLES FECHTER.—On Monday, and during the Week, (Fridays excepted) WOMAN; or, Love Against the World. To conclude with MY AUNT'S SECRET. Acting Manager, Mr. F. B. Chatterton.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL ADELPHI.—Last Five Nights of THE COLLEEN BAWN.—On Monday and Tuesday, NOT SO BAD AS WE SEEM. On Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, THE COLLEEN BAWN. On Saturday (by desire) THE ROSE OF CASTILLE. Characters by Mr. Wright, Mr. Paul Bedford, Mr. Toole, Mr. Leigh Murray, Mr. Billington, Mr. Danvers, Mr. Gaston Murray, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Bentley, Mr. Cullenford, Miss Woolgar, Miss Oliver, Miss Fanny Wright, Miss Reynolds, Miss Cottrell, Miss Lavis, and Miss Woolgar. Concluding with A SCRAP OF PAPER. With every Rendering DONE ON BOTH SIDES.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Arrangements for the Week ending Saturday, Nov. 9.
Monday to Friday—Orchestral Band, Great Organ Performances, Display of Fountains, and Machinery in Motion.—Saturday—Great Organ Performances, Display of Fountains, and Machinery in Motion, and Grand Concert of Sacred Music.
Extra Trains will leave Cannon-street, Victoria, Mrs. Tennant, Mr. Tennant, and Hyde Park Corner, Victoria, the Hill, Pimlico, the Kensington Station, and Kensington Gore, every hour, commencing at Nine, after 8 o'clock. Admission, Saturday, Half-a-crown; other days, One Shilling. Season Tickets admit.
NOTICE.—Commencing on Monday, April 29, 1861, at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, Season Ticket Holders, entitled to Admission on Saturdays, will be admitted on Wednesdays, at Half-a-crown each.
By order of the Shareholders' Committee, AUGUSTUS TANNER, Secretary.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S FRUIT and CHRYSANTHEMUM SHOWS, South Kensington, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY next, from Ten till Dusk.—Admission, Wednesday, 5s.; Thursday, 2s. 6d.; Saturday, 1s. Open at One o'clock. Saturday, November 9, Admission, 6d. each. Band of the Coldstream Regiment of Guards, by permission of Colonel Fellowes, November 6.

MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL, No. FIRST CONCERT, Monday next, at Eight o'clock. SECOND CONCERT, EVENING, Monday, November 11. Vocalists—Madame Lemmens-Sherrington and Mr. Sims Reeves. Violin—Herr Joachim. Pianoforte—Miss Arabella Goddard. Conductor—Mr. Benedict. Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Admission, 3s. Full particulars at Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED, with Mr. JOHN PARRY, in their Popular ENTERTAINMENT, Every Evening (except Saturday), at Eight; Wednesday and Saturday at Three. ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street.

THE SISTERS SOPHIA and ANNIE, in their original and highly-successful Entertainment, entitled SUCCESS FROM NATURE, will appear at St. Martin's-hall, Nov. 4; Somerset-house, Nov. 5; Greenwich, Nov. 7; Blackheath, Nov. 8th.

MR. and Mrs. CHARLES MATHEWS "AT HOME" in NOVEMBER. Full particulars will be duly announced.

TO PRINTSELLERS, FRAME-MAKERS, &c., &c.—The Exquisite CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS and other WORKS of ART, the Property of Mr. Richard Ackermann, of 96, Strand, will be sold by public auction, on the premises, on Thursday next, the 7th inst., at One o'clock precisely. The Collection of Machines for producing these works of Art, and the Stock in Trade, will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. R. HERVEY, Manager.

TO BOOKSELLERS throughout the Country.—Apply at once and Have Early Choice of the Selection from the Extensive and Valuable ILLUSTRATED and HIGH-CLASS LIBRARY of the late Mr. Ackermann, which will be SOLD by AUCTION, by Mr. Robins, on the premises, 96, Strand, on Thursday next, the 7th inst., at One o'clock precisely. The Stock of Coloured Prints, Drawings, Water-colour Paintings, Books, Engravings, and Copyrights of HAY and SONS, Lithographers to the Queen, 6, Gate-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, are Removed to Commercial-street, Whitechapel.

NATAL.—The LONDON JOINT-STOCK BANK, as AGENTS for the COMMERCIAL and AGRICULTURAL BANK of NATAL, HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that they are prepared to Receive Deposits on account of the Bank, for which they will issue Letters of Credit free of charge, payable at Durban, by Three Endorsers.
London, October, 1861.

HOSPITAL for CONSUMPTION and DISEASES of the CHEST, Brompton.—Subscriptions are earnestly solicited in behalf of the Funds of this Hospital, which has been entirely dependent for support upon Voluntary Contributions from Diseases of the Chest. Two Beds endowed by the late Lord Ashburton, and Two by the late Mr. Alderman Wilson. Annual Subscription, Donation, or Bequest, of £10 10s., entitles the Governor to Recommend One In-patient; of £5 5s., One Out-patient. Bankers, Messrs. Coutts and Co., Strand. Secretary, Mr. Edward Cox. Office, 142, Sloane-street. Chairman, Sir Thomas Phillips Price, Bart., M.P. Treasurer, Mr. Alderman Wilson. Physicians, Dr. Walshe, Dr. Quain, Dr. Fuller, Dr. Hughes Bennett, Dr. Burrows, Dr. Sibson, Dr. Hillier, Dr. Snow Beck, Dr. Hyde Salter, Dr. Ernest Hart, Dr. Ancell, Dr. Tilbury Fox, Dr. Ringer, Dr. Hilton Fagge, Dr. Andrew Clark, Dr. Gee, Dr. Greenhow, Dr. Peacock, Dr. Sutherland, Dr. Hare

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

On the 22nd ult. the parish church of South Luffenham was reopened, after restoration of the interior.

In the channel of Sandy Church, Bedford, a white marble statue of the late Sir William Peel has been placed.

Mr. John Thornton, the treasurer of the Bible and Church Missionary Societies, died suddenly on Tuesday at his residence, Clapham.

A diocesan missionary festival was held at Ely Cathedral on Thursday week, when a sermon was preached by the Rev. Lord Arthur Hervey, Rector of Ickworth.

The vice-principalship of the Theological College of the diocese of Rochester, which has been held by the Rev. Arthur Wollaston Grafton, B.A., into scholar of Trinity Hall, Cambridge.

On Thursday week the parish church of the little village of Cuthelton, in Yorkshire, was consecrated by the Bishop of Worcester, after an entire rebuilding of the edifice, with the exception of the tower.

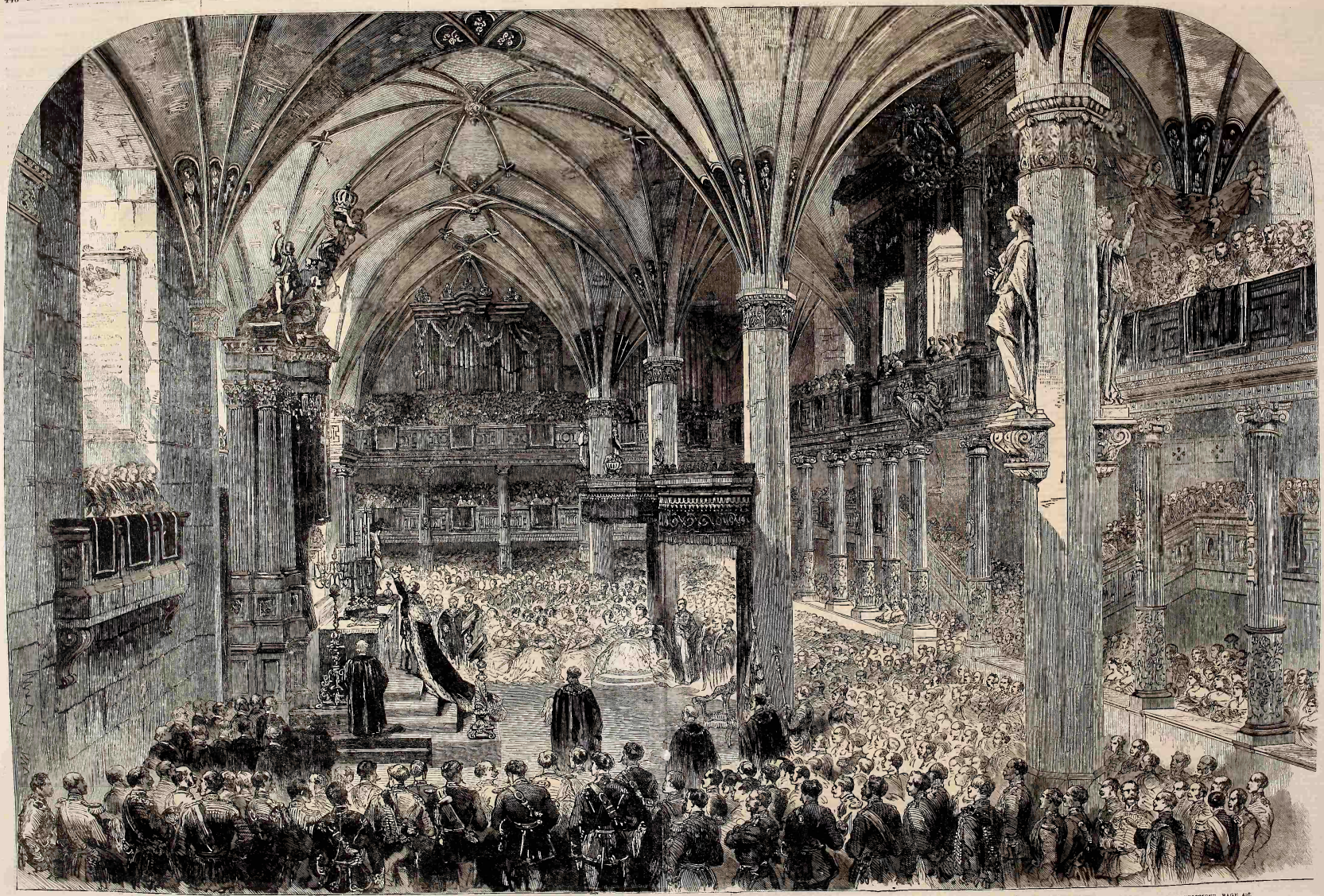
The Rev. C. B. Kennaway, Vicar of Chipping Campden, was installed Honorary Canon in Gloucester Cathedral on Saturday last, and on Sunday morning preached in all the Lords of the Sabbath Society.

A meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel was held on Thursday week at Derby, at which the Bishop of Oxford made an appeal on behalf of the society, urged on the meeting the obligations under which England lay to send the Gospel to Africa, on account of having been among the first to introduce slavery the curse of slavery.

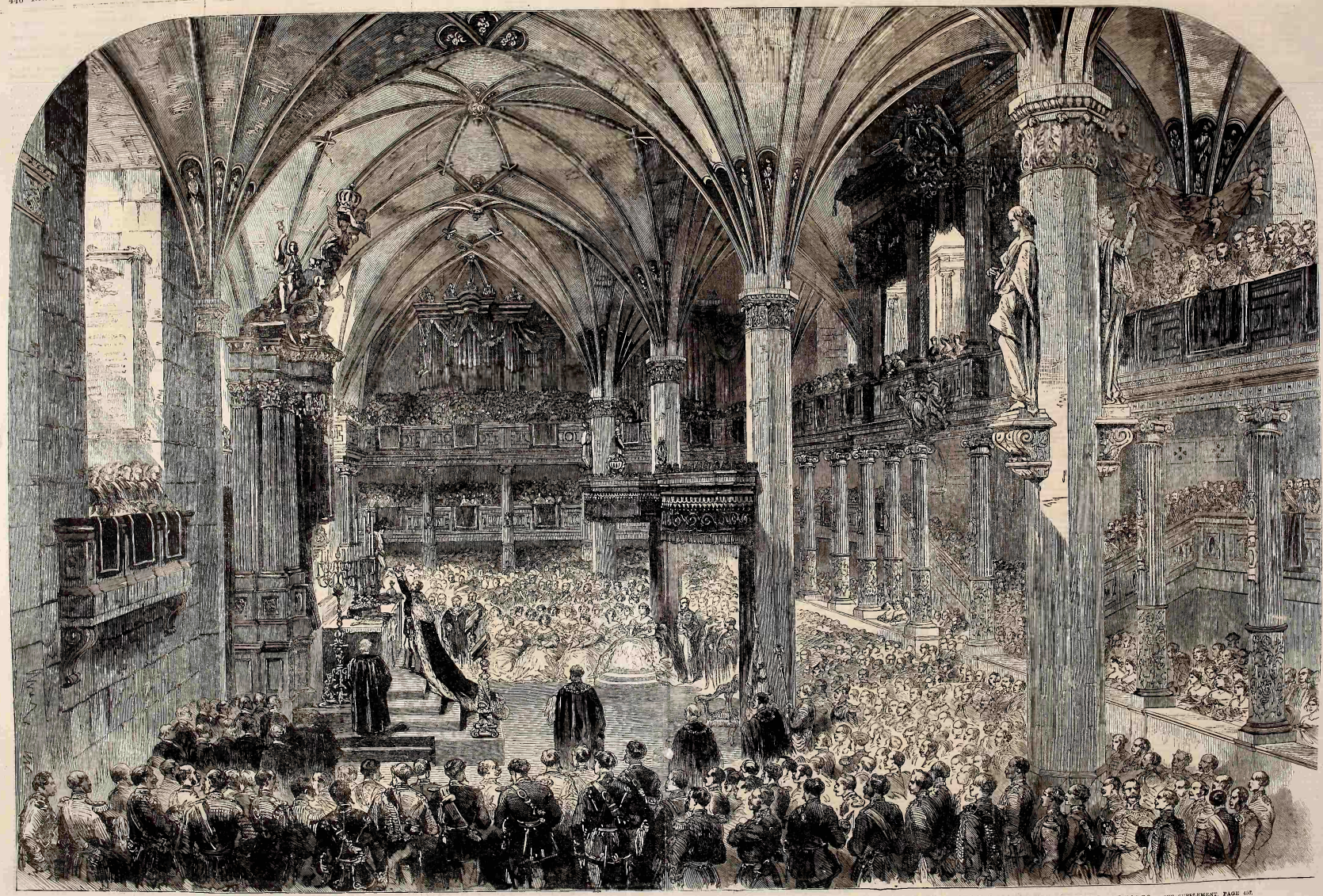
The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts have awarded to Charles a year for three years, and the benefit for the meeting of Christian Knowledge £200 a year for five years, towards the proposed Church of England mission to the Aleutian Islands, forwarded with the assent of the Institution of the King and Queen of Hawaii.

The Bishop of the Society for the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church was celebrated on Tuesday on Whitsuntide, when the Bishop of the Queen, Lord Calthorpe, Lord Lyttelton, Sir John Pakington, Sir Stafford Northcote, Mr. Newdegate, and Mr. Adderley, M.P., by the ceremony. The new system of the society has occupied a large share of attention. Sir John Pakington expressed his opinion that the best way to secure the religious education of the poor would be to diminish the expenditure, and that the plan of testing efficiency by results would prove the best. Sir Stafford Northcote was glad that another meeting was to be exempted from their new mode of testing by results; and all the speakers expressed that the Government should not withdraw their support so much as one cutes had the society on private liberality.

The Bishop of Oxford and Lord Lyttelton issued a statement with regard to the cathedral restorations. It appears that of the sums borrowed on security of £14,000, under the Cathedral Restoration Act, in March, 1858, £10,000 has been expended on the external and internal restorations of the cathedral and aisles, the south transept, the north door, the Lady Chapel, including Bishop Stanbury's Chapel, the north-east transept, the staircase to the roof, and the south aisle of the choir.



THE CORONATION OF THE KING AND QUEEN OF PRUSSIA IN THE CASTLE CHURCH KONIGSBERG—HIS MAJESTY PLACING THE CROWN ON HIS HEAD.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 456.



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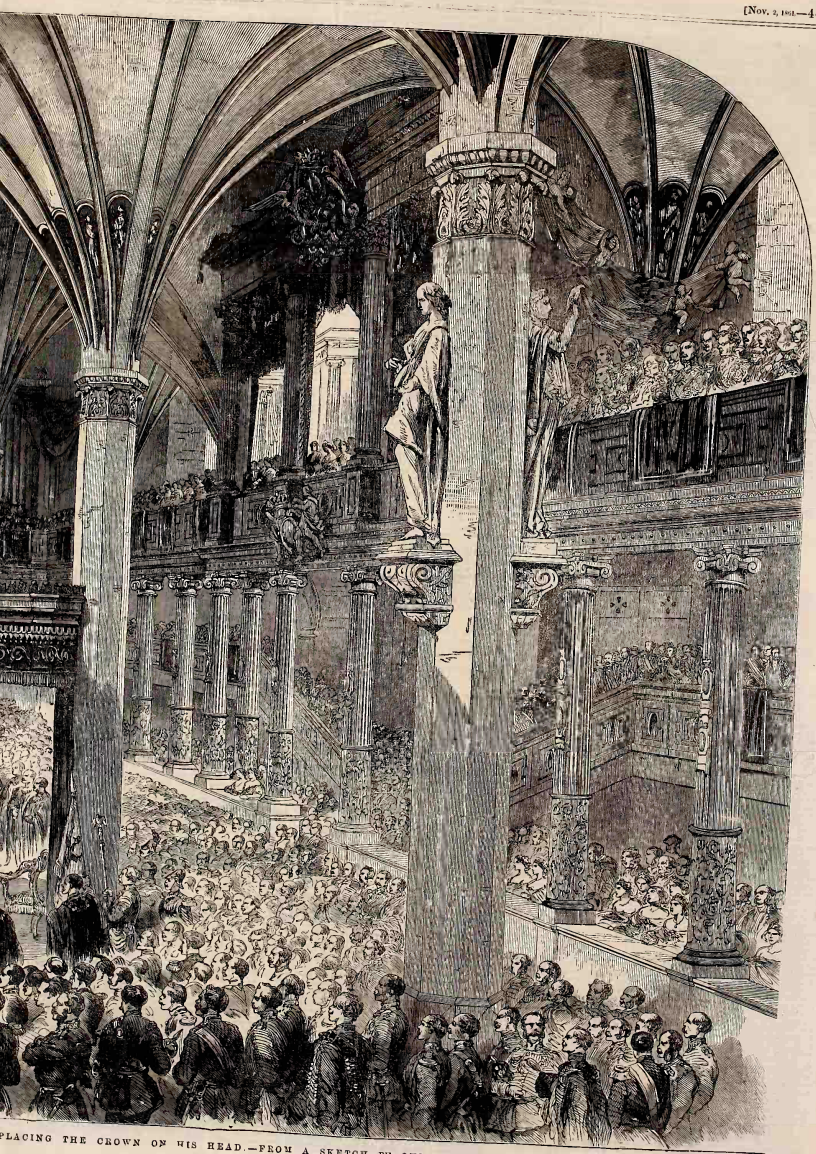


PLACING THE CROWN ON HIS HEAD.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.—SEE SUPPLEMENT PAGE 452

MUSIC.

The opening for the season of COVENT GARDEN as the "Royal English Opera," under the direction of Miss Louisa Pyne and Mr. Harrison, took place on Thursday week, with Mr. Howard Glover's new opera, "Hop Blossom." In our last Number we could only mention the opening of the theatre and the musical success of Mr. Glover's work. We have now the satisfaction to say that the libretto has been carefully constructed, the opera-company to be repeated nightly to full houses, with even greater applause than it received on its first performance.

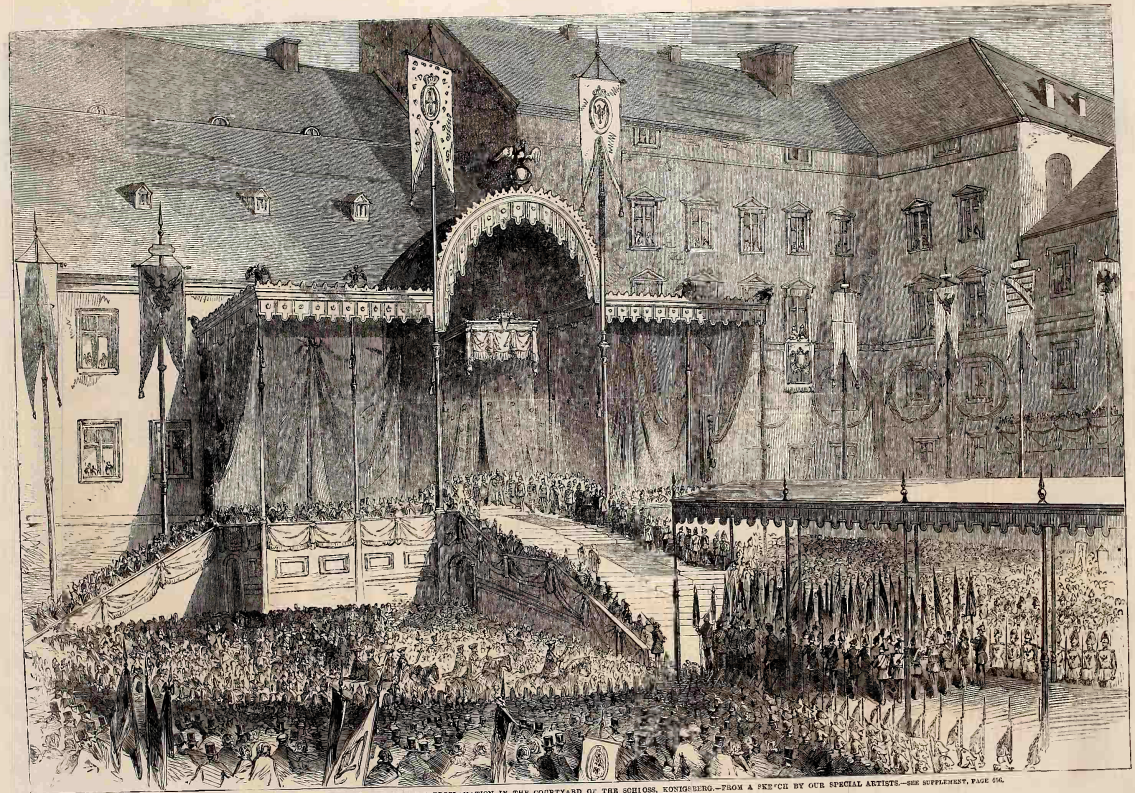
The subject is familiar to the theatrical public, the drama being a version of Victor Hugo's celebrated romantic story, "Le Roi s'Amuse," made his debut on the English stage, and created so strong a sensation by his performance of the principal character, M. Lucrey, who in this opera appears as well as of the music, has closely followed the author of the libretto, and has given every incident and character their original, preserving every scene and every incident, and even the dialogue in the principal part of the dialogue. He has made no alterations, in short, but such as were necessary for the transformation of a play into an opera. For such a transformation Victor Hugo's play was well calculated, for it is a melodrama rather than a regular tragedy; and the transition from melodrama to opera is easy. The subject, however, is sometimes of the extreme, has a wild, romantic interest, which strongly impresses the imagination and the feelings; and a train of circumstances, natural and consistent, gives allowance is made for the improbability of the subject, lead to one of the most exciting catastrophes to be found on the stage. Mr. Glover, therefore, has been happy in his materials and happy in the use he has made of them. His libretto is by no means the kind of thing usually given to musical play-wrights: written with elegance and spirit, it is worthy of the author's literary reputation.

The music is masterly, and rises in power and effect along with the progressive interest of the subject—the music of the last act, especially in the terrible scene of the catastrophe, being the most elevated and striking portion of the work. Mr. Glover shows that he is largely gifted with the creative faculty, and possesses a command over the resources of his art. His melodies have much variety, as well as beauty and expression; and even his simplest ballads, of which the materials and happy in the use he has made of them. His theatric

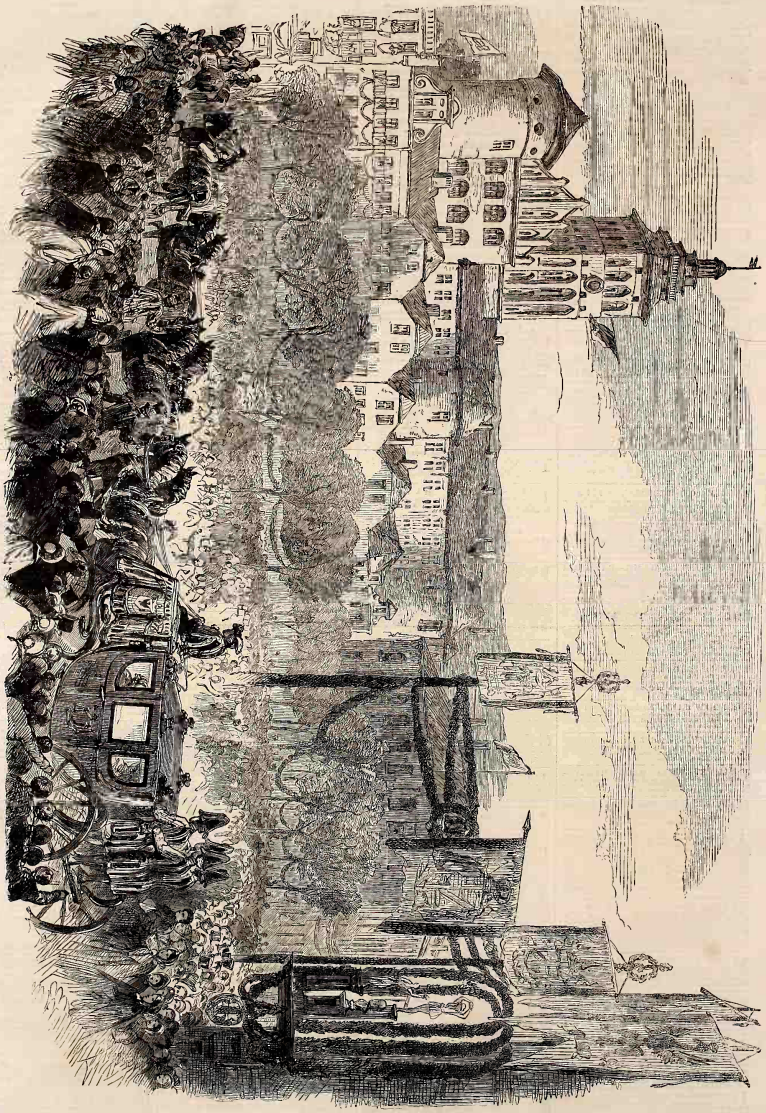
NATIONAL SPORTS.

The result of the Criterion Stakes has been to give Old Calabar an undisputed premiership in the Derby betting, despite the alleged unsoundness of one of his fore-leg joints. Although he was completely shut out of the Middle Park Plate, and has never yet won a race of more than a mile and a half, he reached the head of the poll on Wednesday, and has since maintained his position. Whether he will be able to stay the Derby distance remains to be seen, but he is undoubtedly a fine, powerful colt, and, if he can get over the ground, he is sure to be in the first three. Of course, the Criterion Stakes was a very poor race, and the time was slow, but Old Calabar won in a canter, and, as he is a horse of great power, he may improve greatly in his pace. Of the others who ran for the Criterion Stakes, Lord Clifden's Wenlock is the most likely to win the Derby. He is a fine, big, handsome colt, and, although he was beaten by Old Calabar, he ran a very good race, and, as he is a son of Newminster, he may be expected to improve greatly in his pace. Of Mr. Merry's Lord Lyon, Mr. Graham's Lord Clifden colt, and Mr. Cookson's Lord Clifden colt, it is not necessary to say much, as they were all beaten a long way from the front. Mr. Merry's colt is a fine, big, handsome animal, and, if he can get over the ground, he may improve greatly in his pace. Mr. Graham's colt is a fine, powerful animal, and, if he can get over the ground, he may improve greatly in his pace. Mr. Cookson's colt is a fine, powerful animal, and, if he can get over the ground, he may improve greatly in his pace.

Another Stakes, Hunt and Rend set, the to 6th, after, 6th to 4th, Norfolk and Suffolk set, 8th to 6th, 6th to 4th, Hunt and Rend set, 8th to 6th, Suffolk after, 12th to 8



THE CORONATION OF THE KING AND QUEEN OF PRUSSIA: THE PROCLAMATION IN THE COURTYARD OF THE SCHLOSS, KONIGSBERG.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 456.



THE CORONATION OF THE KING AND QUEEN OF PRUSSIA: ENTRY INTO KOENIGSBERG—THE QUEEN'S CARRIAGE IN THE PROCESSION—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

BIRTHS.

At Madras, on the 16th of September, the wife of W. S. Whiteside, Esq., Her Majesty's Madras Civil Service, of a daughter.

At Monbazan, on the 4th of August, 1861, the wife of Mr. William Hamilton, Collector of Customs, of a daughter.

On the 29th ult., at 29, Berkeley-square, the wife of the Rev. John A. Blanford, M.A., of Wadfield, Worcestershire, of a daughter.

On Tuesday, the 29th ult., at Ashfield Burnley, the wife of W. Robinson, Esq., M.D., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 29th ult., at St. Mary Abbotts, Kensington, by the Rev. T. G. Hill, Prebendary of St. Paul's, assisted by the Rev. T. G. Rowland, of Queen's College, Cambridge, Rector of Thornton, Bucks, Henry, Esq., of the Stock Exchange, and Cudmore, place to Amy, younger daughter of Richard Smalley, Esq., of Queen's-terrace, Cudmore-square, and Sackville-street.

On the 30th of October, at Woodhouse, Leicestershire, by the Rev. George Rockwell, Vicar of High Bickill, Surrey, George Francis Birch, Esq., of Clare Park, Hants, to Katherine Gertrude, youngest daughter of the late Hugh Montgomery Campbell, Esq., of the Hollies, Staffordshire.

DEATH.

On the 25th ult., of consumption, Elizabeth Mackenzie, only and beloved daughter of Mr. Alfred Driver, 3, Pownall-terrace, Queen's-road, Peckham, aged 18 years.

CANCER HOSPITAL London and Brompton Treasurer—Wm. Leaman Farmer, Esq., 66, Lincoln's-inn-fields. Secretary—Mr. Joseph Hine Bird, 32, Sloane-street.

Medical Officers.

Principal Surgeon—Wm. Marsden, Esq., M.D., 69, Lincoln's-inn-fields. Surgeons—F. Wrenden Gosse, Esq., 79, Upper Berkeley-street; and Alex. Marsden, Esq., 34, Hedingham-place, Cumberland-gate. Physician—Alexander Hill, 108 patients and 2,000 out-patients relieved during the past year.

The 4/10 of the monthly and benevolent is earnestly solicited.

Subscriptions are received by the Treasurer, the Secretary at the Hospital, and by the London and country bankers generally, and at the Hospital on the days of election.

By order,
Board-room, October 17, 1861.

N.B. All your parents suffering from cancer are admitted on patients upon their own application at 11 till 1, Tuesday, on Thursday, Saturday, at Friday, at the Hospital.

LONDON HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL, Great Ormond-street, W.C.

Founded in 1849 by the late Dr. Quin.

ADDITIONAL FUNDS are still urgently required for this only Homœopathic Hospital in the metropolis.

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OPERA, RACE, and FIELD GLASSES.—Matchless in power and definition. An immense variety to select from, at CRICHTON'S Optical Establishment, 22, Coventry-street, Haymarket. Every description of Optical Instrument by the most eminent Makers. No Lenses made by Workmen. Vienna Race Glasses, 30s. each.

DENT, Chronometer, Watch, and Clock Maker to the Queen and Prince Consort, and maker of the Great Clock for the Houses of Parliament, 61, Strand, and 34, Royal Exchange.

DENTS CHRONOMETERS, WATCHES, and CLOCKS.—2, St. BENET, 33, Cornhill-street, Chronometer, Watch, and Clock Maker by special appointment to her Majesty the Queen.
Illustrated Pamphlet, with manner of Setting-gauges, London.

BRODSHAM and BAKER, Chronometer Makers to the Admiralty, Clockmakers to the Queen, Perfect Chronometers, Watches, and Clocks, 34, Cockspur-street, Charing-cross, and Strand Chronometer Manufactory, Clerkenwell Close.
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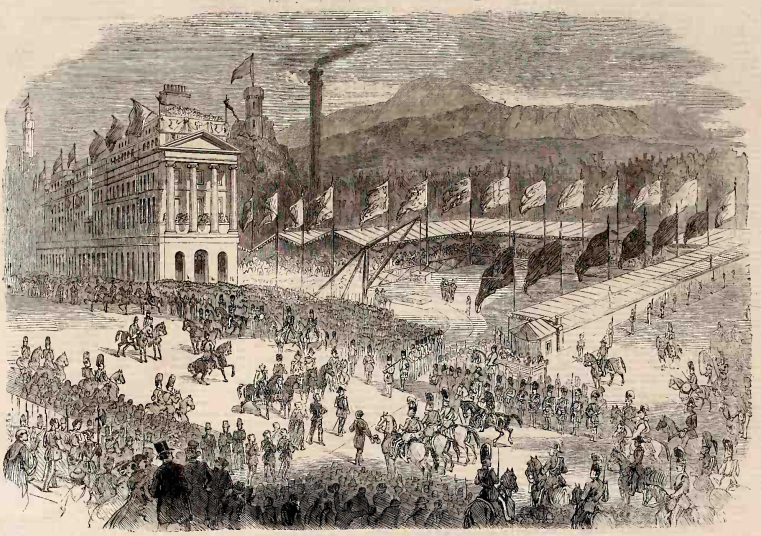
WEDDING CARDS and ENVELOPES with the New Colours and Devices of Arms or Crest, in latest fashion. Card Plate Copperplate and the Stationery Cards Printed for 5s. 6d. Sent free by return of post. Specimens free.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS and Drawing-Room Scrap Albums, Quality, the Cheapest House in England, and Manufactured Premises of all nations. Single Portraits, Cartes de Visite, 6d. each. Catalogues sent free.
DEBENHAM, STORR, and SONS, 27, Cheapside.

NO CHARGE MADE FOR STAMPING Paper and Envelopes with Arms, CREST or INITIALS. ROBERTSON Cream-laid ADDRESS ENVELOPES, 4s. per 100. Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Best Quality, Fashionable Shape for 7s. Packing, 9d. per ream.—ALEX. ROBERTSON, 42, Piccadilly.

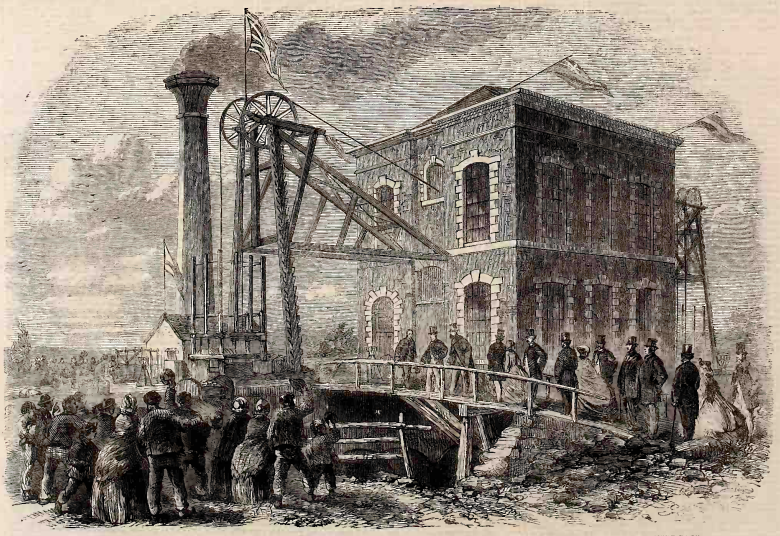
WEDDING and BIRTHDAY PRESENTS. Elegant Assortment of Ivory, Tortoiseshell, Enamel, Writing-case, Envelope-case, Letter Scales, and Compass Desk, Work-box, Dressing-case, Travelling-bag, Reticule, Purse, Pocket-book, Cabas, Chess, Backgammon, Cribbage, Dominoes, Cards, Tablets, Chessmen, and Pocket-knives, Razors, Scissors, and Penknives, Table-knives and Forks, Carvers, Fish Carvers, Steels, and Knife-cleaning Machines, Dressing-cases, Bagatelle Boards, Tea Trays, Tea Caddies, Tea Urns, Tea Kettles, Coffee Pots, Cruet Frames, Cheese Toasters, Bronzes, Clocks, Candlesticks, Lamps, Gaseliers, Fenders, Fire-irons, Kitchen Utensils, Culinary Articles, Turnery, Brushes, Mats, Baskets, Mattresses, Bedding, Bed-steads, Cots, Tents, Garden Seats, Chairs, Tables, Gipsy Tables, Stools, Cabinets, Chiffoniers, Wardrobes, Dressing-tables, Chimney-glasses, Pier-glasses, Portable Baths, Hip Baths, Sponging Baths, Shower Baths, Toilet Ware, Iron Bedsteads, Portmanteaus, Travelling-bags, Dressing-bags, Despatch-boxes, Writing-desks, Envelope-cases, Work-boxes



THE PRINCE CONSORT LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE NEW GENERAL POST OFFICE AT EDINBURGH.

On Wednesday week the foundation-stones of the new General Post Office and the Industrial Museum at Edinburgh were laid by the Prince Consort, in the presence of an immense concourse of people. The weather was extremely favourable, and holidays was completely suspended in the city during the double ceremony.

The route from Holyrood Palace to the site of the Post Office, immediately opposite the Register House, was lined by the military and several companies of volunteers, as was also the route along the North and South Bridges to the site of the Industrial Museum, at the back of the University. The principal streets were gaily decorated with flags, and, besides the crowds who occupied the two platforms from which a view of the ceremonies could be obtained, the streets were densely thronged with spectators, although thousands could only obtain a view of the carriages forming the procession as they passed along. The Prince Consort left Holyrood Palace at twenty



THE PRINCE OF WALES AT SHIREOAKS COALMINE, NOTTS, THE PROPERTY OF THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE: THE SHAFT ENGINE-HOUSE.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

minutes past one, accompanied by Sir George Grey, the Duke of Buccleuch, General Walker, Colonel Maclean, Major Hyde Pope, and Earl Spencer. The Royal carriage was preceded by the Lord Provost; and, as the carriages passed along the Regent-road and Waterloo-place, were accompanied by the band of the Scots Greys, his Royal Highness being received with the utmost enthusiasm by the assembled crowd.

On arriving at the Register House his Royal Highness received a number of noblemen and gentlemen who were to take part in the ceremony, and proceeded across the street to the site of the Post Office, which was reached by the Lord Provost, the Magistrates and Council, the Lords of Session, the members for the city, and the other gentlemen who had been invited to his Royal Highness. The procession having taken their places, his Royal Highness read the stone, and the Lord Provost presented an address to the Prince Consort, congratulating the Royal Family on the safe arrival of her Majesty and the Royal family in the city, and thanking him for his presence on that occasion.

His Royal Highness replied to the following effect:—

My Lord Provost and Gentlemen,—I thank you very sincerely, in the name of the Queen, and also for myself, for the cordial welcome which has been greeted us on our arrival in Edinburgh. Your fresh assurances of loyal and devoted attachment to her Majesty's person and throne cannot but be deeply gratifying to her. In thanking you more particularly for myself for the very flattering manner in which you have received me, and for your kind invitation, let me assure you of the pleasure it has given me to be able to add myself of your invitation to take the foremost part in the ceremony of this day. I congratulate the citizens of Edinburgh, who watch with such solicitude and jealousy the care over all that can add to the improvement and the embellishment of a city already so remarkable for its beauty, on the acquisition of a new and important building, which will be an ornament to the city, and a source of much public convenience. It is the most important duty of Parliament to provide for intercourse with the remotest portions of the kingdom, and the national prosperity depends in a great measure upon the rapidity and facility of communication between London and Dublin, in the erection of an Industrial Museum; and it is particularly gratifying to me to find that Edinburgh is about to take the lead among the great towns of Scotland in this respect. Here is a new post office, that has been rendered necessary by the increase of the correspondence of the country; and it has been erected on the principle which has been adopted in London, and which, I believe, will be found to answer well, of providing separate buildings for the transaction of the business of the Post Office, and for the residence of the officers employed in it. I am glad to find that the Post Office authorities have not neglected the opportunity which the new building has afforded them of introducing into it the most important benefits to the working classes. I must also congratulate you on the commencement of the Academy of Music, so successfully established in London and Dublin, in the erection of an Industrial Museum; and it is particularly gratifying to me to find that the President of the Board of Trade has been able to lay the first stone the educational object will be kept carefully in view—that your Academy will not be a mere concert room, established to excite the wonder or stir the interest of casual visitors, but that, by its immediate connection with the University, it will become the means of supplying the student with practical illustrations of what he has been taught in his classroom. The system pursued in the Edinburgh lectures is most satisfactory, and must remind you of all that is the most engaging associations of the first character of your University. I am aware that while I must increase your interest that he should not himself be overburdened with the results of labour, in the development of the plans of the building announced by him have received under the able and excellent direction of the architect. Gentlemen, I have forced on your attention the few observations with which you have invited to the part I took in the ceremony of the day, under the influence of the kind sentiments which you have expressed towards myself and the Queen. I have only to add, that I shall have much pleasure in taking our receive in the practical proof of the wants and requirements of the city, and I trust most confidently that the University, and the Corporation, and the Commissioners of Police, will make such arrangements for holding a second celebration of this interesting event, as may afford the opportunity of the inhabitation of this interesting event, during the ten years that have elapsed since the opening of the first. And more warmly do I express this wish, as I am happy to think proper that there should be undertakings may conduce to the edification amongst the citizens of a taste and a love of science and art.

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We turn now on the eve of witnessing by far the most delightful and interesting sights of the whole pageant, and one which was all the more attractive because we had not seen one used about it in the programme. The King came to the balcony accompanied by the Queen, and exchanged salutations with the people. Then came the Crown Prince and Princess, who were equally well received; but suddenly his Royal Highness retired, and immediately returning to the balcony held aloft in his arms a third Royal personage, who received a great ovation than the King, Queen, Crown Prince and Princess, and, I may add, all the rest of the Royal family put together. This was his Royal Highness the infant Prince Regent prince grandson, who nowhere about two years old, whose fine ruddy appearance and truly princely nonchalance threw the shoulders of people who passed up at him from below into perfect paroxysms of delight.

But the general pageant was not ended on Tuesday night with illuminations on a grand scale—gas-fountains, electric lights, Bengal fires, and fireworks unlimited; but the Court celebrated its triumph by a succession of splendid balls, concerts, balls, and dinners followed each other in quick succession.

We give two illustrations in connection with the State entry into Berlin—one, at our first page, showing the Trades Defiling before the Royal party at the Schloss; and the other, at page 461, depicting the King passing under the triumphal arch erected in the Alexander Platz. In this building the King received an address from the municipal young ladies, in style of decoration which we seem to have met with general approval. One correspondent writes thus disparagingly of the arrangements:—"Nothing can be more equally well received than the route was undoubtedly the Alexander Platz. Here stood the triumphal arch, a building of wood and canvas, of which I am no judge of architecture. This monster of human invention is so ugly as it could not be made worse. Figures, banners, banners, velvet, statues, and sometimes can make it, with flags, banners, banners, velvet, statues, and sometimes can make it, with flags, banners, banners, velvet, statues, and sometimes can make it, with flags

Relics of the Past.

PRESENTATION PIECE TO THE EMPEROR CHARLES V.

THE accompanying Engraving represents an ornament in silver, gilt and enamel, beautiful exceedingly in workmanship, which is supposed to have been given to Charles V. in commemoration of the stupendous victory obtained over Francis I. at the battle of Pavia, in 1525.

The original forms part of the celebrated Ambras Collection, in the Belvidere at Vienna. This collection takes its name from the Castle of Ambras, near Inspruck, in the Tyrol, which belonged to the Archduke Ferdinand, second son of the Emperor Ferdinand I., A.D. 1564. It was one of the revived spirit of learning which arose in the sixteenth century, commenced, about the year 1570, the most splendid collection of works of art of every kind then existing, and named it the Chamber of Arms, Arts, and Curiosities. This collection remained untouched at Ambras till the beginning of the present century, when it was transferred to Vienna. It is, probably, the most interesting historical collection in the world, and has preserved for us all that was remarkable in armour and arms, in the arts of sculpture and painting, the history of the furniture, printed and in manuscript, not of Europe only, but also of the East. Here, as they appeared at feast or tourney, stand the Kaiser Maximilian, Cich and Ferdinand: Don John of Austria; Ferdinand the Catholic of Aragon; Stephen Bathori, Poland's King; Perseus, of France; Phillip the Good, Duke of Burgundy; Albrecht of Brandenburg, the German Achilles; Maurice of Nassau; Alexander Farnese, Governor of the Netherlands; Gonzago, and many other of the old high-sounding, sometimes heroic, names of one of the most stirring periods of Europe's battle-scarred story.

No lover of the arts, the literature, the history of the sixteenth century should fail to visit Vienna in order to study these and countless other antiquities of the same class preserved in that city. Let us add, however, to the intending visitor a word of caution—go not in winter, nor even in autumn, but choose the sunny summer's time.

CURIOUS ANECDOTE OF SIR WALTER RALEIGH.—Sir James

Mackintosh, it is known, obtained innumerable manuscript documents from the archives of various distinguished English families for his history. Among them was the following story. Queen Elizabeth passing through an apartment of her palace saw Sir Walter asleep on a couch. She awakened him and said, "You have had a dream Sir Walter; what was it about?" "I have, please your Majesty. I dreamed that your loyal father, Henry VIII., came into the Council, and, seeing you surrounded by nobles, asked you who such and such are. 'Who is that standing on your right?' 'That is Lord Leicester, formerly Dudley.' 'Ah! I cut off his father's head. Who is that venerable man upon your left?' 'That is Lord Burleigh—his name was Cecil.' 'Oh! I remember, I cut off his father's head also. And who is that youngman behind?' 'Oh! he is Sir Walter Raleigh.' 'Well, he's the only gentleman among them all.'

We learn from an advertisement in the native Arabic paper of Beyrout that a certain "wallin" (professor) has just made the translation of Shakspeare's play called Romeo and Juliet, "the celebrated history of the Arabic language, and that the first part is now ready.

THE MORTON OF GLACIERS.—The following interesting letter on the subject, by Professor Tyndall, has been published in the *Times*. It has been addressed to the author of the "Glaciers of the Alps," Professor D. Forbes Hopkins, of Cambridge, pointed to the state of the rocks over which glaciers have passed, and which, consequently, are left smooth, and have a polish like stone their beds. These rocks are known to have angles rasped off, and to be rounded and polished by the wear which has passed over them. Geologists have, indeed, constitute the entire evidence of the former existence of glaciers in the valleys of other countries, discovered in the writings of Venetz, Charpentier, Agassiz, Buchland, Darwin, Ramsay, and other eminent men. I have now to offer a proof of the rubbing of rocks by glaciers contemporary in its nature, because a glacier to be a plastic mass, which did not slide, and suppose such a glacier to be moved upside down, so as to present a convex surface, and we should hear the ingenious of its bed, exactly as noticed was been the ingenious of its bed, exactly as noticed was been the impression of the bottom of the glacier. Moreover, the fine scratches of their own shape in the moraines, and the depressions of the bed of the glacier, would be produced in corresponding lines on the rocks under surface of the glacier. But suppose the mass to slide over the bed, the scratches would be produced on the rocks underneath, and the bed would form longitudinal furrows, while the depressions of the bed would produce corresponding ridges. Instead over, nothing more regular and beautiful could have been executed. Furrows and ridges on one by on the direction of the motion, and the deeper and larger ones were chased by finer lines, produced by the smaller and sharper asperities of the bed. The lee was perfectly symmetrical, and the white dust of the rocks over which it had slidden, and which it had abraded in its passage, still clung to it. The fact of sliding has been hitherto inferred from the action of the glacier upon the rocks; the above observation leads to the same inference from the action of the rocks upon the glacier. As stated at the outset, it is the complementary proof that the glacier moved bodily over its bed."

EXTRAORDINARY RISE OF THE NILE.

EGYPT owes, as is well known, its existence as a productive and habitable region to the Nile, the periodic overflowings of which save than answer the purpose of rain in other countries; and accordingly, in olden times the beneficent river was worshipped by the inhabitants as their tutelary god. The rich alluvial deposit which the Nile spreads over the lands of Nubia and Egypt is mainly derived, through the Blue River and its affluents, from the high lands of Abyssinia. The White River brings no such alluvial deposit; but its stream, rising about the same time as the Blue River, assists in raising the combined waters over the lands which they fertilise in their northward course. The rise of the Nile begins in June, about the summer solstice, and continues to increase till September, overflowing the low lands along its course. The Delta then looks like an immense marsh, intersected with numerous islands, with villages, towns, and plantations of trees just above the water. Should the Nile rise a few feet above its customary elevation the inundated country will present the appearance of the Arabs, drowns their cattle, and involves the whole population in ruin. Again, should a fall short of the ordinary height, bad crops and dearth are the consequences. The inundations, having remained stationary for a few days, begin to subside; and about the end of November most of the fields are left dry, and covered with a fresh layer of rich brown slime. This is the time when the lands are put under culture. During our winter months, which are the spring of Egypt, the Delta and the Valley of the Nile look like delightful gardens, smiling with verdure and covered with a rich blossom of trees and plants. Later in the year the soil becomes parched and dusty; and in May the suffocating Khamseen begins to blow frequently; and now the south, emerging from the fine sand, and causing various diseases, until the rising of the Nile comes again to refresh the land.

The Nile has risen this season feet and a half higher than the customary floods, causing, as has been previously stated, great losses, and rendering it difficult for the inhabitants to utter ruin. Letters from Egypt recently received state that, beyond the fact that the Nile is gradually falling, nothing new has occurred. The communications with the interior are so completely destroyed that there had been no steamer even from Cairo since the Calcutta passengers came through. From accounts of the damage done by the overflowings of the Nile there is no doubt that a large quantity of cotton is lost, it is thought that the injury will not prove so great as has been represented. A considerable portion of the Delta is still under water; and in one village, among others, many thousand cattle were waiting perishing for the going down of the Nile. The railway accident at Kafr Zayat occurred on the 1st ult., as previously stated. The bank was undermined by the flood, and on the train passing it gave way and left the carriages as shown in our Engraving on the 19th ult.

Another of our Illustrations shows the colossal statues in the Plain of Thebes during the inundation of the Nile. The ancient capital of this famous city of antiquity, long the capital of Egypt, extend for seven miles along both banks of the Nile, in Upper Egypt, and present an imposing appearance of ruins and monuments. Among the numerous temples the most remarkable are those of Karnak and Luxor, on the east bank of the river; and Gournou, Medinet Abou, and Rameseum, occupying an area of nine acres, and in many parts comparatively perfect. The Temple of Luxor, a mile and a half from Karnak, is of a less size, but still very edifice, and in front of it were formerly two monolith obelisks, 80ft. in height, one of which has been removed to Paris, and is erected in the Place de la Concorde. West of the Nile are the famous Temple of Medinet-Abou, the Rameseum, and two colossal statues of Memnon (the Vocal Memnon), one of which was the celebrated Memnon; and in the mountains on the same side are the tombs of most of the entire Pharaohs. Several villages are scattered over the site of Thebes.

FLIGHT BETWEEN ENGLISH AND FRENCH SAILORS.

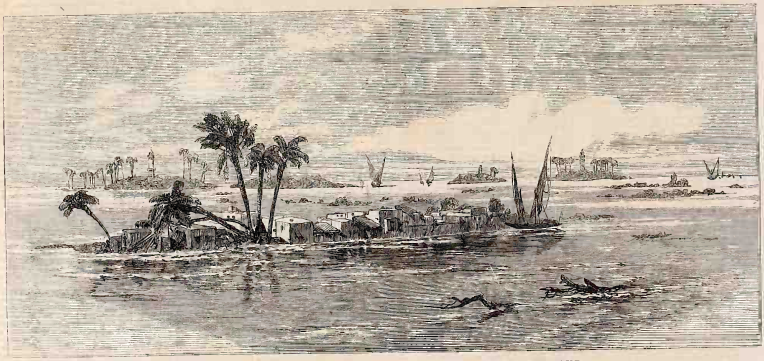
The right of frequenting fishing-grounds has frequently been matter of dispute between Governments, and sometimes the subject of treaties, while occasional disputes and invasion of grounds by the fishing-ground off the North Foreland. On Friday, Oct. 4, at two p.m., the weather fine and clear, and the wind in the right sea gear, which was part of a wreck or something; had a riding flight up (a large glass barrow), about halfway up on the foreing to walk on drawing a good light, when a Boulogne fishing-boat (No. 439), under sail, closehauled on the starboard tack, heading about N.E. by N. ran her bowsprit between Arthur's starboard shrouds, right overnight, four stanchions, rail and bulwark, and parted her bulwarps, thereby causing the smack to heel over. The jib of the vessel remained in collision for about half an hour. The master requested the Boulogne boat to get it disengaged, which was between the bowsprit rigging and her mast, and which prevented the two vessels from separating. The crew of the Boulogne boat then commenced pelting the crew of the smack with stones, which broke the lantern to pieces. The crew of the smack then went forward to endeavour to clear the Boulogne boat's anchor, which was foul of the smack's rigging, cut at the master with an axe. Upon several of the French fishermen attempting to rush on board one of the smack, he made use of a fire Arthur, and went below and loaded a fowling-piece with powder, and fired it towards the other vessel; the third time he loaded it he put in about three shots, and fired it towards the deck of the smack, in order to intimidate the French fishermen from boarding the Prince Arthur. The master and his men then cut away the several stones, one of which cut his eye and another wounded his right hand. Others of the crew were struck by stones, a large piece of which struck the master's eye, when she came into Ramsgate harbour, about five a.m. The Boulogne fishermen had no light up."

A PANTELEGRAPH.—Nothing in the mechanical department

of the Florence Exhibition struck us more wonderful than Caselli's pantelegraph. The illustration of it herewith represents the connection between Florence and Leghorn, and himself attends at the Crystal Palace to exhibit the results of his portentous invention. The pantelegraph is, in reality known, is intended for the transmission of messages immediately from one place to another, and is the connection between the writing, and bearing the full authenticity of the hand and signature. A teacher at London may thus, for example, correct the exercise of a pupil which his correspondent will transmit as usual, being as sure as the identity of the writing as if he had received it by the post. The machine is intended for some time in connection between Paris and Rouen, and between Paris and Lyons, and in connection soon with the four lines of Paris, in two very handsome rooms which the company have taken for the purpose of having them on the proposed paper in Leghorn. Presently a third room is opened for the public. The machine consists, in principle, simply two little boxes one, line by line, shade by shade. Atom, again, it was a passing delay in Italy's complicity. In one word, it is the representation, at a distance, of anything that pen or pencil can produce. A small point, somewhat like the hand of a watch, runs, coincidently, moved by a very simple machine, upon a chronically prepared paper, tracing almost invisible lines, the aggregate of which soon exhibits the words, line by line, or the various parts of the design, till the whole stands before us. The motion is so rapid that the average transmission is of twelve words in a minute, being somewhat quicker than the usual mode of telegraphic communication, with the avoidance of all possible mistake or equivocation. Caselli has exhibited his invention before the French Emperor, who assured him "the pantelegraph did great honour to Italy, and was a discovery of which France herself might be proud." A communication between Florence and Paris is soon to be established.—*Times Correspondent.*

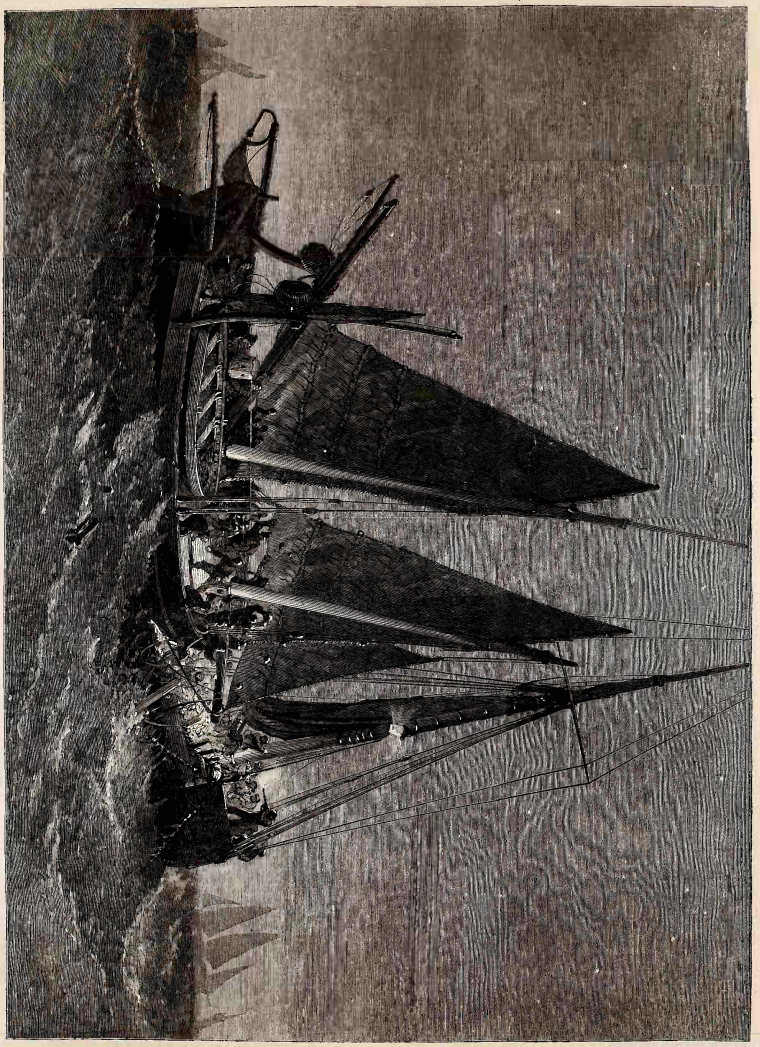
INUNDATION OF THE NILE.

VIEW BELOW KAFR HAYAT, SHOWING THE RAILWAY-BRIDGE, AND TRAIN OFF THE LINE.



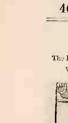
VIEW ON THE NILE: INUNDATION OF VILLAGES AND ENCAMPMENT ON THE BANK OF THE NILE.

COLOSSAL STATUES IN THE PLAIN OF THEBES DURING THE INUNDATION.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



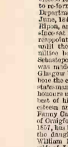
FIGHT OFF THE NORTH FORELAND BETWEEN THE CREW OF THE FRIGATE ARTHUR FISHING-SMACK OF RAMSGATE AND OF THE DUTCH MAN-OF-WAR FRIGATE No. 47—SEE PAGE 467.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.



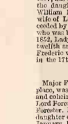
SIR JAMES GRAHAM, BART.

The Right Hon. Sir James Graham, second Baronet of Netherby, Cumberland, G.C.B., LL.D., a distinguished statesman and member of Parliament, who died on the 25th ult. at Netherby, the family seat, near Carlisle, from fibrosis of the heart, was the representative of a branch of the very ancient and illustrious house of Graeme or Graham, a race of gallant and loyal Scots, which traces its descent from the Graemes, Barons of Esk, and Viscounts of Dundee. He was the eldest son of Sir James Graham, first Baronet of Netherby, by his wife, Lady Catherine Stewart, eldest daughter of John, seventh Earl of Galloway. He was born on the 1st of June, 1792, and succeeded his father as second Baronet on the 13th of April, 1824. Ten years later Sir James was called to the Bar of Lincoln's Inn, and was admitted a member of the Northern Circuit. He was elected for the county of Carlisle, which he represented in the Tory and Conservative interest down to the year 1832, when, on the passing of the Reform Act, the county was divided into two constituencies, and Sir James Graham, who was then in favour of Reform, was returned for the northern division of the county of Cumberland, which he represented in the Liberal interest down to 1841. He was also returned for Dorchester in 1826, and for Ripon in 1828, but he preferred to sit for Carlisle, which he represented from 1829 to 1832. Ten years later Sir James was returned for the city of Carlisle, in the Whig interest, to which party he soon became an influential supporter. In 1830 he was elected for the county of Cumberland, and was one of the most strenuous supporters of the Reform Bill, as he had previously been of the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts and of Catholic Emancipation. On the formation of Earl Grey's Administration in 1830 he was nominated First Lord of the Admiralty, with a seat in the Cabinet. In 1832 Sir James was returned for the eastern division of the county of Cumberland, which he represented down to 1852. In 1834 dissensions in Earl Grey's Cabinet arose on the Irish Church question, which led to the retirement of Sir James, together with Lord Stanley (now Earl of Derby), the late Duke of Richmond, and the late Earl of Ripon. In 1841 he was elected for Dorchester, and in that year, on Sir Robert Peel being called upon to re-form a Ministry, Sir James took office as Secretary of State for the Home Department, a post which he held until the dissolution of the Government in June, 1846. From 1847 to 1852 he not as representative for the borough of Pontefract, but in the latter year he was re-elected for Carlisle, which he continued for in the House of Commons. In December, 1852, Sir James was appointed First Lord of the Admiralty, and remained for the following year the effective vote on Mr. Bethell's motion "That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the condition of the Navy and Naval establishments." From that period he was not officially engaged. Sir James Graham was twice married, first to Fanny, only daughter and heiress of Sir John Hamilton Dalrymple, of Dalhousie, through his wife owner of the subscriber of a high-minded, spirited, and accomplished lady, who died in 1838. In his native county and in the adjoining county of Durham Sir James was popular, but his one object evidently being to benefit his country to the best of his power. He built, and added to the family estate, with much taste and expense. Sir James Graham married, on the 8th of July, 1819, Fanny Callander, youngest daughter of Lieutenant-General Sir John Callander, of Craigforth and Ardkinglas, and by her, who died on the 28th of October, 1857, has no issue, but three daughters, all of whom survive their father, viz. the daughters two are married—viz., Mabel Violet, the wife of the Hon. William Ernest Dundas, eldest son of Lord Dundas, and Sybil Mary, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Charles Baring, Coldstream Guards. Sir James is succeeded by his eldest son, now Sir Frederick John Graham, Bart., D.C.L., who was born on the 2nd of April, 1820; and married, on the 30th of October, 1852, Lady Lucy Hereford, Sir Mary Adelaide Elizabeth, daughter of Richard, twelfth and present Duke of Somerset, and has a son and four daughters. Sir Frederick was called to the Inner Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1842, and was subsequently to the 17th Lancers and the 1st Life Guards.



MAJOR FORSTER.

Major Francis Forster, who died on the 22nd ult., at his house, 21, St. James's-place, was the youngest son of Cecil Forster, Esq., by his wife, Anne, daughter and heiress of Baker Townsend, Esq., and the brother of Cecil, Wm., Revd. Lord Forster, and the uncle of John George Weld, second and present Lord Forster. He married, 1st, 1815, Lady Louisa Caroline Barbara Vane, third daughter of William Henry, third Duke of Cleveland, by whom, who died in January, 1817, he has a son, Cecil Henry Forster, who married Evanson, sister of Lord Saltoun.



H. LAMBERT, ESQ.

Henry Lambert, Esq., of Carnagh, in the county of Wexford, was the eldest son of Patrick Lambert, Esq., of Beau Park, by his wife, Mary Anne, eldest daughter of George Latten, Esq., of Shortdown Lodge, in the county of Surrey, and was born in the county of Kildare, representative of the very ancient house of Lambert, of Meriton, in Yorkshire in the time of the Conquest, and Baronets of Calton,

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The number of men now serving in the Navy is nearly 2000 in excess of the Parliamentary vote. The Admiralty have consequently ordered the discharge of the pensioners employed in the harbour duties, who number 1000 in ordinary.

The anniversary banquet of the officers engaged in the charge at Balaclava took place yesterday week at the London Tavern, when there were present thirty-eight noblemen and gentlemen, including Colonel Hodge C.B. (in the absence of the Earl of Lucan), the Earl of Cardigan, and Lord Scarlett, K.C.B.

The Duke of Cambridge, the General Commanding-in-Chief, attended by Colonel Bingham, Deputy Adjutant-General of Royal Artillery, and other officers, on Saturday last reviewed the whole of the troops in Woolwich garrison, consisting of three batteries of the Horse Brigade of Artillery, the 2nd battalion of the 1st regiment, two batteries of garrison artillery, a squadron of the 5th Lancers, three battalions of the Military Train Corps, the mounted men of the Riding horse establishment, and the Royal Marines of the Woolwich division of Royal Marine Light Infantry.

MUTINOUS CONDUCT AT WOOLWICH.—On Wednesday week considerable excitement took place among the gentlemen cadets at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, the immediate cause of which appears to have been a new regulation which deprives them of the leisure time customarily allowed on Wednesday afternoon; but the true source of discontent is said to have been the quantity and quality of the provisions. The next sequence of any importance was that a party of cadets left the academy in themselves at the rebel-call on parade. When called a second time no one refused to obey. In the evening, however, the Old Hill gone posted about in front of the Academy (trophies from Waterloo) were thrown into the ditch of the enclosure, and a number of the drill sergeants were at the same time driven into the Governor's garden, while other guns were loaded with ffi. bowers recently furnished to the artillery. In vain the authorities endeavoured to put a stop to the proceedings by paralding some of the supposed ringleaders, and also by depriving all ranks of the distinguishing badges of the following morning. In the course of the day the Governor barricaded the malcontents, informing them that the Commander-in-Chief at the garrison had offered the artillery men at his disposal in the event of any further disturbance. The succeeding evening the Governor's windows were all shuttered, and a number of police posted about the barracks. On Friday the mutineers seem to have obtained what they wished—an Investigation into the causes of complaint and full satisfaction. The cadets who were under arrest have, for the present, been allowed to return to duty. The ringleaders are supposed to be few, and these are the unjust manner in which the "peaceable" special chose to take them proceeded from the mouth of many gentlemen of the corps, and there is a new code of privileges to be chosen lately introduced by the cadets themselves, and not unconnected with any disturbance may find the regulations are finally settled to the general age of the cadets, and that in various ways they are not treated as gentlemen.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

A new company in connection with the 1st Middlesex Engineer Volunteers, of which Sir J. Burgoyne is Colonel, is now forming in Holborn and Bloomsbury. A corps of the title of the Old Soldier Volunteers is also in the course of formation in the metropolis: it will consist of members who have served in the Army.

The interesting ceremony of the presentation to the 19th Middlesex Rifles of a handsome silver bugle, subscribed for by a number of ladies, took place in the hall of the Metropolitan Institute, Cleveland-street, Fitzroy square, one day last week. Wilhelm presented the bugle to the Captain Brown with some well-chosen remarks.

A match for the examples's badge among some of the members of the St. George's Rifles took place at Wormwood Scrubbs on Tuesday week. The contest ended in favour of Private Hawkins (chemist), by a score of 49 against Waller by one point.

The secretary of the fourth company of the 20th (North West) Middlesex Rifle Volunteers that for their prizes at the butts at Willesden on the 19th ult. The shooting was very good, the three highest scores being made by the following gentlemen:—Sergeant H. Clarke, 28 points; Sergeant Scott, 28 points; and Captain Thake, 25 points. On shooting at the Scrubbs on Saturday afternoon the members of the 22nd Middlesex (Cossar's Westminster) Rifle Volunteers that for a number of prizes at the butts at Wormwood Scrubs. A silver cup, value ten guineas, the gift of four fellow-members of the corps, and 400 yards, for which the highest score was 30 points, was won by Private Weatherston with 25 points. Various other prizes were shot for.

Last Saturday a fine party of the 4th Middlesex (North London) Rifles, under the command of Lieutenant Panther, proceeded to Pinner, to contend their prize-firing for the season. The first prize, a handsome silver cup, presented by Mr. Charles Wyman, and contended for at 200 and 500 yards, for shots at each range, was won by Private Inglis, making 12 points; for the second prize, a cup given by Mr. Panther, Sergeant Simpson and Private Wilmot, each made 10 points, but in shooting off the ties at 500 yards Sergeant Simpson won.

The annual contest for the regimental prizes of the 8th or West Middlesex Rifle Volunteers commenced on Thursday at the butts at Notting Barn. There was a good muster of the officers and members of the corps, and the shooting during the day was good. The company's prize was won by those who were sharply contested for on the first day, and were won by Captain Fenton, Ensigns Armstrong and Bishop, Corporal Baker, and Privates Hall, Hunt, and Hooker.

At a meeting of the 4th Tower Hamlets Rifles, to consider the report of a committee, appointed in July last, in reference to the question of amalgamation with the North Middlesex Rifles, Major De Las Casas in the chair, it was resolved, with only two dissentients, that the proposed amalgamation should take effect on and after 1st November next.

A match took place last Saturday at Wormwood Scrubbs between the 81st Middlesex (Hackney) Rifle Volunteers and the Kensington Volunteers. Fifteen men were chosen on each company. The ranges were 200, 500, and 600 yards, and seven shots at each range. The match was won by the Kensington corps, who made the highest score, the total number of the winning side. After firing at 200 yards the points were equal, but at the long ranges the 81st Company gradually distanced their opponents, and finally won by 9 points. The three highest scores were on the winning side: Mr. Goodman, for a cluster of nine, making 31 points, Lieutenant Hughes and Cribble 16 points.

On Saturday last the members of the 38th Middlesex (Finsbury) Rifles contended at Plumstead for a handsome challenge model, presented by Lieutenant Marquess of the company. The conditions were that seven shots at 200 and 500 yards, and the competition was very excited, the prize being ultimately won by Private Wilson, against Private Hall, by 2 points. A series of prizes was recently competed for by the different companies of the regiment. In the third company a handsome silver cup, presented by Mr. Alfred Hall, was won by Corporal Harding, who scored 15 points at 200 and 500 yards; and a valuable rifle was won by Private Fisher making 12 points, 10 of them in the second. The seventh company contended for their prizes at Barnsey Wood. They consisted of a rifle and silver medals, which were won by Lieutenant Cribble, and Ensigns Pontifex, the ranges being 200 and 500 yards, seven shots at each. After some good shooting, Mr. Pontifex scored the rifle, making 18 points, and Sergeant Arch the silver medal, scoring 14 points. The eighth company contended for their prizes at Barnsey Wood. They consisted of a rifle and silver medals, which were won by Lieutenant Cribble, and Ensigns Pontifex, the ranges being 200 and 500 yards, seven shots at each. After some good shooting, Mr. Pontifex scored the rifle, making 18 points, and Sergeant Arch the silver medal, scoring 14 points. The eighth company contended for their prizes at Barnsey Wood. They consisted of a rifle and silver medals, which were won by Sergeant Rose at 200 and 500 yards, the ranges being 200 and 500 yards, seven shots at each. The shooting was very good, the highest score being made by Sergeant Rose, who scored 30 points.

The members of the volunteers of Hampshire and the Isle of Wight took place on Compton Down, near Winchester, on Thursday, for the purpose of affording the officers an opportunity of the movements expressed his gratification at the proceedings of the day in the manner in which the various movements were executed. The Hampshire proved had no ordinary difficulties would prevent the volunteers of Hampshire assembling in such numbers whenever their services were required. The review on the ground, exclusive of the Light Horse (60) and Artillery Brigade (240), was about 1200 men. The number of persons who present on the ground, the carriages and on foot notwithstanding the inclement state of the weather.

The officers of the 4th Essex (Stratford) Rifle Corps took place at Lilliput on Tuesday week. The conditions were seven rounds each, at 500, 600, and 700 yards, for the silver medal and £2 for the second prize, and for those throughout the three ranges was won by Colour-Sergeant Farmer.

The Duke of Cambridge entertained the Prime Minister at Long-leat House last week on occasion of the presentation, by Lady Edward Thynne, to the 2nd Somerset, of a handsome silver cup, subscribed for by the officers of the corps, in the presence of a distinguished assembly.

The Tower Hamlets Rifles held their prize meeting on the 19th ultimo, at Tottenham.

On Friday week the 2nd Anglesey Artillery Volunteers, commanded by Captain Hughes, were inspected by Colonel Merriott, R.A., Inspector for the Northern and Midland Districts. The movements were gone through with much precision, and the corps received a high compliment from the Inspector for its efficient appearance and discipline.

In Suffolk the Administrative Battalion, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Antrobus, has been reviewed at Bury St. Edmunds by Lieutenant-Colonel Dickson, Inspector of the Eastern District. The strength of the battalion was 416, and at the close of the manœuvres Colonel Dickson expressed himself well pleased with what he had seen, observing that the firing has been excellent, the wheeling good, and the marching steady. The members of the Needham and Stowmarket corps have been entertained at a banquet by the members for G. F. Hyde Middleton presided, and promised two annual prizes on the part of Lady Middleton and himself.

The members of the Norwich battalion have finished their annual course of target practice. The battalion is nominally 450 strong, and the result of the practice has been to bring out 72 "marksmen," the largest number being supplied by the second company. The Rev. Lord Hastings has presented the Irish Norfolk Corps with a silver bugle, and has also entertained the members of the company at dinner.

The Yarmouth Artillery Volunteers commenced a competition with their carriages for various prizes on Thursday week. The principal prize for the greatest number of points scored at 100 and 200 yards was won by Gunner Watson, of Southtown.

Several interesting matches came off during last week among the Lincolnshire corps. The Lincoln Archers' Society met on the 23rd ult. at the butts for on the Outmarsh, about five miles from Holbeach, by six members selected from each of the local companies—viz. Boston, Spalding, Holbeach, and Donington and Gosberton. The shooting was at 200 and 500 yards, five rounds each, and the aggregate score stood—Boston, 94; Spalding, 76; Holbeach, 68; and the Donington and Gosberton 58. The highest scores per man were made by Corporal Storr, of the Boston company, and Sergeant Bergwin, of the Holbeach. On the two being shot off Corporal Storr proved the winner of the cup.

The Oxfordshire battalion, under the command of Colonel North, M.P., was inspected on Wednesday by Sir Lowry Cole, accompanied by Colonel Wyndham. The volunteers from various parts of the county, including Banbury, Henley, Thame, Witney, and Woodstock, mustered in the park at Wroxton, and, after going through a variety of movements, on the conclusion of which Colonel North put addressed the corps, and congratulated them upon the creditable appearance which had taken place since his last inspection. Afterwards the battalion marched together to the Tewkesbury, under the presidency of Captain Fane, the Adjutant, who was supported by the Mayor of Oxford, Mr. Sheriff Thompson, and other gentlemen of position in the city.

Yesterday week the prizes offered by the Horse Rifle Association, by Earl Bective, and by the ladies of the county, were shot for in Lord George's park, Tenbhamore, near Hereford. The ladies' challenge cup for aggregate score at three ranges of 200, 500, and 600 yards, was won by T. G. Scott, of Bisley's Scotland, value £20, with a game of fifteen sovereigns added. The second prize was won by Captain W. Davies, of Bisley's, value £10. Earl Cowper's prize, value £25, were for five shots at 200 yards range; the first, a cup, value £15, was won by Mr. J. Hamilton, Bisley's, and the second prize, value £10, by the Marchioness of Salisbury.

The Bisley's Challenge Cup, given by Sir Joseph Radcliffe, Bart., and the second presented by Mr. Hancock, of Knaresborough, silversmith—were shot for by fifteen members of the Knaresborough Rifle Volunteer Corps on Thursday week. The distances were 200 and 400 yards with five rounds each. Private Whitaker, the captain, won the first prize.

The Bottlington Volunteers held their annual prize contest last week. The chief cup given by Mr. Harrington Hodgson, of Bewleigh, to be won at the ranges of 100, 200, and 300 yards, was won by Private W. Comwick. The silver cup presented by Captain W. Norbagh to Bisley's Bower, to be shot for at 100, 200, and 400 yards, was won by Sergeant Comwick, with two 5 rings 31, and 4 rings 28. The gold cup presented by Mr. Bisley's Taylor, of Bottlington, to be contested at 200, 400, and 500 yards, was won by Sergeant Hodgson—Bell, with 29 points.

A match between six members of the 1st and six of the Harrogate Volunteer Corps was decided at the Harrogate butts on Wednesday week. The ranges were 400, 500, and 600 yards. The match resulted in favour of the Ripon riflemen, who made a total of 82 points against 72 scored by the Harrogate. Ensign T. Wood was the highest scorer on the side of Ripon, and Lieut Watson on the other side. The former made 16 and the latter 15 points.

The Dewsbury Corps of Rifle Volunteers held their annual rifle-firing competition on the 22nd ult. at the range, Ripton Mirfield, in the West Riding of Yorkshire. The first prize, a silver cup—a handsome silver service, the gift of Captain Wormald, was shot for by forty members of the corps, with five rounds at each distance of 150, 200, and 300 yards. Private J. Wilson made 19, the highest score.

A few days ago the 3rd Yorkshire (Cleveland (Margate) Rifle Volunteers, under the command of Captain Bennett, underwent an official inspection by Major Herman at Margate. The corps was put through the manual and various exercises, and performed a series of light-infantry movements.

The first county competition among the members of the Cumberland Battalion of Artillery Volunteers took place at Maryport on Wednesday week, when prizes were given to be competed for with the artillery guns, with which the corps are supplied. Four corps were represented by squads—viz., Carlisle, Whitehaven, Workington, and Maryport. The weather was very unfavourable, the first prize, which was kept Prince Albert, the Carlisle corps, making 19 points out of a possible 20, and 20 yards in length, the second prize was won by the Whitehaven corps, with 18 points, the distance being 15 and fourth prizes. On Friday a competition took place at Silloth among the members of the Carlisle corps for the prizes offered for by the pleasures of the two companies. There were forty competitors. The ranges were 150 and 300 yards, five shots at each distance. Private Graham, of the Carlisle corps, was the highest scorer.

The Rhos College Volunteers, under the command of their captain, A. G. Ackerman, Esq., went through a series of evolutions last week in the street Park, Wrexham, in the presence of several officers of the Queen's, who expressed warm commendation of the admirable precision of their movements. Two prizes—a beautiful field glass and a handsome rifle—given by Dr. Goodland, Head Master of Rhos College, were competed for by the members of the best shots in the corps carried the field as competitors, and Mr. Hoyes, son of O. W. Hoyes, Esq., M.P., was the hearer of the day. The second prize was won by Mr. Johnson, son of Captain Johnson, of Upton Park, near Slough.

SHARK CAUGHT OFF EXMOUTH.

Two of the sharks which have been lately seen off the English coast striking terror into the hearts of sea-bathers, we caught a short time ago off Exmouth. Devon. The specimen, of which we give an Engraving (from a photograph by Mr. Sugg, of Exmouth), was taken by some fishermen in a drift, or herring-net, almost within shore. It appears to be one of the British species of sharks known as the fox-shark (Carcharias vulpes); also termed the sea-fox, the long-tailed shark, or the thresher—the latter name being applied to it from the habit of defending itself by blows with its tail. It is said to attain a length of fifty, and a girthing of thirty feet. The British seas 1864, long. The great length of the upper lobe of its tail give to this a particular appearance. The monster figured here weighs 2300lb., and its entire length is 10ft. 6in., the upper lobe of its tail

being prolonged 8in. beyond the length of its body. The Exmouth is a familiar and more under the mast than in many of the sharks, but is has their characteristic snout, and the pointed belly. Another species of the Carcharidæ, or true shark, which, although an inhabitant of the Mediterranean, is not unfrequently met with on our south coasts, is the blue shark (Carcharias glaucus). It sometimes reaches the length of 8ft., and is exceedingly rapid and voracious creature, being regarded by the fishermen as one of our greatest scourges. The blue shark lives almost entirely upon fish, of which it devours great numbers; and it often escapes the fishermen's nets by hanging about the boats seizing the fish that are being drawn up. It has also the habit of following the line for its legitimate purpose of getting off with its prey, but even sometimes apparently for the mere pleasure of the destruction. Sometimes, however, it gets hooked when thus engaged, when, if it cannot bite through the line, it immediately puts itself round so as to wind the line upon its body; and Mr. Crouch states that "this it sometimes does so effectually as to placed tenance that he has known a fisherman give up any attempt to haul in his line, considering it lost." The fish-hook transfixed in the pickled fishery on the Cornish coasts it is an equally dangerous shark, the upper lobe of its tail being of the net, and picking out the pickheads by biting them away, together with the portion of the net in which they are entangled.

THE CATTLE DEPARTMENT AT THE ITALIAN EXPOSITION.

THE cattle show at the Florentine Exhibition consists of the bovine race, including buffaloes, horses, camels, sheep, goats, pigs, rabbits, and poultry of every description; and, as a proof of what Italy can at the present moment supply in this department, it is very interesting exhibition. To an Englishman it is not so much so in any other point of view as in that of the cattle, and it is only to be regretted that so far ahead of any part of the Continent in all these matters for us to take any interest in an enquiry which may lead to the improvement of the Italian cattle. The building is now filled from end to end with the finest animals of every race known from the slopes of the Alps to the promontory of Sicily and the very extremity of the peninsula, the mellowed light occasioned by the precautions taken to prevent the heat from the glass roof, and the evident pride of the Italian peasants of different provinces lying about among their animals on the steps of forage, produce together a scene more picturesque than might have been supposed possible from the elements composing it. It is this scene which we have endeavoured to represent.

The reason why this portion of the cattle show offers to observation much that is new to Englishmen, notwithstanding our decided superiority in the art of cattle-breeding, is that the Italian breeder has a different object in view from that of the English agriculturist. Of all the hundreds of cattle of very different races gathered together here, there is probably no one beast which has been bred with a view to human food. The main and paramount object of the Italian peasant is to have animals adapted for labour. From Lombardy, indeed, there are specimens of race originally Swiss, and still constantly recruited with fresh Swiss blood, the object of which is the production of the rich and valuable Parmesan, Lodi, Gorgonzola, and other cheeses. And it is said that the dairy produce of these rich and deep milk is so valuable—and so increasingly valuable, having risen some hundred per cent within the last twenty years—that the land could not be employed to grow meat to such good purpose.

In any very early or unexperienced that the qualities needed for animals designed to labour are very different from, in some respects even diametrically opposed to, those which the breeder for the shambles has to produce. A huge framework of great bones, cable-like sinews, vast chains of immense thickness down to the hocks, hollow flanks, if this is desirable enough in the plains and valleys of Tuscany or the Roman States, but would by no means do in Newgate Market. Look at that bull, lumpy as beasts of draught, many of those collected are truly magnificent creatures. These are three or four yoke of oxen from the Val di Chiana of a size never seen in England. Devonshire and Smithfield prize beasts may be as heavy or even heavier than those Tuscanesis; but the fine carcasses of the denizens of the Val di Chiana is larger than anything of the kind among ourselves. The colour of these plants is invariably that beautiful dove colour, or cream-colour, which the ancients used to yoke to the car of Virgil. In the three fine bulls of the beasts at the exposition are of this classical colour, which is almost universal throughout Central Italy.

Nevertheless, although breeding with a view to beef is as yet little in the infancy in Italy, it not altogether unknown there. It is a certain fact that the beef met with in the Tuscan markets is very far superior to that found in any part of France. A most conclusive proof of the extreme delicacy of the latter is the enormous difference in price which it obtains in the Paris markets between the inferior cuts and the best. The price of the latter is double that of the latter may be some fifteen or sixteen sous, the value of the prized inferiority is as high as four sous. And what is the cause of so enormous a difference? Simply the fact that the quality of the meat is so bad that the under muscle of the loin is the only part it to be eaten simply roasted. In England, as well as in Italy, nearly the upper part of the sirloin is worth fully as much as the under. And the same is the case in Tuscany, where the fat is not thrown away. But to whatever circumstance this undoubtedly-superiority may be attributed, the fact is that the beef raised by any one Italian—or, indeed, Tuscan—upon the breed.

In the show of bulls it must be admitted that there were evident signs of judicious improvement. There were specimens of straight backs and clean legs among the younger animals which might have been sought for in vain among those of four years' old and upwards. Some of the older bulls were of curious and special interest, with their huge frames and small flanks—all features carried into every phase of bovine deformity.

Of the horse little is to be said. The show of them is comparatively small, and the scientific breeder has his task all before him in Italy.

Pigs are, for the most part, very bad—long in the head, long in the legs, carked in the tail, and with a total absence of knowledge of better things was not wanting.

Sheep were like the pigs, and evidently kept, in the generality of cases, for the wool-merchant rather than for the butcher.

Then there were two or three specimens of camels from the sandy plains of the Roman States—a trifle—the only place in Europe where the camel has reproduced itself, and where it has been permanently established for many generations.

The show of poultry in its various kinds is not bad, and indicates that more has been done in the way of improving breeds by scientific treatment than in any other department of the farmyard.

Appended to the cattle show, as a specimen of the rustic life of Italy, there is a building raised to represent the dwelling of a Piana peasant, and furnished, down to the utmost trifle, with all its furnishing, in all kinds, with specimens of every kind, and every article, and every cooking utensil the *contadino* is in the habit of using. There are even specimens of the food he is wont to consume and of the bed he sleeps in.

The idea of presenting such a picture of the life of an Italian peasant was a very happy one, and it is to be feared that, in whatever other department of industry England may boast herself far ahead, as she ought to be, of her young sister, in the decent and comfortable lodging of her agricultural labourer she is, after her three centuries of modern civilisation, much behind her. It must be remembered, however, that the dwelling exhibited is a Tuscan dwelling, and that other parts of the peninsula are not to be expected to rival that garden and privileged part of Italy.

There were sundry noble gentlemen and some noble ladies evidently interesting themselves in an intelligent manner with this very important part of the exposition; but there were not so many as—bearing in mind all that has to be done in this line and the importance of doing it—might have been wished.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR NOVEMBER.

AUTUMN is fast progressing, with pleasant strides, it is true, but still that should not prevent us from looking forward to the cold and rainy days that the fall of the year is sure to bring with it. The month of November is a disagreeable time for Mdme. la Mode, a sort of cul-de-sac between the seasons. However, winter fashions are not yet in question, if we except the outer covering, which, as a sanitary precaution, can never be prepared too soon. On this account we have selected two out of a number of new Parisian cloaks for illustration, the Manteau Marchesa and the Manteau Hongrois, described below. We intend on future occasions to introduce the Murillo, Magician, and Ecalis cloaks to the appreciation of our fair readers.

For morning toilet light or dark coloured alpacas or foulard are to predominate during the ensuing month: marlaon, grey, and brown are preferred. The Valois alpaca is also a great favourite for the last days of autumn, as well as the chestnut. Such morning dresses are generally plain, or trimmed merely with rich check ribbons, violet and white, black and white, scarlet and black, according to the colour of the robe.

As for bonnets, the time has at length arrived for the abandonment of all those eccentricities which obtained so much success throughout the summer at the different English and Continental watering-places, and the return to the serious chapeau, which is indisputably the most suitable of all coverings for the female head. It is but useless to say that the hats now to be laid aside are most becoming, for country or seaside wear, to young and pretty faces; but, at the same time, how ridiculous they appear when worn by Nature's unfavoured or by elderly persons! A great richness in the floral and ribbon ornaments is the peculiar characteristic of bonnets for the coming season, as will be seen on consulting the models in the accompanying Engraving.

For out-evenings as bonne, or as an additional covering over the shoulders of an out-of-door garment, there is nothing better than one of the little woven crochet shawls that are just now creating quite a sensation with all classes in Paris, and are to be seen in every form and variety of mixed colours at all the Monsteurs' shops in the capital. They are exceedingly pretty and graceful, and their cost is so moderate as to place them within the reach of the most modest purses.

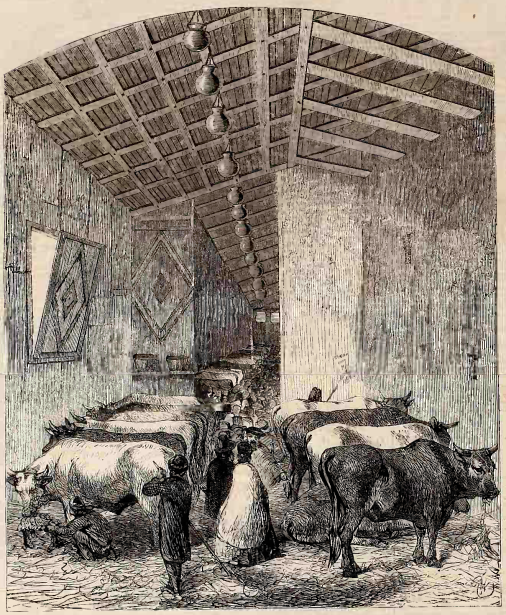
THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Fig. 1. *The Manteau Marchesa.*—The general disposition of this cloak is sufficiently indicated in the illustration. The material of the body is cloth, but the facings and ornaments are of velvet, and the edges are bordered with narrow plain silk trimming; the hood is composed of velvet edged with crape. The robe of this toilet is of velours grenadine; and the bonnet of green silk, having a very rich lace tour-de-tête surmounted by roses, over which the feathers proceeding from the passe are made to fall gracefully.

Fig. 2. *The Manteau Hongrois.*—This cloak is composed principally of velvet-pile cloth with passementerie ornaments; the sleeves and the cuffs are bordered with a satin cording. Plain silk dress, [illegible] with flounces, [illegible] mented with a feather forming a diadem and placed rather on one side; the cap is a mixture of blonde passing nearly all round the face, with velvet ribbons at the top partly concealed by the depending feather.

Fig. 3. *Evening Dress.*—Grey silk robe, ornamented at the bottom of the skirt with a gauffered tri-coloured flounce surmounted by two narrow green-edged ruching trimmings attached festoon-wise. The corsage is double, the lower one advancing with a point upon the skirt, and fastened with metal or stone buttons. The upper corsage and the cuffs and jockey of the square-cut sleeves are of three colours, to match the flounces. Green crape bonnet, trimmed with a large feather; under the feather there is a roll of black lace carried forward to the front edge of the bonnet, which is also bordered with black lace.

The headdress in the medallion is composed of black figured lace, falling loosely at the back. The trimming consists of lace combined with magenta and black ribbon-velvet.



THE CATTLE DEPARTMENT AT THE ITALIAN EXPOSITION, FLORENCE.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR NOVEMBER.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

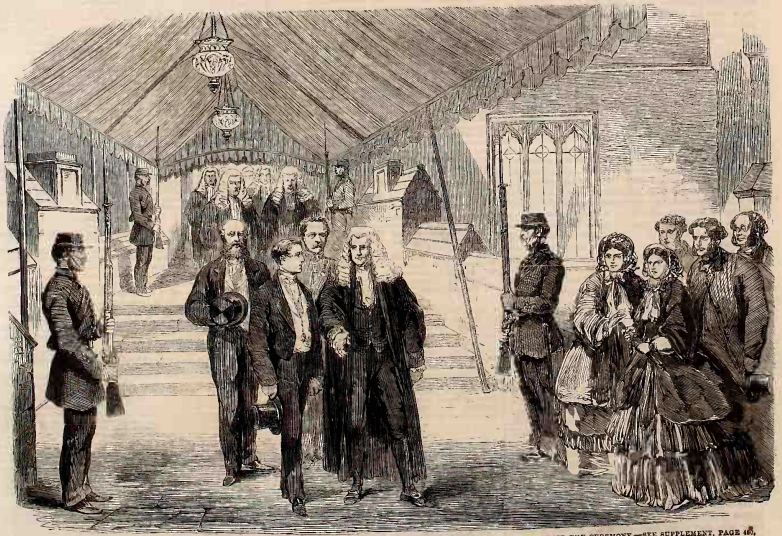
No. 1116.—VOL. XXXIX.] SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1861. [WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

BELLIGERENT RIGHTS.

AMONG the incidental benefits likely to result from the civil war in America, as some compensation for the intolerable evils it inflicts, we are not without hope that a revision of belligerent rights will be one. Much of what the world now accepts as international law with regard to them is unsuited to modern civilisation. Take the right of blockade, for instance, as it was being illustrated in the unhappy contest between the Northern and Southern States of the great American Republic. The right is held, and no doubt justly held, to be in perfect conformity with the law of nations. But the instincts of mankind will infallibly teach them that the instrument of coercion which cannot be applied to crush the rebellious without at the same time exposing to equal damage the rights and interests of millions innocent of the smallest wrong ought not to be left in the hands of any Power. It is hard that because the Confederate States have renounced their allegiance to the Union, and are strong enough to maintain their separate independence for months, and perhaps for years, large departments of manufacturing industry in England and France, upon which the subsistence of millions depend, should be visited with a calamity little short of destruction. The mischief done by privateering, which the great Powers of Europe have agreed to abolish, is as nothing compared with the wholesale suffering which the blockade now being enforced by the Federal Government is causing to nations not in the least implicated in the pending quarrel. We do not dispute the fact that the Federal Government is only availing itself of what all other Governments have insisted upon as a belligerent right. We should be the last to suggest that we should be justified, in the present instance, in breaking the blockade merely because we happen to be the chief victim of its enforcement. We must make up our minds to bear with patience and dignity the evils which a bad law we have been foremost in sustaining has unexpectedly brought upon ourselves. But we do trust that the severe hardship which has overtaken us will open our eyes to the essential injustice of this belligerent right, and dispose us to take such steps as will preclude the chance of any similar visitation in future.

It is too true, we fear, that we owe our present helpless position in regard to the blockade mainly, if not exclusively, to the policy of our own statesmen. When the Government of the United States was invited, at the close of the Russian War, to agree to the article of the Treaty of Paris which abolishes privateering, the Secretary of State, in declining that proposition on the ground of the obvious disadvantage at which it would place the American Government in relation to other maritime Powers, submitted a counter proposal, unless our memory greatly deceives us, which would have placed the entire commercial marine of all countries beyond the range of international hostilities. If that project had found favour with the Governments of Europe the right of blockade would have been applicable only against vessels of war, and goods contraband of war; and the only obstruction to the usual flow of cotton to this country would have existed in the determination of the Southern States not to sell it—a determination which high prices and the prospect of raising up rival producers in other parts of the world would very surely and very speedily have overborne. England alone, we believe, opposed to this reasonable and liberal proposition insuperable objections, and England is now fated to endure the heaviest penalty in consequence of the short-sightedness of her international policy. In our too great anxiety to retain a weapon of offence which we could wield with better effect than any other Power we unconsciously hung up a scourge for our own backs, and we are now smarting under its infliction.

The unfortunate decision at which we then arrived was owing, probably, to our having limited our view of the evils of war to the injuries which belligerents are capable of doing to each other. It was thought at the time, and powerfully argued, that Great Britain, the most formidable of the maritime Powers, would gratuitously fling away her sharpest weapon by acceding to Mr. Marcy's proposition; that, being at the expense of keeping afloat a great naval armament, it would prove comparatively useless, in case of hostilities, unless she could avail herself of it



OPENING OF THE MIDDLE TEMPLE LIBRARY BY THE PRINCE OF WALES: HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS LEAVING THE NEW LIBRARY AFTER THE CEREMONY.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 485.

to strike a blow at the commerce of her enemy; and that the more fact of her retaining the right and the power of devastating the commercial marine of any country with which she might chance to be at war would tend to the preservation of peace by compelling other nations to be cautious of embroiling themselves with her. It was not foreseen, or not sufficiently considered, how this determination would hear upon neutrals. It seems not to have entered into the mind of any one that, without being ourselves at war with the United States, our own excessive jealousy in upholding our naval supremacy might involve us in miseries almost as intolerable as those of actual warfare. We were unwilling to see the commercial navy of any contingent foe withdrawn by previous arrangement from the reach of that navy, in the strength of which we place our chief reliance; and, in refusing to forego our advantage in this respect, we retained, of course, the right of blockade. But it is as a neutral, not a belligerent, Power that the evil consequences of our own decision have come home to us. We have sided with neither of the contending parties in America—we have carefully abstained from giving just cause of offence to either of them; but we owe it to our own deliberate decision that, in their quarrel the one with the other, our cotton interests are being crushed as between the upper and the nether millstones.

Such being the circumstances, there would seem to be no alternative in the present case but to hear as best we may the calamity we have indirectly brought upon ourselves. We must carefully shield the stores of cotton in our warehouses and the belligerent rights we have insisted upon for ourselves. We hope that her Majesty's Government will loyally and to the end preserve the neutrality they have proclaimed; and that no temptation offered to them by the Confederate States, and no inconvenience entailed upon them by the action of the Federal Union, will prevail upon them to break the blockade, either alone or in concert with other European Powers. The present distress may be great, but we had far better endure it patiently than expose ourselves to the charge of a breach of international morality. Any departure from our present neutral position would but be purchasing immediate relief at the expense of future and much greater suffering. We cannot take direct steps towards putting an end to the existing crisis without sowing the seeds of enmities the bitter fruit of which we should be compelled to reap at no very remote hereafter. We might, it is true, by recognising the South, put a speedy end to the present unnatural system, and liberate the stores of cotton that our manufactures are pining. But our intervention to close the dispute whilst the passions of, the disputants are yet hot and eager would but precipitate a war of one or both of them with ourselves. The vast army now nesting on the Potomac would probably seek conquest in Canada, and the Federal States bereft of the territory which they held south of Washington, and that, too, partly by our agency, would infallibly turn to the North for compensation. No, we are not interfere. Cotton is precious, but the price paid for it may be too high. The alternative of neutrality is contingently such as may well

make us rather bear the ills we have,
Than fly to others that we know not of.

England now resembles a man who, having entered into an engagement and refused when opportunity offered to reconsider it, unexpectedly finds that it has an aspect of extreme inconvenience towards himself. She is utterly precluded by all the obligations of national honour from seeking relief by practically disowning her own book. Her true policy lies in another direction. She cannot get cotton from America without breaking open the doors which, as the law of nations now stands, are rightfully barred against her. She must reject every temptation to commit an international breach of piety, and resolutely look elsewhere for what she wants. No doubt she will feel the pinch; but, having made up her mind to have it, she will be the better prepared to use every legitimate appliance which will mitigate her sufferings. She is not destined, under any conceivable circumstances, to face the entire cessation of her cotton manufacture. The very extremity of distress to which she seems to be exposed will attract to her markets all the disposable cotton which tropical climates can forward to her. The strain which is put upon her will have the effect of the obstacles which have hitherto indisposed her to seek her supplies elsewhere. Even from America some part of the crop which is locked up by the civil war may find its way hither whenever the Confederate States shall have arrived at the conviction that we have no intention of breaking the blockade, and that they are in danger of losing the monopoly of our markets. The hope of realising high prices on the one hand and the fear of being permanently supplanted by India on the other will operate powerfully towards the discovery of some method by which to convey their produce to Europe. The slave trade has never yet been put down on the western coast of Africa by blockading squadrons, and the cotton trade, no doubt, will be equally fertile in expedients and equally successful in partially evading or surmounting the difficulties by which it is beset. The greater our efforts to render ourselves independent of the Confederate States for our supplies of cotton the more desperate will be their attempts to reach our markets. Indeed, it is because we have all other and higher ends in view that we are determined to abide by our present course. Our immediate as well as our remoter interests may not be best subserved by our loyal and steadfast observance of belligerent rights.

The events of the last few months, however, have surely sufficed to demonstrate that the law of nations embodying these belligerent rights is altogether out of tune with the spirit and wants of modern civilisation. We trust the lesson which has been taught us will not have been thrown away. War is now carried on under far different conditions than those which prevailed in olden time. Armies are not now allowed to devastate private property in the countries in which they are engaged, nor is there any sound reason why navies should be permitted to do so at sea. The interests of humanity equally demand the exemption of commerce from warlike liabilities. But justice also demands it; for no one can pretend that the state of things which may involve the most vital interests of neutrals in every international dispute that may trouble the repose of the world is conformable with the first and most obvious principles of justice. England has had to accept a new and liberal doctrine to obtain for it universal acceptance. She is the first commercial nation in the world, and it would be as much to her interest as it would redound to her honour to place commerce beyond the lawful reach of international hostilities.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

According to the *Patrie* the Reports of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies will open on the 15th of January next.

The Emperor intends, it is said, to appropriate the Palace of St. Germain-en-Laye to the establishment of a museum of Gallic and Gallo-Roman antiquities.

Extensive excavations have taken place in the neighbourhood of Castres (Tarn). Owing to extraordinarily heavy rains the River Agout, a few marches back, began rising very rapidly at Revaure, and, having before long overflowed its banks, carried away a spinning manufactory and a mill, both of which stood on its banks. The sudden inundation of these edifices were driven by the current against a bridge, and pressed so violently on it that after a while it gave way. Many houses in the town were inundated, and many fled for safety to the upper. The waters entered the latter so rapidly that the chief magistrate and his family had to escape by a window. Ere long the lower stories of the buildings were swept away, and others sustained serious damage. Although many persons are in imminent danger no life was lost. In many other places the same river overflowed and did great damage. At Valve and Lanieres bridges were injured, and in the latter village part of a mill, and washed away. At Labessonié many houses were uprooted. Roquecourbe was completely inundated, and the waters rushed into the church with such rapidity that an aged priest who was celebrating mass would probably have been drowned if a gendarme had not come to his assistance and carried him on his shoulders through a hole made in the church. Two girls caught hold of the pulpit and in a field had to climb up a tree. At Berlot two houses were carried away, and a number of others, as also several manufactories, sustained considerable damage. At Castres upwards of 1,000 and some other places there were inundations, but no great damage was done owing to the precautions taken in time.

It is announced that the seas east of the Cape are to be portioned out shortly between the two establishments of Bourbon and Reunion, the Island of Reunion, the coast of Madagascar, and the Mozambique Channel; the other flag to float in the Red Sea, Persian Gulf, and waters of Bengal.

FRANCE AND SWITZERLAND.

Another matter of disagreement between France and Switzerland has sprung up, involving, it is said, serious rights, and calling forth official action and recognition on both sides. There is an ill-defined portion of frontier-land on the northern side of the Canton of Geneva, over which one or the best of terms—between the two countries on the passes of the Jura, and in the Canton Vaud. The police authorities of the Canton de Vaud recently sent their agents to arrest a Frenchman on the territory in question at the little Swiss village of Ceseonnière, or Du Chanonnière, on the Jura. The Swiss authorities of the Canton maintain because known a detachment of French soldiers and gendarmes was despatched specially to arrest the fugitive, and that they violated the territory and occupy the Valley of Dappes and the village, and prevent what the French papers call an "illegal" arrest. The accounts from Berne represent that the detachment passed through Verrières and thereby violated a recognised portion of the Swiss territory. However, the question does not seem to turn upon that latter point, but upon the right of the French force into the Valley of Dappes, which the Swiss claim as their own ground. The Canton de Vaud has immediately memorialised the Federal Government on the subject, and the Federal Council after sending two superior officers, the President Stæmpfli of Berne, and the Vice-President of the Council of Vaud, Colonel Veillon, to the spot for information, has thought the matter serious enough to send a circular round to all the cantons, declaring known the violation of territory, and to address, at the same time, a remonstrance to the French Government. The *Moniteur* says that the Swiss have only a very slight ground for complaint, having no political object of any kind. It distinctly declares that the Emperor's Government does not find the slightest idea of deciding, by means of a military occupation, the territorial question between France and Switzerland; but that the Canton of Vaud having made an attempt to arrest on the French territory a French subject who was not a Frenchman there, the Imperial Government simply sent "a few French gendarmes and soldiers" into the village of Chanonnière, in order to prevent the arrest. The *Moniteur* "does not doubt that from the explanations which the Federal Council will receive, all fear of its real proportions, and perhaps lead to the conclusion of an arrangement destined to put an end to the conflicts which could not fail to arise from an ill-defined state of things."

PORTUGAL.

The King has lately had a slight attack of fever, and the Infante Don Augusto has been suffering from rheumatism. The Infante Don Fernando has left off tertian ague on Wednesday evening.

The Cortes were opened on Wednesday. The Royal message contained nothing of importance. The Cortes were afterwards prorogued until January next.

An immense quantity of cotton has been received at Lisbon from the Portuguese possessions of Goa. It is stated to be of good quality, and the cost of production moderate.

The yield of wine in the province of Alemtejo is immense. Throughout Portugal the vintage is more satisfactory than last year.

ITALY.

The Italian Parliament will, it is announced, be convoked to meet on the 20th inst.; and we may, therefore, expect that in its debates some light will soon be thrown on the question of future relations and negotiations between Victor Emmanuel and Rome and the Emperor Napoleon respecting the Pope's temporal sovereignty.

On Tuesday General della Rocca received the Staff of the National Guard at Naples, and addressed them in a speech in which he said he had resumed the post that the Bourbons would soon fly from.

It is contemplate to establish a tele-cosmine post throughout Italy. Garibaldi has appointed Colonel Caccia Master of the Cadet Company.

Heavy rains have caused great destruction on the railway from Rome to Civita Vecchia. The traffic has been interrupted in consequence. In one instance the train was thrown off the rails, but none of the passengers were hurt.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

The Empress left Corfu on the 23rd ult. in an Austrian war steamer for passage to Venice. It is said now to be the opinion of her Majesty's medical advisers that her lungs are not affected, and it is owing to this circumstance, and her great partiality for the climate, that she makes her stay at Corfu, that they have ventured to recommend her to pass the winter at Venice.

The official journal of Vienna has been ordered to declare a pure invention the report that a foreign Power had entered into negotiations for a cession of Venetia. It has likewise been instructed to announce that, as Austria refrains from interfering in the domestic affairs of other States, no Power can think of making proposals to her respecting Hungary.

The Government have taken measures for meeting the difficulty in which the Hungarian officials stress pled to place it by the resignation of their various offices. According to the Vienna papers the administration of Hungary will be placed in the hands of a Governor, Field Marshal Count Palffy, and the present Obergespans will be superseded, the Assembly of the Comitats dissolved, and military tribunals established throughout the country. The effect of these measures is to place Hungary under military rule. Expectation will now be anxiously directed to the course the Hungarians will pursue in face of this direct challenge of the Vienna Government.

PRUSSIA.

The elections for the Prussian Chamber of Deputies will takes place in the first degree on the 22nd of this month, and in the second degree on Dec. 6.

The King has addressed to the authorities of Potsdam some remarks intended, it is said, to destroy the impression produced by his speech at Königsberg. He said that he would ever remain faithful to the Constitution, and he hoped that the people would do the same, and would give him new proofs of it in the result of the approaching elections. Similar language was used by his Majesty to a deputation of students, to whom he observed, "I am for reasonable and moderate progress, and I intend to adhere to it."

The *Moniteur* publishes details of the ball given on the 29th ult. by the French Envoy Extraordinary, Marshal M'Mahon, to the King and Queen of Prussia. After having taken supper the King rose, and asked for a pen and paper and wrote the following despatch :—

Queen Victoria.

The King of Prussia to the Emperor of the French.

I thank your Majesty for having given me an opportunity which the Embassy is now giving me. WILLIAM.

On Thursday week the King of Prussia gave a farewell dinner to the Ambassadors sent to the coronation by foreign Powers. Lady Clarendon, the Duchess of Magenta, and the whole of the members of the Embassy were present. The King proposed a toast to the distinguished Sovereign who were represented by Embassies, and at the same time expressed his thanks that personages so distinguished had been chosen on that occasion.

The negotiations for a treaty of commerce between France and Prussia appear to have failed, for the *National Zeitung* of Wednesday says France does not seem disposed to agree to the new programme submitted by Prussia, and that, consequently, the French commissioner will leave in the course of the week.

The King has conferred on M. Meyerbeer the Order of the Crown, recent class, for his recent composition, "The Coronation March." The *New Prussian Gazette* confers the Black Eagle Order of the Black Eagle has been conferred on Marshal O'Donnell, President of the Spanish Ministry; and that to Abd-el-Kader the Order of the Red Eagle has been granted in recognition of the protection of the pilgrims and Christians in the Lebanon—both decorations being of the first class.

The Berlin *Gazette* says that the commercial treaty received a despatch from Count Rahlenburg, chief of the Prussian mission in China, announcing that the Chinese Government has opened that country and Prussia was signed on the 2nd of September at Tien-Tsin.

RUSSIA AND POLAND.

The Emperor returned to St. Petersburg from the Crimea on the 4th inst. His Majesty was received with much cheering by the people.

According to Russian intelligence published in Berlin, a conciliation bed been found to exist among the students of all the Russian universities, three of which, we believe, have remained open, at Moscow, as well as at St. Petersburg, military force was employed to disperse the students; and at Kasan a house was fired by them to cover up his insubordinate schoolars. But the statements which most significantly show the relations between constituted authority are contained in the Director General of the Political Police is about personally to tender his resignation to the Emperor Alexander, and that a petition, praying for the release of the imprisoned Polish nobles, and for the re-introduction to the empire, has already received 17,000 signatures.

There seems to be no abatement in the arbitrary proceedings of the Russian soldiers towards the Poles. In Warsaw, as well as in the provinces, numerous arrests are daily made, the religious services of the churches is often disturbed, and members of the congregation wounded and made prisoners. Two Jewish Rabbis have also been imprisoned. The late Governor of Kalisch, Count Lambert, has been sent on his travels, and General Lodors appointed in his stead.

CANADA.

At Quebec, on the 25th ult., Lord Monck, the newly-appointed Governor-General, was sworn in as Administrator of the Government, while awaiting the arrival of his commission. Addresses were presented by the Corporation, the Legislature, &c. Mr. Head and family were to leave for England by the next Wednesday's steamer.

The militia question has been raised at Quebec. It is a militia force, in which occurs the following passage :—

His Excellency confidently believes that the whole militia of Canada, sedentary and active, will be ready at all times to defend their homes and support the Crown and flag, and to that end he does not believe that he will be required to call out, except in the event of overwhelming force, but he will and gratefully accept their offer, will assure Canadians as to and able to protect their country as any soldiers in the world, and the strength of the British nation will, in case of necessity, be found to be ample to enable it to wrestle heartens in support of a people thus qualified to fight in their own cause. In accordance with the generally trends that no war will touch the frontiers of Canada, and that peace and goodwill towards them will whom the Queen and the British nation have so long felt and which has been done for many years. With this prayer he bids the militia of Canada heartily farewell.

Public opinion in Canada is much divided on the policy of enforcing the provisions of the Foreign Enlistment Act against Colonel Rankin. The Ministerial press is generally hostile, and is rapidly losing the influence of the Opposition manifest sympathy with the Northerners.

Rioted-Owings have been laid down in Toronto and the Parliament Houses at Ottawa, the future capital, are making good progress, some of the buildings being roofed in.

The elections to the Chamber of Deputies at Baden-Baden have resulted in a large majority for the Liberal party.

The *Danube Gazette* says that the Russian Government continues its gradual preparations for occupying Independent Tartary."

M. Louis Bellet, a *redacteur* of the *Patrie*, has just received the Cross of the Legion of Honour at the hands of the King of Greece.

The Queen has appointed Frederic Henry Crowe, Esq., now British Vice-Consul at Bengasi, to be her Majesty's Consul at Cuba.

In the archives of Guadalupe, Mexico, has been found an unpublished drama of Metastasio, have just been discovered. They are to be published at Leipsic.

The Mormon Hierarchy now consists of 3 presidents, 7 apostles, 2086 seventies, 15 high priests, 994 elders, 614 priests, 479 teachers, 277 deacons, and 487 missionaries.

A memorial cross is to be erected at Aumgnadhad, India, to the memory of the two officers who were killed at that station during the late mutiny.

The *Madrid Government Gazette* of the 18th ult. contains the estimate of the sums required to defray the expenditure of Mexico for the year 1862, showing also the amount actually expended in 1861, which was £1,481,265 16s. 8d., and the total estimated to be spent in 1862 is £1,911,111.

The Calcutta Chamber of Commerce have presented an address and a testimonial of plate to Mr. Campbell, the valuable services he caused of the recent famine and the depression of trade in the North-Western Provinces, and the successful efforts he has exerted by him to remove it.

The testimonial consisted of a silver tea service of the value of £200.

THE MEXICAN CONVENTION.—According to Tuesday's *Moniteur* the convention between France, England, and Spain, for a common action against Mexico, is now being satisfactorily carried out. Preliminaries were signed in London on the 31st of October. The *Débats* and *La Patrie* each contain a version of the contents of the convention respecting this intervention in Mexico. The principal are that the three Powers will each send an equal naval force, that Spain will furnish 6,000 men, and France 2,000. The united forces will occupy Vera Cruz and other points on the coast, and have under their command as the convention anticipates all Mexico. If the Government refuse to concede these demands an advance will be made on the capital, and a further agreement come to as to its future proceedings. An effort will be made to effect a suspension of hostilities between the belligerent parties in Mexico, but the country will be left free to choose its own form of government. The Powers engage not to occupy permanently any portion of Mexican territory, nor to seek any exclusive advantages. The French Government of America will be invited to join in the expedition. The *Patrie* states that the contingent which France will dispatch to Mexico will number 3000 men. About 600 officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates belonging to the Fifteenth Regiment of Foot have been ordered to prepare for service in Mexico. The Chatham, Westwich, and Portsmouth divisions have also been called upon to furnish contingents for the same service.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

By the arrival of the steamer North American we have advices to the Confederate 21st inst. The most important event of the week has been the completion of the great continental telegraph line, uniting San Francisco with New York, and so with Cape Race, Newfoundland, a connected line of 6600 miles, and the longest in the world. It was finished on the 24th ult., and a message exchanged between the Mayors of San Francisco and New York.

BELLIGERENT OPERATIONS ON LAND AND SEA.

A battle has been fought on the Upper Potomac to the advantage of the Confederates. On the 21st ult. the Federals, to the number of 17,000, advanced upon Leesburg. The Federals were commanded by General Crook and the Confederates by General Evans. The former were eventually compelled to abandon the field and fall back across the Potomac with the loss of 600 men, including General Lloyd, killed. Of these 400 are set down as "missing." The retreating forces had to cross a ford about twenty miles below Leesburg, which, as there were no means of conveyance across the river, those who could swim plunged into the river, some carrying their arms and others throwing them away. Many were drowned. The Federals were subsequently reinforced, and returned to the charge; but on the approach of two strong columns of Confederates, again retreated into Maryland. General Baker was Senator for Oregon, and an Englishman by birth. He commanded, when young, filibuster and chance to California. He was, we believe, the only Englishman who ever sat in the United States' Senate.

The Confederates have obtained the command of the Potomac from Quantico Creek to Chopowamsic Creek. A crowd of small vessels employed in the commissary service of the Washington army are detained below the batteries, and fears are entertained that the supplies of forage for the 20,000 horses and mules in and around the capital will run short unless the batteries are silenced.

In Kentucky General Zollicoffer at the head of a body of the Confederate forces defeated General Gerach. He was repulsed three times. This skirmish is the first which has taken place on the soil of this State.

In Western Virginia the campaign is over for the season. The Northerners hold the ground from Gauley River to Kanawha, at the Chest Mountain on the east. The Federals were suffering much from sickness in this now inclement region.

In Missouri, Arkansas has been retaken by the Federals. 15,000 troops under General White surprised the garrison, numbering 2000. Only two pieces of ordnance were found in the fort. The capture of Arkansas is said to be in pursuit of General Price. General Fremont has not been removed from the command and Lieutenant-General Halleck, who is now with the Western people is so great that the Cabinet fears but his removal would damp the popular ardour for the war there and put a stop to recruiting.

The accounts of the Confederate attack on the Federals on Santa Rosa Island with the hostile fleet off Pensacola Harbour appear to be exaggerated, especially the latter. No vessel was destroyed or even damaged, and only one man killed. Some timber was destroyed in the transport laden with coal taken.

The great naval expedition, composed of 80 vessels, carrying 500 guns and some 20,000 and 40,000 men, would sail from Hampton, near Fortress Monroe, on the 27th ult., for some undisclosed point on the Southern coast.

The Southern Commissioners to England and France who ran the blockade at Charleston have arrived at Cardenas, Cuba.

THE ARREST OF BRITISH SUBJECTS.

In an important correspondence between Lord Lyons and Mr. Seward relative to the last, by order of the latter, of Vice-Consul Dudley Mann, and the refusal on the part of the military authorities to recognise the writ of habeas corpus, Lord Lyons, in the name of the English Government, vehemently complains of this proceeding as being at variance with the ties of amity between the two countries and a violation of the American Constitution. Mr. Seward, in his reply, describes the circumstances under which the two British subjects in question were arrested, with a view to show that the Government were justified in regarding them as objects of suspicion, and that when their innocence was made apparent they were at once liberated. Mr. Seward then defends the adoption of extreme measures on the ground of the exigencies of the country in a time of civil war, when battling for its existence, and with some reference to the fact that the British Government will hardly expect that the President will accept their explanations of the institutions of the United States." He adds, at the same time, argues that the President has in no respect transcended his powers.

The Northern press, without exception, sustain Mr. Seward; but the *New York Tribune* hopes that these extraordinary powers will be used as seldom as possible, and that the officials will in loyal districts be specially brought to trial.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Seward's previous circular to the Governors calling on them to fortify their coasts is condemned by the moderate portion of the press as unwise. It is assumed a panic in the New York community when Federal Six per Cents fell three per cent, and the popular subscriptions to the national loan dwindled to one half the previous amount. The stocks have since recovered their position. No suggestion as to the loan continue to feel the effect of the panic.

Arms and munitions of war are arriving in New York from England and the Continent. They are chiefly destined for the army of the west. The Quartermaster-General having sent an agent to England to purchase £1,000,000 worth of clothing for the army, the New England manufacturers protested and declared that the supplies could be better made at home. The Quartermaster-General replied that his wants were urgent, and himself dependent on an immediate supply, which could not be had at home, but that as soon as possible he would buy at home.

The Confederate have left the port of New York, where they find themselves watched too narrowly. Nine persons indicted for participating in this traffic are now in gaol in New York awaiting their trial.

Lady Franklin and niece have visited Nevada Territory, where they were received with honour by the Legislature then in session there.

The port of Rosarna, San Domingo, will be closed to foreign and national trade after the 1st of January next.

The Forest Queen, of Bristol, has been burnt off Cuba, having first run on rust. Six lives were lost of the fifteen persons on board.

Snow has made its appearance on the mountain tops in the environs of Chambery. All the range running to the Mont de Cuni has assumed its winter aspect, which it will keep till March next.

The sculptor Giovanni Paudiani, of Milan, has been commissioned by H. Ernesto Zucconi, of London, to execute a white marble statue of Garibaldi, to be of the natural size, and said to cost 1000 guineas.

A letter in the Brussels *Indépendance* states that Ismail Pacha, the well-known Ottoman General Kmety, is about to retire from the military service of Turkey and to reside in London.

The *Monitor*, *Victoria* says:—"At Brussels the greatest quantity of beer is consumed, a thousand to the man, nearly, at Munich the most chocolate, at Berlin the most absinthe, at Constantinople the most coffee, and at London the greatest quantity of strong waters."

The *Turanski Herald* says that, during the New Zealand outbreak, Lieutenant Chevallier, of the Colonial Defence Force, was struck with an Enfield rifle at the distance of 200 yards. The Maories fired upon rather hurt any one by anything.

The Germanic Diet re-assembled a few days back at Frankfort. Berlin, the Prussian capital, already claims that the Diet do appear to have a laborious task to perform. Then Hanover, having decided to appeal to a Chamber not called, and presumed her famous project to destroy all the coasts and the creation of a German navy, a project which would deprive Prussia of the direction of the movement in favour of the fair. The Gazette must at Ems Count Bismarck that the motion of Heinr Duranwald against the National Association, which its supporters only timidly defend, shall not be discussed and disposed of. The question of the reform of the political organisation of the Confederation is also soon to be placed on the order of the day, the representative of Saxe-Coburg having strongly insisted on the necessity of satisfying the national wish by taking up that grave question. The *Presse* of Vienna publishes extracts of a letter from Duke Ernest of Saxe-Coburg which contains an entire programme of reform. That programme is not approved of by the Prussian press; and the *Cologne Gazette* declares that, for the honour of the Prince, it hopes the letter assigned to him is apocryphal.

COUNTRY NEWS.

The Dublin Art-Exhibition closed on Thursday week after a very successful career.

The winter season of the Brighton Fishermen's Home was inaugurated on Thursday week.

The Queen has approved of Mr. William B. West as Consul at Galway for the United States of America.

On Monday the foundation-stone of a schoolhouse in connection with the Conig Presbyterian Church was laid by Lord Dufferin.

A free passage to New South Wales has been obtained for 150 of the persons lately evicted from their holdings on Derrycrag, in the county of Donegal.

On the new stone last week 700 lasts of herrings were landed at Yarmouth, containing the immense number of 9,240,000 fish. One boat alone brought in fifteen lasts, or 105,000 fish.

The Peterborough statue is about to be erected in Todmorden to Mr. John Fielden, a gentleman well known for his active benevolence in assisting whatever has the least appearance of merit.

The Prince Consort has forwarded £50, and the Prince of Wales £20, towards the fund for the relief of the poorest inhabitants of Lancashire in connection with the Preston Guild of the period.

The Earl of Derby has granted the loan of a spacious piece of land in the central part of Rochdale for the term of five years for a public playground, and Mr. C. P. Melly has undertaken to fit up as a public gymnasium.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed H. R. Bagshawe, Esq., Q.C., to be County Court Judge for the circuit No. 31, on the Promotion of Addisons, Esqs., who has resigned the office on account of his health. The Circuit Court No. 31 has its principal place in the counties of Carnligan, Pembroke, Carmarthen, and Glamorgan.

A new Wesleyan chapel is about to be erected on Holt-hill, Birkenhead, to accommodate 1200 persons, at an outlay of £3000. On Thursday week the foundation-stone of the building was laid by Mr. Thomas Brocklebank, jun., Mayor of Birkenhead. The architect is Mr. Mitchell, and the contract for about 1000 persons.

The Mansion-house committee has been formed at Cambridge for the purpose of successfully carrying out the approaching meeting of the Church Missionary Society in the Advent season of the present year. The gathering will be held later in the season than usual, and will not take place till the last week in December.

A dreadful explosion of firedamp took place at a colliery near Wigan yesterday week, resulting in the immediate death of ten persons, and in the injury of three more, who died in the course of the day. The force of the explosion was conveyed by the death of the wife of one of the sufferers a few minutes after the intelligence of her husband's death reached her.

The following inscription has been placed in Coulston churchyard on the tombstone erected to the memory of the late Mr. Wells Scott-Rent:—"To the memory of Francis Saville Rent, the dearly-loved son of Francis and Elizabeth Rent, who was crushed to death at Westbury, June 30, 1860. Aged 3 years and 10 months. 'Shall not God search this out? for He knoweth the secrets of the heart.'"

Mr. C. P. Melly, a Liverpool merchant, barrister, and member for Tavistock, has presented on Wednesday week to the people of Fountain Melly," which was opened with much animation in which he held high hilarity in the erection of numerous drinking-fountains throughout the town. The place chosen for the first was the Pier-head, which is now a very playground and capable benches which Mr. Melly has also made for a time.

PRESENTATION OF CAMP COLOURS TO THE 5TH LANCASHIRE RIFLES.—On Saturday last a beautiful set of camp colours and a silver-gilt temperance medal were presented to Hyde-road Barracks, by Mr. Pim Peaton, of Crumble Hall. The entire strength of the corps was present on the occasion, and the Rev. Joseph Mayo, of Hulme, and the presentation took place in the ground in front of Crumble Hall. The colours were carried into the three sides of a square, and the colours were placed the drums of the corps, upon which the colours rested. Miss Peaton, daughter of the donor, presented the colours to the corps. After the presentation ceremony the battalion was put, by Major Hutchinson, through a variety of military evolutions, manœuvres, and marches. The presentation and tenderness for which the corps has become distinguished. The presentation ceremony was followed by a public tea, which, with a supply of refreshments, provided for them by Mr. Alderman Peaton, on Bridge in the corps. The evening was spent in the interesting manner usually observed on the happy occasions of spectators and visitors attending, which passed off without a single disturbance to mar the general enjoyment.

THE STORM OF SATURDAY.

OUR COASTS WAS visited on Saturday last with a storm of great severity, which WAS MADE destructive in its results on the north-eastern portion. The barometer fell to a very low point in the course of the day, and the Meteorological Board, as early as Friday evening, notified to the outports the coming change. The Falmouth telegraph station was the first to announce the wind, which blew a fresh gale from the south-west, and lightning flashed in all directions. On Saturday the storm burst on all sides. The principal damage was done on the coasts of the Bristol Channel and Northumberland. The wind brought up shipping thereabouts from sea and from the ports within a short distance, numbers of which were driven from their moorings, broke adrift from the racks, swept over each other before the wind, and were dashed to pieces on the rocks. Even the steamboats and passenger vessels found their way to the shore, and the passengers, after vainly striving to keep at sea, ran for shelter towards the few harbours on our eastern coast, and, finding them crowded with vessels of every description, were compelled to run for any point which promised safety.

It is stated that the commotion of the sea was such that the rocket-lines came into play. In the official reports there are records of the saving of nineteen lives in this way, and twenty-six by means of the life-boats at Whitehaven, Banff, and Seaton Carew. In one case a life-boat, launched through a tremendous surf, picked up a crew of fourteen persons, and, pulling to a vessel, took both sets and crew. In another the boat was hurried two miles overland on the receding tide, and in another the boat was driven by the force of the waves bodily into the air, and, after being carried a considerable distance, fell with a crash upon the deck of the vessel, which it was intended to succour. Even the steamboats and passenger vessels found their way to the shore, and the passengers, after vainly striving to keep at sea, ran for shelter towards the few harbours on our eastern coast, and, finding them crowded with vessels of every description, were compelled to run for any point which promised safety.

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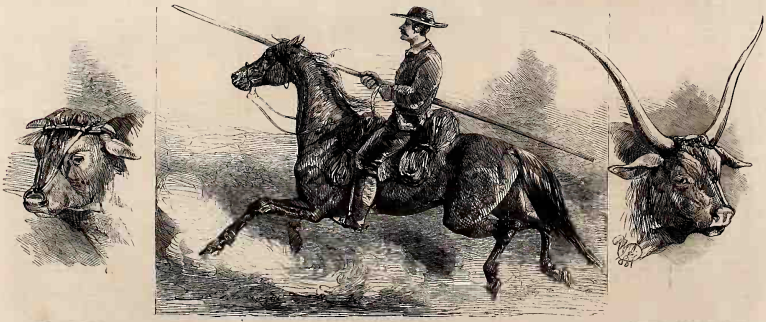
BUFFALOES. CAMELS FROM THE ROYAL DOMAIN OF SAN ROSSORE.

PAIR OF OXEN FROM THE ROYAL DOMAIN OF THE VAL DI CHIANA. OX OF PISAN RACE. SHEEP OF THE GINESTRE D'ARTIMINO RACE, AND MERINO.



BULL FROM PRATO. TUSCAN MAREMME, OR HERDSMAN. MOUNTAIN RACE (DARK GREY BULL).

ANIMALS AT THE FLORENCE EXHIBITION.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 440.

THE CIVIL AND MILITARY AUTHORITIES PUNISHING A NEGRO CAMP-FOLLOWER BY CUTTING OFF HIS EARS.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Nov. 10.—24th Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 11.—St. Martin.
TUESDAY, 12.—Cambridge Michaelmas Term divides.
WEDNESDAY, 13.—Britton.
THURSDAY, 14.—Orders appointed in Ireland, 1832.
FRIDAY, 15.—St. Machutus.
SATURDAY, 16.—Garrick died, Lucknow relieved, 1857.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 16, 1861.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.
1 after 3	2 after 3	3 after 4	4 after 4	5 after 5	6 after 5	7 after 6
2 after 4	3 after 4	4 after 5	5 after 5	6 after 6	7 after 6	8 after 7

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.—Under the management of Mr. LOUIS PYNE and Mr. W. HARRISON.—THE MARRIAGE OF FIGARO every Evening. Characters by Miss Louisa Pyne, Miss Susan Pyne, Mr. Harrison, and Mr. Weiss. JOHN BOOH. On Saturday, the 16th inst., a Morning Performance at Seven.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—First Night of a New Comedy, MONDAY NEXT, at Seven o'clock, by Mr. Tom Taylor, entitled WOMAN'S LOVE, LAND. After which, during the Week, will be performed, for the 100th time, the new and original Comedy of LORD CODLINGTON'S HEIR, by Mr. Tom Taylor. Characters by Mr. Chas. Young, Miss M. Oliver, &c., with the Farce. Concluding with MY HUSBAND'S GHOST.

ROYAL ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Manager, Mr. ALFRED WIGAN.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. Wood. A NEW AGE (Lord Lytton). Young Mrs. Caudle, Mrs. Wigan. THE RULE OF THREE. Mr. Alfred Wigan. The Gardener, Mr. Compton, after which LILLE DUCHE. Mr. Rogers, Mr. Compton, and Mrs. F. Matthews. Concludes at 10.

ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE.—Manager, Mr. EDMUND FALCONER.—On Monday, Nov. 11, and During the Week, PEEP O'DAY; or, Connaught in the Olden Time. Mr. Dion Boucicault, Jun., Lessee and Manager. Commences at Seven. The Offices open from Eleven till five. Acting Manager, Mr. F. B. Chatterton.

NEW ADELPHI THEATRE ROYAL.—Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. B. WEBSTER.—Under the distinguished Patronage of Her Majesty the Queen and H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. MONSTRATIC CHARMS, and THE OCTOROON.—Mr. and Mrs. Boucicault. LIVE AS YOU CAN. Commences at Seven.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Arrangements for the Week ending Saturday next:—
Monday to Friday: Concerts of Instrumental Music, Great Organ Performances, and Machinery in Motion. Daily: Fine Arts Gallery, and large collection of Diamonds from the Queen's Private and Exhibition and Suite. Fine collection of Fine Impressions found in the Brill, Sydenham, and Norwood Districts.
Thursday (Last Fridays): Annual Show of Chrysanthemums and Promenade Concert.
Saturday: Third Winter Concert. Commences at Three.
Open every day Monday (after Days at Ten. Admission, Monday, Half-a-Crown; Children, One Shilling; other days, One Shilling. Children half-price.
Season Tickets, Two Guineas, admitting to all Days and Concerts.
Omnibuses and 1.30 to shareholders' private entrance, Sydenham Hill.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—CHRYSANTHEMUM SHOW.—The Annual Show of Chrysanthemums and Promenade will be held on THURSDAY next, FRIDAY NEXT, Nov. 14 and 15. Open at 10. Admission each day, One Shilling. Season Tickets admit.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED, with Mr. JOHN PARRY, in their Entertainment, ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place. Every Evening at Eight. Thursday and Saturday at Three. ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-st.

MR. and Mrs. CHARLES MATHEWS "AT HOME" in NOVEMBER. Full particulars will be duly announced.

THE SISTERS SOPHIA and ANNIE, in their original and highly-successful Entertainment, entitled SUNDRIES AND SKETCHES, at Hanover-square Rooms, Nov. 11; Leicester, Nov. 12; Northampton, Nov. 13; Luton, Nov. 14; and St. Albans, Nov. 15.

EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly (Dudley Gallery).—The Misses EMMA and ADELINA OGDEN are prepared to receive Engagements for Concerts, Soirées, &c. Communications and applications for terms to be addressed to the Egyptian Hall. All communications and applications for terms to be addressed to Mr. Ogden, Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly. Mr. Ogden's Manager, at the Company's temporary Office, Gallery of Illustration, No. 14, Regent-street.

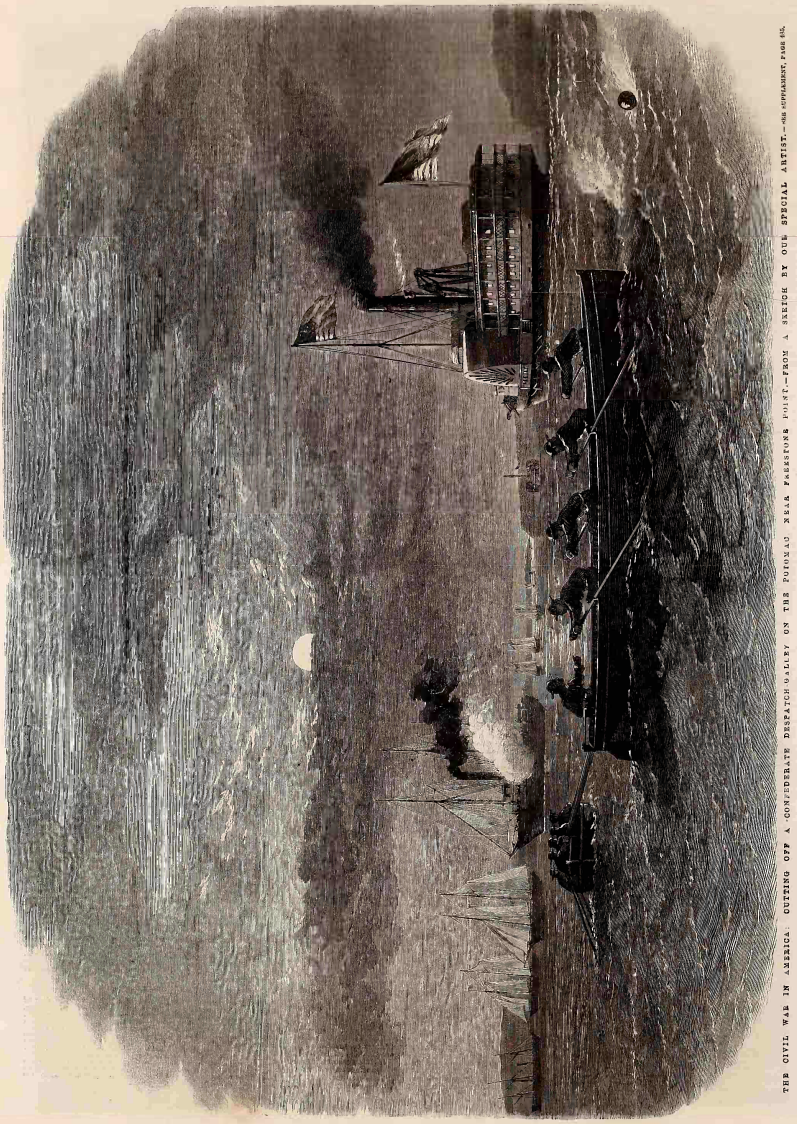
PURSUIT OF PLEASURE: a Vision of Human Life.—Prince of Wales's Theatre, Liverpool.—The splendid and celebrated PICTURE is now on view, exclusively devoted to its exhibition, at the GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. Admission, 1s. each person.

EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly.—M. ROBIN, the celebrated French Wizard, will reappear in his entirely NOVEL ENTERTAINMENTS, on the 18th of NOVEMBER, with a new selection of startling Illusions.

THREE CATTLE SHOW of the SMITHFIELD CLUB.—THE ANNUAL BANQUET of this Club, at Willis's Rooms, St. James's, on Wednesday, December 4, at Seven o'clock precisely. Tickets, 21s. each. Stewards:—
Lord Berners.
Mr. Druce.
Mr. Hall Dare.
Mr. Hobbs.
Mr. Hudson.
Mr. Jonas.
Mr. Lawrence.
Mr. Lugar.
Mr. Parkinson.
Mr. Rigden.
Mr. Stratton.
Mr. Thomas.
Mr. Torr.
Mr. Wilkinson.
Mr. Wright.
Mr. Wrightson.
Mr. Wyatt.
Mr. Yeats.
Mr. Yeeles.
Mr. Young.
Mr. Yuill.
Mr. Yuill.
Mr. Yuill

THE COURT.

The Queen, after the Investiture, yesterday afternoon, of the first batch of Knights of the new Indian order of knighthood, left Windsor Castle, at which were present their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and Princess Alice, her Serene Highness the Princess of Hohenlohe, his Highness the Maharajah Duleep Singh, the Duchess of Wellington, the Earl of St. Germans, Viscount Sydney, the Marquis of Abercorn, Earl Spencer, Lord Clyde, the Hon. Sir Charles Wood, Viscount Gage, Lord Harris, Lord Cupple, the Right Hon. Sir John Lawrence, Sir George Pollock, Major General the Hon. R. Bruce, the Hon. Mrs. Biddulph, Colonel Grubbant, and



THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.—CUTTING OFF A CONFEDERATE DESPATCH-GALLEY ON THE POTOMAC NEAR PASSTONS POINT.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 485.

THE GUNPOWDER PLOT: GUY FAWKES BEING INTERROGATED BY JAMES I. AND THE COUNCIL IN THE KING'S BEDCHAMBER, WHITEHALL.—BY JOHN GILBERT.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

THE ARREST OF GUY FAWKES ON THE EVE OF THE 5TH OF NOVEMBER, 1605.

More than two centuries and a half have elapsed since the memorable Gunpowder Plot; yet so great has been the perversion of circumstances connected with this atrocious design by religious and political partyspirit that it is only of late years we have attained to anything approaching a true knowledge of the event. Even now, indeed, there is much relating to it which is involved in mystery. It was the policy of James I., and of his Ministers, to represent the Gunpowder Plot as having been encouraged by the Popes and approved of by the great body of Roman Catholics in England. For this purpose, before the trial of the conspirators, an artfully-concocted but dishonest account, entitled "A Discourse of the Gunpowder Plot," was industriously circulated in England, and, after translation into various languages, was assiduously spread over every part of Europe. With the same object, in the published accounts of the examinations and trial of the chief conspirators, the evidence is designedly misrepresented in some parts and altogether suppressed in others. The result is, that upon similar occasions to declare the world upon the subject has been to leave everything concerning it but the notorious and indisputable fact of a design framed by Roman Catholics to blow up the Peers and Commons, questions of doubt and controversy almost to the present day. Through the researches and labours of late years among the documents in the State Paper and in the Crown Offices, but chiefly in the Record Office of the exchequer, a great deal of light has been cast upon especially by means of the manuscript accounts of Sir Edward Greenway, who had brought from Rome, the public have now at command sufficient materials for obtaining a juster view of the transaction than any history presents. We have no intention to describe these important papers. Our business with the extraordinary conspiracy on which they shed light is narrowed to the point at which Guy Fawkes, the explosive agent, was arrested in the cellar under the House of Lords, and the explosive material found in his possession. Before that examination of the prisoner which is to be made by the Council that "it was his Majesty's intention to exonerate the English Roman Catholics from the participation of the guilt of the Gunpowder Plot, and to punish severely" and for two years after this assurance the fines for recusancy appear to have been nearly all remitted. The Roman Catholics were soon discovered by the Government declarations of James that he had no intention of granting them toleration. An Act passed both Houses declaring all the laws of the realm against Jesuits and Priests were to be put in due and exact execution. Two thirds of the estates of recusants were to be sequestered to the use of the State, in satisfaction of the fine of £20 a month. A bill was introduced to the effect that all persons who refused to subscribe to the Royal Supremacy should also be incapable of possessing property within the King's dominions. These and other proceedings of still greater severity were resented by Roman Catholics with disappointment and indignation proportioned to their previous expectations of indulgence. Among those who were the most disappointed was Robert Catesby, a gentleman descended from an ancient and opulent family in Northamptonshire. His father, who had become a convert to the Roman Catholic religion in the time of Elizabeth, had been more than once imprisoned for recusancy; but the son at one time had abandoned the ancient religion of his family and heirdom from the yoke under which they suffered. Catesby, however, rejoined the Church of Rome, engaged in the ill-judged insurrection of the Earl of Essex, was wounded and taken prisoner, and escaped his forfeiture of life by the strenuous exertion of his friends, and at the cost of three thousand pounds. After his discharge he became involved in pecuniary embarrassments by his avowed opposition to the succession of the Scottish King. Falling in all, intrigues to prevent the succession of the Scottish King, and in desperate of redress by insurreotionary means, and in search of self-desperate of redress by insurrectionary means, and in search of self-gratification, he had at length conceived a plan of vengeance which required no help from abroad and the co-operation of but few associates. His project was to blow up the Houses of Parliament, during the session, and thus involve in one common destruction King, Lords, and Commons. The person to whom he first disclosed this horrible scheme was Thomas Winter, a young gentleman of Worcestershire. Winter was thunderstruck at the proposal, and as he was known to have exertion of his friends, and at the cost of three thousand pounds. After his discharge he became involved in pecuniary embarrassments by his avowed opposition to the succession of the Scottish King. Failing in all, intrigues to prevent the succession of the Scottish King, and in desperate of redress by insurrectionary means, and in search of self-gratification, he had at length conceived a plan of vengeance which required no help from abroad and the co-operation of but few associates. His project was to blow up the Houses of Parliament, during the session, and thus involve in one common destruction King, Lords, and Commons. The person to whom he first disclosed this horrible scheme was Thomas Winter, a young gentleman of Worcestershire. Winter was thunderstruck at the proposal, and as he was known to have connections abroad, Catesby instructed him to proceed to Flanders to consult Sir Charles Somerset, who had reached Flanders to conclude a peace between England and Spain, it was resolved to postpone Catesby's desperate project until they had endeavoured to effect, by the mediation of the Spaniard with King James for the repeal of the penal laws against Roman Catholics. This view Winter readily undertook. In Netherlands, but he was not long in finding there was no hope of obtaining what he sought through Spanish influence. Passing to Germany, he tried and did obtain the sympathy and countenance, one Guy, or Guido, Fawkes. Of the early education and history of Fawkes scarcely anything is known. He is said to have spent his youthful years in the Netherlands as a soldier of fortune in the Spanish Army of the Netherlands. In his character as Constable of Castile, he

NATIONAL SPORTS.

ANOTHER tremendous half-mile performance under 1m. 48h. has taken place at the odd-looking Nutbush as a second Vulture, and it is seldom that one season has blown the public the full quota of two such high-class horses at a distance as Haven Duchess and Rattledrum, and two such half-mile clippers as this daughter of the deceased Filbert, and Cosmopolite. Nor has it ceased to lay Wallace, and mince beef with it, since his head on Thursday to do a good thing over the T.Y.C., giving East Sheen, who seemed a fiyer over the Limekilns on Tuesday, 8lb. and a thorough beating. The Kingstons, like the Stockwells, have been slipping into a good many stakes of late, and we fancy Wallace will be the future of both strains. A £50 forfeit for Lord Glasgow in a match wound up the Newmarket Houghton, which fell flat, as in 1856, to be cut short in full career. Mr. M'Grigor's term of office ended, and with from some cause or other, it has not been a satisfactory one.

It is still the case on Sunday Lord Glasgow, being in a peculiar mood, emulated Lord Barrymore, and sent round a bellman to say that if any one would step over to his paper Alderney he would give him a present of one of his Miss Whip colts. What with his Reivieres in old days, and what were popularly called at Malton "High-ears by Barbarine," his Lordship might have often employed the "Wyper type o' it" with advantage. St. Albans has succeeded Voltigeur at the Royal Oak. Turpentine remained at Alhorpe, Voltigeur's old quarters, but is full; Mr. Ashton has declined Mr. Cookson's offer to rent Lambton; Fulwar has gone to the stud; Mr. Simpson has purchased Violette at £3,000 (three years' hire included); Longbow changes his quarters from Knowsley to Newmarket; and Coulsfordon, Dundee, Misty Morn, Gardevisure, Moorcock, Gyldesdale, Dynamo, and Manicure, are for sale. Botanist, 22 st.; Lochroe, 20 st.; and Dicaster, 23 st. 9 lb., were purchased by Mr. Robert, at Tattersall's, on Monday. Dicaster had about £85 worth of fortune half-forfeits on his head, and no one would look at him but Mr. Eliot made 300 gs., and was bought by Mr. Morris.

The Ocony opened the season at Bardby on Monday, found plenty of fence, and ran remarkably well up wind, but all scent vanished when "Charley" turned. Mr. Talby's found an odd fox in a hedgerow as they were trotting to draw Attenborough Gorse for Wollaton, ran him a mile in view, and fairly "split him up." The country is very dangerous, but daily improving, and a few more days of pretty fair ride Tuesday will set things all right. We hear that his Grace the Duke and Duchess of Marlboro' sailed for Gibraltar on Tuesday. Lady Christian, Jun., the first ship at Badminton, and who has been suffering from illness this summer, has gone with his Grace for change of air, and will remain in hunting in Gozo and Malta. Mr. Fowler, Berkshire, to which Nimrod Long, son of the renowned Will, is now huntsman-in-chief, have had a capital embarkering, and The Lewes five in twenty-four days, besides marking thirteen to ground. On Wednesday week they began at Rogate, and finished at Ringmer last, and handed up to him at the end of 15 min. more. A second for gave them a ringtime of 1 h. 30m. and was also pulled down.

The South Lancashire Coursing Meeting is fixed for Tuesday and Wednesday; the Newmarket Champion and Cup at his Club (where 152 dogs are entered) for Tuesday, &c.; Audley (of the Wednesday); Circencester Club for Wednesday, &c.; and Baldock for Thursday.

The Sporting Review is embellished with a portrait of Cadet On after Mr. Harry Hall, and a Shooting Group after Corbet. "The Omnibus" contains an obituary notice of Lord Eglinton; the hunting reminiscences are resumed by an old sportsman, under the "Uncle Scribble," under the title of "The Pauperdom Family;" and the pigeon shooting for the last and present year at Harwood Wood are well dealt with by Lord William Lennox, who evidently knows every one of them from a Mark's Tey to a Mark's Head. Mr. Frank Fox and Sam Rogers as portraits. Both likenesses are good, but Sam "gets the last nan," and wins in the biography. His wasting feat before the Duke of Beaufort, when at seventy-three, made his rode first forty miles and then twenty-four miles in mufflers to get off 9lb., should have found some notice (who was duly presented to the Holy Apparent on the Oesterwich day) is still as hearty as ever at forty-five. Mr. Gosden has also full justice done to his "Cambridge Van" in full of quaint little conceits and notabilia.

Derfoot's appearance at Sheffield on Monday drew together such a number of the crack champions and ex-champions as Yorkshire had never witnessed before. The fourteen competitors ran the one-mile handicap in a body, and Derfoot had to give A. Day 10 yds., Hutchinson thirty yards start, and M'Donald (the nose *de guerre* of an amateur and friends of Cooke, forty yards. Derfoot had a most difficult shadow of a chance at such a short distance, and Day won easily in four minutes thirty seconds. The pugilistic champion, Jem Mace, who was quite out of condition, ran a long and a hard, and finished fourth in the second heat, which Brighton, who started level with Mills, won after a desperate race by two yards; and Jones had no place in the final No. 3. Jones and Day had each forty-five yards start of Brighton in the three-mile handicap on Tuesday for the stakes, and ran severely by twenty yards. In future the Deer will run in no more handicaps, give nothing away, and only run long distances. On Monday Brighton and Mills ran for the six-mile champion belt at Hadney Park, and on Wednesday Derfoot comes on in a ten-mile sweepstakes, at Portsmouth, with Hutchinson, Mills, and Howard.

Mr. Alfred Mynn, the celebrated Kentish cricketer, died yesterday week, in his fifty-fourth year. He was fully fit, fat, and weighed as hard cricketing condition quite 18st. He played, we believe, in one or two matches last season, and just lived long enough to see his favourite country rise by Wilshire's and G. Bennett's help, to newly-won old colours. The *Sporting Life* says of him in a very admirable memoir—"We need to think it the very perfection of cricket to see Mr. Mynn and Mr. Felix defending the stumps against the scientific onslaughts of old Adaptable and Sam Redgate, with Box behind, or in the Kent and Sussex matches, to have Mr. Charles Taylor and Hawkins at the wickets, Mr. Mynn and Hillyer bowling. Mynn's keeping wicket, Dorrington long-stop, Mr. Felix point, and Tom Adams long-leg, was, to the writer of this, one of the most perfect cricket treats ever had. How perfectly grand was the style in which Mr. Mynn to the wicket to deliver the ball if the very earth seemed to tremble after his measured, manly, and graceful stride, as, with form upright, his vast chest expanded, 'dand' would come down the left foot on the ball, and the right arm would shoot out, and, with a graceful sweep, round, low, and fair as law X, itself, away shot the ball, as if propelled from a Whitworth gun, and, if straight, woe to the mimicky wicket opposite to whom, when bustling, Mr. Mynn as an umpire appeared to us as never putting forth his huge strength to its full tether, but to merely tap the ball with such happy precision as to deepen the field for him when hitting, as they soon do for Griffith."

NEWMARKET HOUGHTON MEETING.—FRIDAY.

Handicap Plate of 100 sovs.—Kingfisher, 7 (Custin), 3.
Optional Selling Plate.—Lagellet, 1 (Pendrey), 2.
Sweepstakes of 50 sovs. each.—Amy, 1 (Osborne), 2.
Sweepstakes of 50 sovs. each.—Salamanca walked over.
First-class Sweepstakes.—Marie walked over, receiving 10 with Spark.
Second class Nursery Stakes.—Gaze, 1. Bonbonham, 2.
Free Handicap Sweepstakes.—Schiller, 1. Dagley, 2.

SATURDAY.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Gazelle, 1. Paragona, 2.
Handicap Plate of 50 sovs. each.—Mistress D. Duna, 1. Dagley, 2.
Hawthorn Handicap.—Mad-at-Arms, 1. Custhing, 2.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each.—Thunderstorm, 1. Vulture, 2.
Handicap Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each.—Lady Peel, 1. Chadwick's Gem, 2.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each.—Lady Peel, 1. Rotas, 2.
Handicap Sweepstakes of 15 sovs. each.—Petra, 1. Gibraltar, 2.
Autumn Flying Stakes.—Lord of the Manor walked over.
Shorts Selling Stakes.—Grant, 1. Shillelagh, 2.
Purdle Race of 5 sovs. each.—Butterfly, 1. Mercurmaza, 2.
Worcestershire Grand Annual Steeplechase Handicap.—Bastard, 1. Pineapple, 2.
Free Handicap Steeplechase.—Heads or Tails, 1. Premier, 2.

WORCESTER RACES.—TUESDAY.

Nursery Plate Handicap.—Mayflower, 1. Bloodhound, 2.
Visitors' Plate.—Mopus, 1. Lord of the Manor, 2.
Selling Stakes.—Brownie, 1. Extravaganza, 2.
Worcester Autumn Handicap Sweepstakes.—Shepherdess, 1. Noblesse, 2.
Handicap Sweepstakes of 5 sovs. each.—Queen of Spain, 1. Rotas, 2.
Severn Bank Stakes.—Mosiers, 1. Black Rose, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

Handicap Plate.—Bookalcom, 1. Crocstadt, 2.
Autumn Flying Stakes.—Lord of the Manor walked over.
Shorts Selling Stakes.—Grant, 1. Shillelagh, 2.
Purdle Race of 5 sovs. each.—Butterfly, 1. Mercurmaza, 2.
Worcestershire Grand Annual Steeplechase Handicap.—Bastard, 1. Pineapple, 2.
Free Handicap Steeplechase.—Heads or Tails, 1. Premier, 2.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION
Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N., Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above sea 24 feet.

DAY	DAILY MEANS OF—							THERMOMETER.				WIND.		RAIN in the 24 hours ending 10 A.M.
	Barometer at 32° and Sea-level.	Dew Point.	Direction of Wind.	Force of Wind.	Amount of Cloud.	Amount of Rain in inches.	Ozone.	General Observations.	Highest.	Lowest.	Range.	Direction.	Miles.	
Oct. 26	29·393	47·7	S.S.W.	0·3	0·0	0·449	5·0	N.	60°	46°	14°	Calm	000	0·000
" 27	29·422	48·1	S.W.	0·3	0·0	0·476	5·0	Fog.	61°	47°	14°	S.W.	000	0·000
Nov. 1	29·332	49·6	S.S.W.	0·7	3	0·474	4·9	S.W.W.-W.	59°	46°	13°	S.W.	000	0·000
" 2	29·313	49·6	S.S.W.	0·7	3	0·474	4·9	S.W.W.-W.	59°	46°	13°	S.W.	000	0·000
" 3	29·369	49·1	S.S.W.	0·7	3	0·476	4·9	S.W.	59°	46°	13°	S.W.	000	0·000
" 4	29·369	49·1	S.S.W.	0·7	3	0·476	4·9	S.W.	59°	46°	13°	S.W.	000	0·000
" 5	29·062	49·4	S.W.	0·8	3	0·387	5·0	S.W.	59°	46°	13°	S.W.	000	0·000
" 6	29·062	49·4	S.W.	0·8	3	0·387	5·0	S.W.	59°	46°	13°	S.W.	000	0·000
" 7	29·062	49·4	S.W.	0·8	3	0·387	5·0	S.W.	59°	46°	13°	S.W.	000	0·000
" 8	29·062	49·4	S.W.	0·8	3	0·387	5·0	S.W.	59°	46°	13°	S.W.	000	0·000
" 9	29·062	49·4	S.W.	0·8	3	0·387	5·0	S.W.	59°	46°	13°	S.W.	000	0·000
" 10	29·062	49·4	S.W.	0·8	3	0·387	5·0	S.W.	59°	46°	13°	S.W.	000	0·000
" 11	29·062	49·4	S.W.	0·8	3	0·387	5·0	S.W.	59°	46°	13°	S.W.	000	0·000
" 12	29·062	49·4	S.W.	0·8	3	0·387	5·0	S.W.	59°	46°	13°	S.W.	000	0·000
" 13	29·062	49·4	S.W.	0·8	3	0·387	5·0	S.W.	59°	46°	13°	S.W.	000	0·000
" 14	29·062	49·4	S.W.	0·8	3	0·387	5·0	S.W.	59°	46°	13°	S.W.	000	0·000
" 15	29·062	49·4	S.W.	0·8	3	0·387	5·0	S.W.	59°	46°	13°	S.W.	000	0·000
" 16	29·062	49·4	S.W.	0·8	3	0·387	5·0	S.W.	59°	46°	13°	S.W.	000	0·000
" 17	29·062	49·4	S.W.	0·8	3	0·387	5·0	S.W.	59°	46°	13°	S.W.	000	0·000
" 18	29·062	49·4	S.W.	0·8	3	0·387	5·0	S.W.	59°	46°	13°	S.W.	000	0·000
" 19	29·062	49·4	S.W.	0·8	3	0·387	5·0	S.W.	59°	46°	13°	S.W.	000	0·000
" 20	29·062	49·4	S.W.	0·8	3	0·387	5·0	S.W.	59°	46°	13°	S.W.	000	0·000
" 21	29·062	49·4	S.W.	0·8	3	0·387	5·0	S.W.	59°	46°	13°	S.W.	000	0·000
" 22	29·062	49·4	S.W.	0·8	3	0·387	5·0	S.W.	59°	46°	13°	S.W.	000	0·000
" 23	29·062	49·4	S.W.	0·8	3	0·387	5·0	S.W.	59°	46°	13°	S.W.	000	0·000
" 24	29·062	49·4	S.W.	0·8	3	0·387	5·0	S.W.	59°	46°	13°	S.W.	000	0·000
" 25	29·062	49·4	S.W.	0·8	3	0·387	5·0	S.W.	59°	46°	13°	S.W.	000	0·000
" 26	29·062	49·4	S.W.	0·8	3	0·387	5·0	S.W.	59°	46°	13°	S.W.	000	0·000
" 27	29·062	49·4	S.W.	0·8	3	0·387	5·0	S.W.	59°	46°	13°	S.W.	000	0·000
" 28	29·062	49·4	S.W.	0·8	3	0·387	5·0	S.W.	59°	46°	13°	S.W.	000	0·000
" 29	29·062	49·4	S.W.	0·8	3	0·387	5·0	S.W.	59°	46°	13°	S.W.	000	0·000
" 30	29·062	49·4	S.W.	0·8	3	0·387	5·0	S.W.	59°	46°	13°	S.W.	000	0·000
" 31	29·062	49·4	S.W.	0·8	3	0·387	5·0	S.W.	59°	46°	13°	S.W.	000	0·000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, under, at half-past nine A.M.:—

Barometer in inches corrected ..... 29·761, 29·823, 29·849, 29·871, 29·741, 29·861, 29·900
Thermometer of Evaporation ..... 45·0, 46·0, 46·0, 46·0, 46·0, 46·0, 46·0
Temperature of Evaporation ..... 45·0, 46·0, 46·0, 46·0, 46·0, 46·0, 46·0
Direction of Wind ..... S.W. S.W. S.W. S.W. S.W. S.W. S.W.

Rear-Admiral J. E. Erskine is appointed to the naval command in the Mediterranean.

Lord Brougham has allowed his name to be added to the list as vice-president of the National Association.

The council of the National Rifle Association request that all gunmakers intending to compete at the trial of small-bore rifles, already announced to take place at Wimbledon on the 19th inst., will send their names to the secretary of the association, 11, Pall-mall East, on or before the 1st of January next.

The Malta and Alexandria submarine telegraph was successfully opened to the public last Monday. During the twenty-four days the twenty words each were transmitted at the rate of five minutes per message. The length of the line is 1409 miles.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

ALTHOUGH there is an unusually large supply of unemployed capital in the hands of bankers, and although the advices from Paris have a tendency to the positive that the Bank of France will reduce the rate of discount, no change has been effected, and the minimum remains at the rate of 5 per cent. for Home Stocks; the Unfunded Debt, bearing interest at the rate of 3½ per cent.; and the Indian Government Securities at 4 per cent.

On Thursday the directors of the Bank of England reduced their minimum rate of discount one per cent.

We have no improvement to notice in the demand for accommodation either at the Bank of England or at the Lombard-street. In some instances the rates have ruled easier, the best commercial paper being readily done in the open market at the following quotations:—

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Thirty Days' Bills	3½ to 3¾	Four Months' Bills	3¾ to 4
Sixty Days' Bills	3½ to 3¾	Six Months' Bills	3¾ to 3
Two Months' Bills	3¾ to 4		

There is a moderate amount of business doing in exchanges, and loans for short periods are still offering at 1 to 2 per cent.

Most of the Continental bourses are closed, Paris, Frankfort, and Berlin per cent dearer than in Paris, and 1 ths dearer than at Hamburg. The quotations on the Paris Bourse are somewhat limited and irregular. The exchange from New York comes at 107½ to 107¾ for bankers' bills. These quotations show a profit on gold exported per *Europa*, 99½ ; and about £9,000 has been sent away. To other quarters the exports have been trifling, and only amount to £2,000 sent to the Brazils and £1,000 to Egypt.

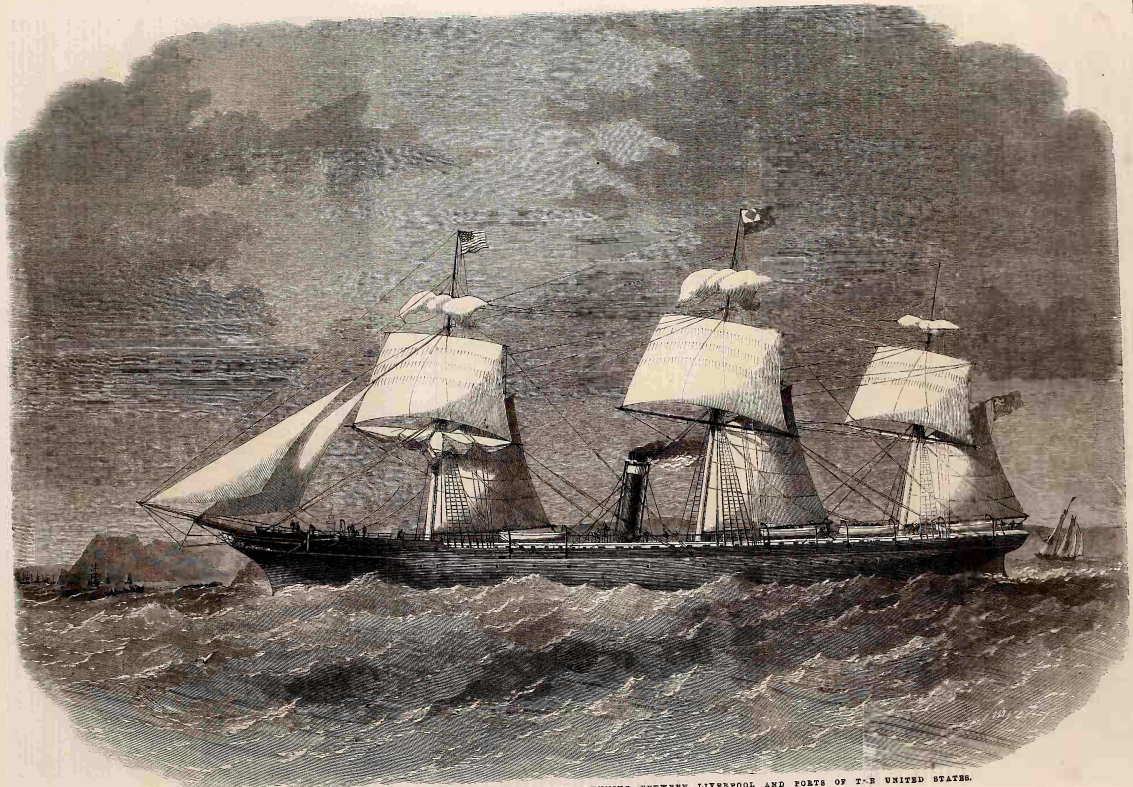
Letters from the Continent state that money is in fair, though not to say active, request, as follows:—

	Bank rate.	Open market.		Bank rate.	Open market.
	per cent.	per cent.		per cent.	per cent.
Paris	4	3½	Porto	6	5 to 6
Vienna	5	4	Trieste	5	4
Berlin	4	3½	Hamburg	3½	3
Frankfort	4	3½	St. Petersburg	7	6
Amsterdam	3	2½			

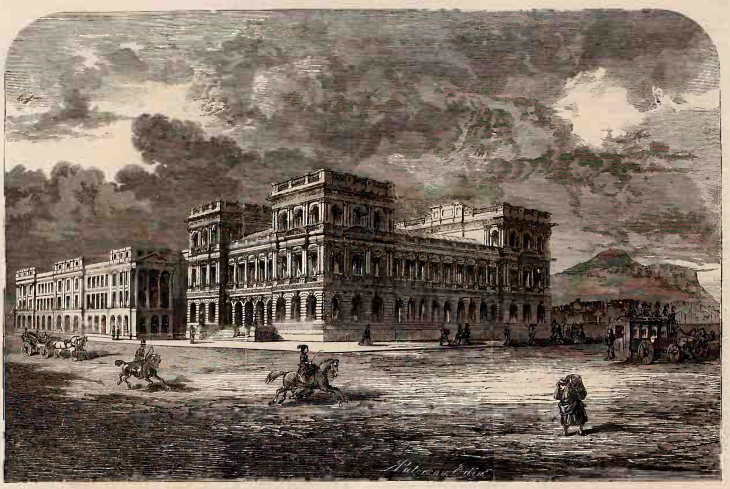
The Government of Ceylon have succeeded in placing £100,000 debentures, bearing interest at 6 per cent., at the minimum price of 95, and at the high prices varying from £104 2s. 6d. to £106. The minimum quotation was 95½ to 96, and the maximum 97½ to 98. The amount of tenders was £1,200,000.

Before 12h. per course, receipt of the works of the old Rel Sea Telegraph Company's line (now the property of the Government) at Suez, and the line has been connected into an unbroken circuit at the Bank of England.

The Australian Agricultural Company have declared a dividend of £3 per share, being at the rate of £6 per annum, free of income-tax



THE SCREW-STEAMER CITY OF NEW YORK, ONE OF THE INMAN LINE RUNNING BETWEEN LIVERPOOL AND PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES.



THE NEW GENERAL POST OFFICE, ABOUT TO BE ERECTED AT EDINBURGH.

strong bulkheads passing right across her hull, from the top of the keel to the under surface of the upper-deck. To strengthen her still further, she has steel plates (of the Mersey Steel and Iron Company's paddle steel) running all along her deck, and extending from the gunwales on each side to the outer side of the house-on-deck, in which her dining and other saloons are placed. These steel plates are securely riveted to the beams, and, being placed so high in the hull, they constitute admirable ties, by which the whole framework of the vessel is firmly bound together. The City of New York is propelled by a screw of three blades, 18ft. in diameter and 30ft. pitch. The screw is driven by two engines, which work horizontally, and have a direct action of nominally 500-horse power, but which may be worked to double that power. They are furnished with patent surface condensers, and have cylinders 85in. in diameter, with a 3ft. 6in. stroke. The ship has six tubular boilers, which have been proved by a pressure of 60lb. to the square inch. These boilers are heated by twenty furnaces, which are fired athwart-ships. The City of New York, viewed externally, presents an exceedingly elegant appearance, and the impression created by the outward aspect is fully sustained by an exhibition of her interior arrangements and fittings. Her principal saloon is situated in a house-on-deck, and measures 50ft. in length by 18ft. in width, the height of its ceiling being 7ft. This extensive and elegant saloon is fitted up in a style of beauty which accords admirably with its extent and dimensions. It is chastely fitted up with light-coloured and highly-polished oak, richly upholstered in crimson velvet, with curtains and carpets en suite. The interspaces between the numerous windows are filled with panels, containing views of British and American scenery, richly coloured, and in harmony with the general aspect and arrangement of the saloon, which, as is usual, extends from the stern forwards. Immediately in front of the saloon are placed the steward's pantry and bar; still further forward there are fourteen state rooms, beyond which are the saloon gallery and other culinary departments, to which succeed the engine space, sleeping berths for the officers and engineers, and the surgeon. The principal state rooms and sleeping passenger accommodation are on the deck beneath the saloon, in which there are twenty state rooms behind the second after bulkhead, all forward of which is devoted to the accommodation of intermediate and steerage passengers. In laying out and fitting up the interior of this fine steamer the utmost attention has been paid to securing the comfort and safety of all on board.

The City of New York was constructed by Messrs. Tod and Macgregor, of the Clyde, and, like the other vessels built by this eminent firm for the Inman Line, is a model of marine grace and beauty.

THE NEW POST OFFICE, EDINBURGH.

OUR last Number contained an illustration of his Royal Highness the Prince Consort laying the foundation-stone of the new Post Office at Edinburgh; and we now give an Engraving of the splendid edifice as it will be when completed. The *Caledonian Mercury*, from which we extract the following particulars respecting the new Post Office, says that the site chosen for the building is beyond all question the best that could have been obtained, whether as regards convenience to the public or appropriateness to the architectural features of the locality. The front to Princes-street will be 197ft. in length, and the façade to the North Bridge will be 174ft. long. The building will consist of three stories, rising to the height of 66ft. in Princes-street, and to considerably upwards of 100ft. at the south side looking to the Old Town. There is a basement story in addition. Towards the northern convex the building will be considerably higher than the façade towards the North Bridge, giving to those portions of the structure the character of massive towers. The principal floor will be decorated externally by a series of sixty Corinthian columns, running round the whole building with the exception of the east side, which adjoins and is hid by the Stamp Office. The floor above is decorated by an equal number of pilasters supporting an enriched cornice and balustrade. The principal entrance faces the General Register House, and the public lobby, which is approached by a handsome flight of steps, is 32ft. square. To the left of the public lobby is the paid-letter office, in connection with which there are several clerks' rooms. On the right of the lobby is the money-order office, with an extensive range of offices in connection with the accountant's department. Opening from the paid-letter office is the inland or sorting office, which is in communication with the letter-carriers' office. This latter, again, is provided with three large windows, communicating with a spacious public passage for the convenience of the Sunday delivery. The inland and letter-carriers' offices are each 80ft. long by 42ft. broad. On the second floor there are spacious offices for the secretary's and comptroller's departments, for the dead-letter office, &c. The third floor is generally appropriated for clerks' chambers, and the north end provides accommodation for the resident housekeeper. Below the level of the street, on the North Bridge side, there is further accommodation for clerks, and also for the convenience and comfort of the letter-carriers when not on actual service. The present letter-carriers' room is 90ft. long, with an average width of 26ft. The corresponding apartment in the new building will be 80ft. by 42ft., giving upwards of 170ft. more space in square yards. The public lobby in the new building will also be larger than the present one by 46 square yards, and the other accommodation will be on a proportionally more liberal scale than at present; in fact, the whole building will prove one of the finest ornaments of the city.

THE NEW RANGE OF THE 1ST SURREY RIFLES, PECKHAM RYE; FIRING FOR THE PRIZES AT THE 200 YARDS.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 481.

** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

BIRTHS.

On the 4th inst., at the Vicarage, Barrow-on-Humber, the Rev. Mr. Mockell, of a son.
On the 26th of October, at Sunderland, in the county of Durham, the wife of Charles James Briggs, Esq., of a daughter.
On the 30th of October, at Castle-hill, Downshire, Cumbre Portstewart, of a Hendred-street, Park-lane, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Gardner, of a son.
On the 5th inst., at Stockwell, Surrey, the wife of Captain Barlock, late 7th Highlanders, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At Brechin, on the 30th ult., by the Rev. Dr. M'Coish, Queen's College, Belfast, brother-in-law of the bride, Wm. Ferrier, Esq., Greenhead, Lanarkshire, to Charlotte, youngest daughter of Alexander Guthrie, Esq., surgeon, Brechin.
On the 30th ult., at Brechin, by the Rev. Dr. M'Coish, Queen's College, Belfast, brother-in-law of the bride, William Hendry, Esq., merchant, Glasgow, to Charlotte, youngest daughter of Alexander Guthrie, Esq., surgeon, Brechin.

DEATHS.

On August 20, 1861, on his journey from Debra Ismael Khan to Jhung, John Watkins, Esq., Assistant Surgeon, Bengal, deeply regretted, greatly lamented by his friends, aged 38. R.I.P.
On the 3rd inst., at Boulogne-sur-mer, Captain John Alexander Telfer, late H.E.I.C.S., aged 61.
On the 4th inst., the infant son of the Marchioness and Marquis of Carmarthen.

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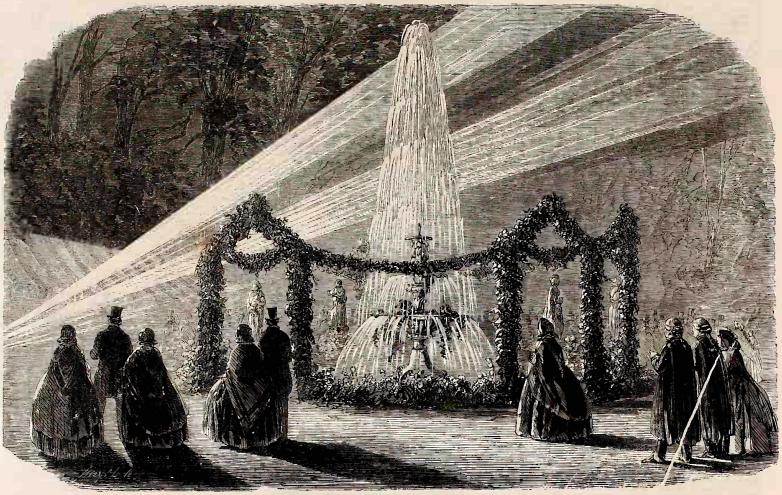
VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES TO THE MIDDLE TEMPLE.



THE FOUNTAIN ILLUMINATED BY ELECTRIC LIGHT.

On Thursday week the Prince of Wales took the leading part in the most important public ceremonial in which he has engaged in this country. Having been first elected a member and then a Bencher of the Middle Temple, he formally opened the spacious and elegant Library which has recently been erected by the authorities of the Inn in their trim little garden bordering the Thames, at an expense of about £19,000. (Illustrations of the Middle Temple Library were given, with description of the building, in Nos. 1054 and 1059 of this Journal).

Those who know the silent courts and quadrangles in the Temple only as places of solemn, serious, business can hardly fancy it in its festive aspect. On the wide area of Fountain-court an edifice of canvas had sprung up which seemed illimitable in its capacities. From Middle Temple-lane you stepped into a spacious vestibule adorned with statuary, flowers, and plate-glass, where the guests alighted, and where the guard of honour was drawn up to receive his Royal Highness. Beyond that was a dining pavilion, calculated to accommodate five hundred guests, and between that and the hall there was a long and handsome corridor leading down to the garden, brilliantly illuminated with gas pendants. Groups of statuary, trophies of flags, mirrors, and exotic plants abounded in all directions, and, instead of hard, flag-pavement, the feet trod on the softest carpeting.

By one o'clock the corridors and all the open spaces on the line of procession began to fill with the barristers and their friends, who were directed by their tickets to range themselves there. The Library, too, was filled even earlier. The Benchers showed not only their gallantry but their good sense in issuing ladies' tickets with a profuse hand, for the varied hues of their morning costumes were absolutely necessary in an artistic point of view to relieve the sombre monotony of the wigs and gowns. About half-past one the guard of honour, consisting of eighty rank and file of the famous Devil's Own, under the command of Captain Lysley and Lieutenant Babington, headed by their band, marched down Middle Temple-lane, and took up their station in the vestibule, and the invited guests began to arrive soon after. Among the first was the Lord Chancellor, who, in his gold-laced robe of office, and attended by his trainbearer, sealbearer, and secretary, was no doubt regarded with wistful eyes by many of the young students who clustered round the steps. Lord Clyde came next, but he, having won his honours in a different field seemed scarcely so well known as his brother peer, and entered the hall almost unnoticed. The Duke of Cambridge, attended by Colonel Clifford, C.B., came next, and after him followed in rapid succession Lord Cranworth, the Vice-Chancellor Kindersley, Wood, and Stuart, Lord Chief Justice Cockburn, the Lord Chief Baron, Lord Chief Justice Erle—all three, as well as the Lord Chancellor, members of that Inn—Mr. Justice Byles, Mr. Justice Blackburn, Mr. Justice Willes, Mr. Justice Keating, Mr. Baron Channell, Mr. Baron Martin, Sir Lawrence Peel, Sir Cresswell Cresswell, the Master of the Temple, Lord J. Manners, Mr. Milner Gibson, the Attorney and Solicitor General, the Lord Mayor, the Sheriffs Cockerell and Twentyman, the Recorder of London, and the Treasurers of the Inner Temple, Lincoln's Inn, and Gray's Inn. As each arrived he was conducted to the old Parliament Chamber, his style and title being duly proclaimed at the door by that ubiquitous M.C., Mr Harker.

Punctuality is the politeness of Princes, and it was just on the stroke of two when the cheers of the crowd outside, which were taken up and continued down the Middle Temple-lane, announced that his Royal Highness had arrived. The Treasurer, Mr. Anderson, Q.C., and the Attorney-General to the Prince of Wales, Sir W. Alexander, Q.C., were

MIDDLE TEMPLE LIBRARY.

GENERAL VIEW OF THE TEMPLE FROM THE RIVER.

swaiting him in the vestibule, and conducted him to the new Parliament Chamber, where the Benchers had already assembled, the guard of honour presenting arms, and the band playing "God Save the Queen." In attendance on his Royal Highness were Major-General Bruce and Major Teesdale, C.B. Here the Benchers were first presented in due form, and afterwards two representatives of the barristers, Mr. E. P. Moore and Mr. H. W. Buck; and two representatives of the students, Mr. Wotherspoon and Mr. Bliss; together with Mr. Abrahams, the architect of the Library, had also the honour of being presented.

A Pa Samuel was then formed, the Lord Chancellor, Sir L. Peel, Mr. Thesiger, the Treasurer, the Lord Chancellor, Sir L. Peel, Mr. Knowles, Mr. Whitehurst, Mr. Greenwood, Mr. Heppner, Mr. Bellamy, Mr. Knowles, Mr. Whitehurst, Mr. Greenwood, Mr. Heppner, Mr. Bellamy, Sir F. Smith, Mr. O'Malley, Mr. Smith, Mr. Erle, Mr. Bagshawe, Mr. Bovill, Mr. Monk, Mr. Greene, Dr. Phillimore, Mr. Rodwell, Mr. Hawkins, Mr. Mills, Mr. Karslake, Mr. Coleridge, Mr. Wood, Mr. Pitt-Mr. Brocket, and Mr. R. B. Cabbell. The proceedings here were very short, and, unlike a Parliament in session, the Master Treasurer moved, and the Lord Chancellor seconded, the motion that his Royal Highness be admitted a Bencher of the Middle Temple; and next, "That his Royal Highness be called to the degree of the outer Bar, and that the oath on palliation be now administered to him." There being no opposition, both motions were carried unanimously, and the Prince was invested with the Bar gown and coif-called the Calcott. The next motion, also by the Treasurer, and seconded by the Lord Chancellor, was "That his Royal Highness be invited to the Bench." This motion was also agreed to, and the Prince assumed the Benchers gown, and took his seat as Master of the Bench at the right hand of the Treasurer. A vote of thanks was moved "That the Parliament do now adjourn and proceed to open the Library.

This concluded the ceremony in the Parliament Chamber, and a procession was then formed to the Library, the Prince of Wales and the Treasurer leading the way, the Lord Chancellor and the Duke of Cambridge next, and the other Benchers and visitors following in their order of precedence. Each side of the passage down the corridor was lined with the Prince's guard of honour, and the band preceded, and in the Library it was with some difficulty that a way was kept clear from one end to the other. Arrived in the Library, the Treasurer, on his stand in the dais in the bay window, and the Treasurer read an address to the Prince expressing the thanks of the Society of the Middle Temple for the honour which his Royal Highness had conferred upon the society by becoming one of its members and presiding at the opening of the new Library.

To which His Royal Highness read the following reply in a clear, firm tone :-

Gentlemen,-I thank you most cordially for this address and for the gratifying terms in which you have to my personal feelings. I have long had a sincere and true invitation, and esteem it a high privilege to be enrolled on your list of members, and permitted to assume the gown and coif of the Middle Temple Library, so worthy of your ancient and renowned society. Although but very imperfectly acquainted with the noble science of the law, which is the study either of more specially devoted, I am deeply sensible of its vast interest and importance, and I value the honour conferred upon me by admitting me to the Bench and Bar of this country are so justly celebrated. Your firm has contributed so largely to the literature of our profession, and to the advancement of its annals; and, while heartily congratulating you on the completion of the great work, I venture to express a hope that the Library may become beautified in every way largely profit by the advantages so wisely and liberally provided for them, and may successfully emulate the fame of the old and celebrated Library.

The Prince then signified his pleasure to the Treasurer that the Library be opened, and the Treasurer declared it to be opened. This concluded Royal Highness this Library is declared to be opened. This concluded Royal Highness this Library is declared to be opened. This concluded Royal Highness this Library is declared to be opened." This concluded Royal Highness this Library is declared to be opened." This concluded Royal Highness this Library is declared to be opened."

...e alike, divide attention with the characteristic features of the church—the cross-legged effigies of the Knights Templars and the ...ble effigies of the Kings painted on the west end of the chancel, ...hich a brief history of the Templars in England and of their order ...y be read. To the left of the altar is the marble tablet to the ...erved Selden, who lies beneath in a deep arched grave, but covered ...cloied within slabs of marble, under the pavement of the inner ...ercle, and upon that lies the earth. To the right lies the jurist; Martin, to ...arrow staircase, are the tombs of Plowden, the lawyer; Hoskins, the ...ther Ben Jonson speaks of "practising in the Temple Church," and walking ...ter; and Edmund Gibbon, of whose family comes the recent memorial ...the Temple, with a curious account. Among the recent memorials ...rest historic, gives a curious account. Among the recent memorials ...to Oliver Goldsmith, the quarter-tones, and compared with an ...ngan by Harris: strange old-fashioned stops, with a trumpet ...solemn a place as the Round Church of Cambridge, should be allowed ...ellents as are there. Change; yet so they did.

Retain all sorts of witnesses.
Treat you to Temple under tree,
At walk the Round with knights of the parts,
And there I lodged a short hour.

Middleton, pt. iii., s. 3.

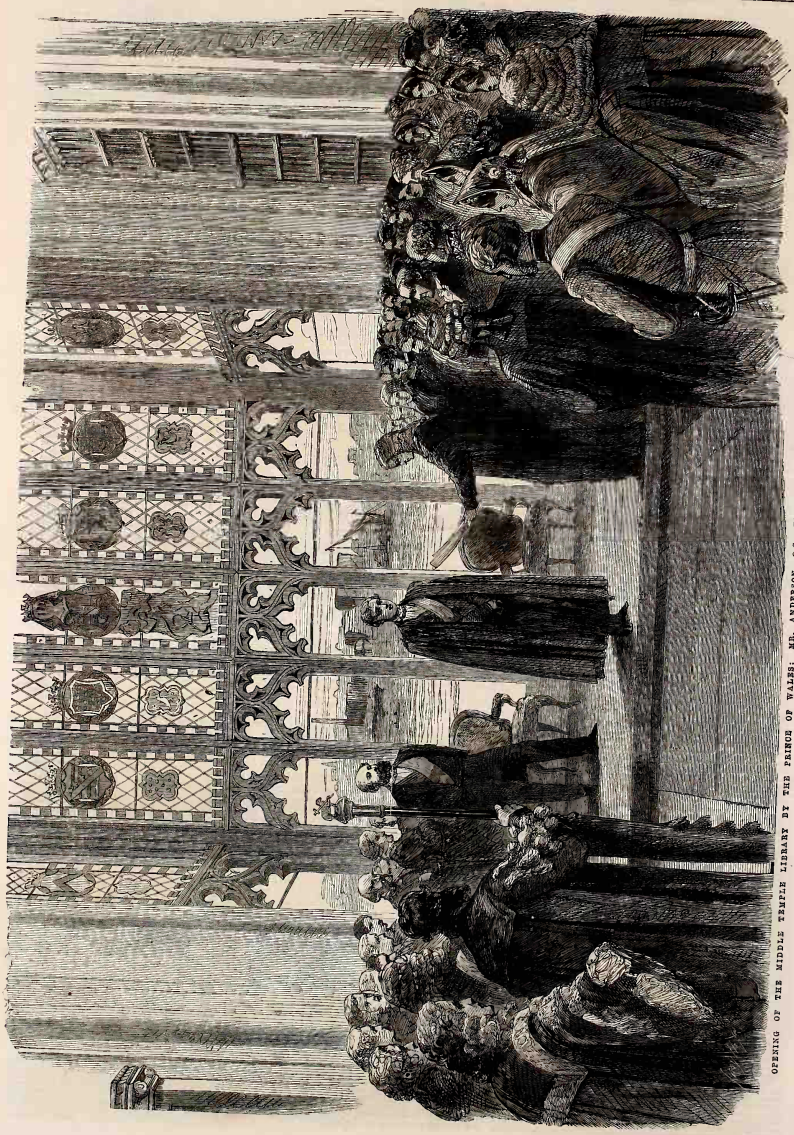
About the centre of the church, under the...

Ben Jonson speaks of "practising in the Temple Church," and walking ...ter. This custom was kept up in the Temple Church, and Lincoln's ...for that purpose. Mr. Justice Rice, North-east of the choir is ...ed by the Master of the Temple, fronted by a garden, beneath which ...in the Benchers' vault.

Adjoining the square in which Lamb-building (with the lamb and ...flag just regild), we soon reach the terrace, facing the Library and ...Chapel; the Parliament Chamber, in the Tudor style, constructed ...Chapel; the Parliament Chamber, in the Tudor style, constructed ...1843; R.A., in 1838. Adjoining is the Hall, which is a handsome ...small, wooden hall. Upon the walls are those of Coke and Littleton; ...the Treby-by-the-way, has been irreverently called "My Lord Coke's ...Sloop."

Of the festivities in the Hall we must say a few words. Here dinner is served to the members of the Hall, and the barristers' commons consist of the benefit arising on the state or dais, and the benchers' screen at the at long tables extending down the hall, one on the eastern and the western end. Here are present the Judges, who dine in state on occasion with each of the four lines of Courts. To the Parliament Chamber, adjoining the Hall, the Benchers repair after dinner to exercise the *prerogatives and discussions* in terms time.

The following are certain grand occasions; it is customary to pass ...ers of five-and-twenty grand occasions; it is customary to pass ...ers of five-and-twenty grand occasions; it is customary to pass ...ers of five-and-twenty



OPENING OF THE MIDDLE TEMPLE LIBRARY BY THE PRINCE OF WALES: MR. ANDERSON Q.C. THE TREASURER READING THE ADDRESS TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS.—SEE PAGE 485.

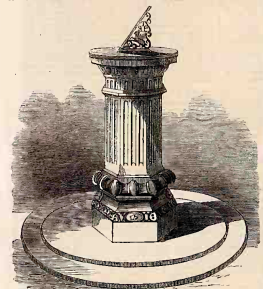
OLD TREE IN THE MIDDLE TEMPLE GARDEN.

when the Queen Henrietta Maria, disguised as a citizen, sat amongst her subjects a spectator of the gay scene.

We find many men of rank and learning among the members, notwithstanding the taunt—

The Inner Temple for the rich, the Middle for the poor.

Treasurer Plowden has already been named Sir Walter Raleigh studied here, and wrote his poem to Gascoigne from the Middle Temple. Of this Inn also were Sir Thomas Overbury; John Ford, the early dramatist; Sir Edward Brunstor, who had for his chamber-fellow Mr. Edward Hyde (Lord Clarendon), admitted when his uncle, Sir Nicholas Hyde, was Treasurer. The future Chancellor devoted the forenoon to the business of the courts, the evenings to taking instructions and other legal employment. It was not his habit to dine in the Temple Hall, as most of the other students were accustomed to do.



SUNDIAL IN THE INNER TEMPLE GARDEN.

Bulstrode Whitelock was of this Inn, as also Ireton, Cromwell's son-in-law; John Evelyn, Lord Keeper Guildford, and Lord Chancellor Somers. Wycherley is said to have received here visits from the Duchess of Cleveland, in the disguise of a milliner, Shadwell, Southern, and Congreve studied here; and certain wits were satirised as "pert Templars" by Pope, partly because none of the reigning wits, with the exception of Congreve, had received a Temple education:—

There College sophs and there pert Templars came,
The same their talents, and their tastes the same;
Each prompt to query, answer, and debate,
And emit with love of poesy and prate.—*Dunciad*, book ii.

Edmund Burke was entered at the Middle Temple in 1747, and came to keep his terms in 1750, when the heads and limbs of the rebels were

INNER TEMPLE GATE, FLEET-STREET.

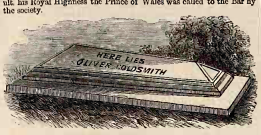
stuck upon Temple-bar. He never hired law studies, and was not called to the Bar. In 1756 we find him in two-pair chambers at the "Pope's Head," the shop of Jacob Robinson, Pope's publisher, just within the Inner Temple gateway.

Richard Brinsley Sheridan, a few days before his marriage with Miss Linley, entered his name on the Middle Temple books; but he never gave one serious hour to the law.

Sir William Blackstone had chambers in Brick-court. When he entered the Middle Temple he wrote "The Lawyer's Farewell to his Muse," printed in "Dodsley's Miscellany": he had received a prize for a poem on Milton.

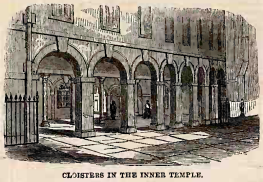
Dunning, Lord Ashburton, was induced by the then Master of the Rolls to study for the Bar, and entered the Middle Temple May 8, 1753, and was called, according to the Temple books, July 3, 1756. He used often to dine at a little eating-house near Chancery-lane, for sevenpence halfpenny. Thurlow, who was of the Inner Temple, described Dunning as "like the knave of clubs."

Cowper, who had for his fellow-clerk in a solicitor's office the future Lord Thurlow, was of the Middle Temple, where he resided eleven years, neglecting the law, but dallying with literature. While living here Cowper made love to his cousin, Theodora Cowper, the sister of his correspondent, Lady Hesketh. He frequented Dick's (then Richard's) coffee-house, and while at breakfast here he read a letter in the newspaper which he imagined to be written to drive him to self-destruction. Thomas Moore, the poet, was also of the Middle Temple, as is the present Chancellor, Lord Westbury; and on the 31st ult. his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was called to the Bar by the society.



GOLDSMITH'S TOMB IN THE INNER TEMPLE.

As you stand in Fountain-court, the grouping of the Hall, the fountain, and the surrounding trees is very pleasing. The other Inns of Court have not been so careful of their fountain as the Middle Temple, which has now played for more than a century and a half. Hatton describes it as forcing its stream "to a vast and almost incredible altitude"; it was then inclosed with timber palisades, which have given way to iron fencing. A more ornamental group has been substituted for the plain pipe-jet, and the white marble moulding of the basin is well kept. The effect of the sound and sparkle of the water in this secluded corner is very refreshing, and has been commemorated



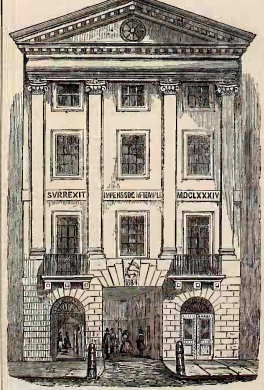
CLOISTERS IN THE INNER TEMPLE.

by Miss Landon in a descriptive poem of pensive beauty, opening with:—

The fountain's low singing is heard on the wind,
Like a melody bringing sweet fancies to mind;
Some to grieve, some to gladden: around them they cast
The hopes of the morning, the dreams of the past.
Away in the distance is heard the vast sound,
From the street of the city that compass it round,
Like the echo of fountain's or ocean's deep call:
Yet that fountain's low singing is heard over all.*

* "Vow of the Peacock; and other Poems." 1836.

The garden of the Middle Temple is more secluded than that of the Inner Temple; and the adjoining hall, the new Library (the latter built upon a portion of the garden), contribute much to the picturesqueness of the spot; while from the rich oriel looking over the river the view of the bridges, Somerset House, and the Houses of Parliament, is very striking. The staircase-tower, the bold machicolation, the high-crested roof, and the louvre, and the traceried windows of the new edifice, are altogether in more ornate taste than the Hall. Here is an aged tree memorial, a *catalpa syringifolia*, which tradition relates to have been planted by Sir Matthew Hale, who, however, we

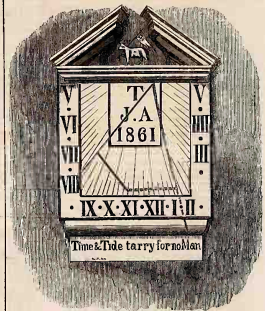


MIDDLE TEMPLE GATE, FLEET-STREET.

OLD TREE IN THE MIDDLE TEMPLE.

not of the Temple but Lincoln's Inn. The garden, from its sheltered position, in fine seasons presents one mass of flowers; the bank of blossoms presented by the richly-variegated bank of chrysanthemums is very beautiful, and the general management in graduating the plants strikingly effective. On the grass plot is a large and elaborate sundial, handsomely finished.

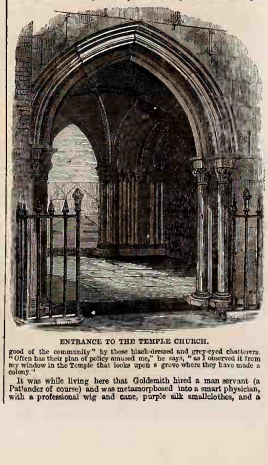
In Garden-court, to which you descend from Fountain-court, Oliver



SUNDIAL IN THE MIDDLE TEMPLE.

Goldsmith removed from the Inner Temple Library staircase chambers; the rich old Tory, Dr. Scott, describes them as a miserable garret; Oliver, nevertheless, would not accept the Doctor's proposal that he should write for the Administration. Here he passed many happy hours at his window, looking over the garden at the old Temple rookery, watching the habits of the rooks. Mr. Forster, in his delightful "Life and Adventures of Goldsmith," says:—

He saw the rookery, in the winter deserted or guarded only by some five or six, like old soldiers in a garrison, resume its activity and bustle in the spring; and he moralised, like the great Reformer, on the local constitution established, the social laws enforced, and the particular castigations endured "for the



ENTRANCE TO THE TEMPLE CHURCH.

good of the community" by those black-dressed and grey-eyed chatterers. "Often has their plan of policy amused me," he says, "as I observed it from my window in the Temple that looks upon a grove where they have made a colony."

It was while living here that Goldsmith hired a man servant (a Patlander of course) and was metamorphosed into a smart physician, with a professional wig and cane, purple silk smallclothes, and a

scarlet requeaire buttoned to the chin; but he soon grew tired of his profession and the small amount of fees.

In 1769 Oliver, the author of his comedy, "The Good-natured Man," purchased chambers in Brick-court, Middle Temple, for which he gave £400. They were No. 2 on the second floor, on the right hand ascending the staircase. He furnished them handsomely, and thus laid out all his capital*—

Thus, say Mr. Forster, began a system of waste and debt, involving him in difficulties, which "he never surmounted." The first was in the shape of money borrowed from Mr. Edward Bott, a barrister, who succeeded to several vacancies in the same floor, who remained very intimate with him for the rest of his life, and whom "Poor Law" treatise is supposed to have received revision and improvement from him.

Under Goldsmith's were the chambers of Mr. Blackstone, then finishing that splendid volume of his "Commentaries." He used to compare all on the latter made overhead, and a Mr. Chilleon, who succeeded him, mimicked the complaint. And now could be discovered, for how Goldsmith gave dinners to Johnson, Reynolds, Barry, Bickerstaff, and other friends; and supper parties to persons of fallen or high estate. These last were preceded by noisy round games of cards, and followed by blackboard whist, and vanishing games of forfeits, and no serious singing and dancing. Sometimes "a former friend" called not inopportunely, as was the case one evening when the Doctor was thinking of vice with Popham, Beauclerc, and General Oglethorpe. The caller was half drunk, but sat down with the fine connections, and all at once drew from his pocket a quarter of a pound of tea and half a pound of sugar, which he offered Goldsmith, as he could not repay two guineas which the Doctor had lent him. This was too much even for Goldy's good nature, and the intruder was turned out with his tea and sugar.

In these chambers Goldsmith breathed his last. He was asked, "Is your mind at ease?" "No, it is not," were the last recorded words of Oliver Goldsmith. He grew too weak to talk, and sunk gently into a state of what was said to him. He sank at last into a deep sleep. He awoke, but in strange convulsions, which continued with short intermission until he expired on the 4th of April, 1774, at five o'clock in the morning, in the forty-sixth year of his age. On the stairs of his chambers there was the lamentation of the old nurse, and the sobbing of a crowd of the poor objects of his charity, to whom he had never turned a deaf ear, even when struggling himself with poverty.

There was some talk of a public funeral, but as the poor poet had died £2000 in debt, his idea was dropped. Five days after his death, therefore, at five o'clock on the evening of April 9, he was privately interred in the burial-ground of the Temple Church. Burke and Reynolds attended the funeral unostentatiously, but the chief mourner was Sir Joshua's nephew. The poet rests at a short distance from the back wall on the north side of the burial-ground, immediately opposite the door of the vestry. Formerly a tree shaded the spot.

In Essex-court, adjoining, lived another great man of letters, Richard Porson, whose irregularities were of a more reckless cast than those of Oliver Noll. Porson, probably, chose this abode to be near his friend, the editor and proprietor of the Monthly Review, and whose state he marred. Perry's house was in Lancaster-court, in the Strand. Porson fractioned apartments with him "for board and lodging." Many a time at early morn must Porson have staggered to his chambers in Essex-court from his old haunts, the Cider Cellars in Maiden-lane, where he scarcely ever failed to pass some hours after spending the evening at the deanery of Westminster, at Perry's, or elsewhere. It is related of him, upon better authority than

* We hear of excellent private dinners given in Johnsonian in the Temple, at which Lord Chief Baron and Q.C.s have thought it their proudest privilege to preside. In more humble quarters, of course, the accommodation is less complete; and we remember to have heard of a Temple dinner being served out in a bedroom, when a huge tureen of soup was more unfortunately upset by one of the Templars' newly-made bed.

THE LADIES' CHALLENGE CUP. LIEUT. POCKLE'S PRIZE. MISS ELLIOTSON'S PRIZE. LIEUT. GUDGEON'S PRIZE. CHALLENGE CUP PRESENTED BY LIEUT.-COL. MACDONALD.

1ST SURREY RIFLES PRIZES.

The first annual prize competition among the members of the 1st Surrey Rifle Volunteers, for prizes amounting in value to about £400, has just taken place at the new butts of the corps at Peckham-rye. The proceedings were under the superintendence of Captain and Adjutant Freeman and Captain Rebottom, the musketry instructor. Lieutenant-Colonel Goldsmid, Captain Irvine, Lieutenant Pocklé, and other officers were also on the ground. Prize No. 9, the chief prize, amounting to thirty guineas; No. 8, the officers' contribution of thirty guineas; No. 7, value five guineas; and No. 6, value ten guineas, were contested for, but not awarded, there being several ties to be shot off. Prize 5 and 4, of the value of £25, the gift of the Misses Elliotson, and a Whitworth or Henry rifle of the value of twenty-five guineas, the gift of Mr. J. Knowles, were also fired for, but not awarded. The ties for all these prizes will be shot off shortly. We may, however, remark that, in reference to No. 9 prize, Private Hewett made 24 points, and Private Lewis 23, in the competition of No. 8 prize, Corporal Neville made 22 points, and for No. 7 prize, Captain Irvine and Private Lewis made 21 each. No. 3, company, made 18 points each, and for No. 2 prize, Private Sadd, of No. 2 company, made 15 points, and Sergeant Hinchley 14 points. Several other prizes will be shot for at the Government long range at Pimlico on a future day. We give at page 485 an illustration of the new range, with members firing for the prizes at 500 yards, and annexed are engravings of some of the prizes.

The Island of Sark is governed by feudal customs and peculiar laws. Its language retains many peculiarities of the ancient Norman French mixed up with a good deal of English and a sprinkling of other languages. There is no town or village to be seen; no house can be built without consent of the feudal lord, and no one can live or even hold on the island if he refuses Rent, which all this appeared tyranny, matters, both petite and private, appear to go on very smoothly. Once there was a threat of serious change, when a vein of silver was discovered in Little Sark; but after some £10,000 had been swallowed up in researches with but little satisfactory result, and the seigneur most of the stories told to his discredit, that one night, or rather morning, Gurney (the Baron), who had chambers in Essex-court, under Porson's, was awakened by a tremendous thump in the chambers above. Porson had just come home dead drunk, and had fallen on the floor. Having extinguished his candle in the fall, he presently staggered down stairs to relight it; and Gurney heard him fiop dodging and poking with the candle for the same for about ten minutes, as he thought, all the while very lustily cursing the nature of things. It is a grievous thing to be waked out of one's sleep by such a noise as Porson's fall must have made; but the laugh which Gurney must have enjoyed at the scholar's perplexity, and his learned way of meeting it, was worth the aggravation of the moment.

We read also of Porson shutting himself up in these chambers for three or four days together, admitting no visitors. One morning his friend Mr. Rogers went to call, having ascertained from the barber's close by that Porson was at home, but had not been seen by any one for two days. Rogers proceeded to his chambers, and knocked at the door more than once: he would not open it, and Rogers came down stairs; but as he was crossing the court he observed the window and stepped him. He was then busy about the Grenville Homer, for which he collated the Harleian MS. of the Odyssey, and received but £50 for his labour and a large-paper copy. His chambers must have presented a strange scene, for he used his books most cruelly, whether they were his own or belonged to others; he would let them lie about his room covered with dust and all sorts of dirt. He said that he purchased more "copies of good books than any private gentleman in England.

With a glance at a few more changes we conclude.

The Temple was formerly guarded by its own servants in livery, by certain of whom the hour was called at night, and whose duty it was, moreover, to accend each staircase at certain hours to see that all was safe. These servants have been discharged, and in their place the metropolitan police have been introduced. Among the changes, it may be observed that the Temple is not so much a place of residence as formerly. Mornings visits are not made in black silk gowns and powdered wigs; and the Chief Justices of our Courts have ceased to wear furs, as Sir Edward Coke was in the habit of doing.

Dr. Dibdin thus describes the garish promenade of the last century:—"Towards evening it was the fashion for the leading persons to promenade during the summer months in the Temple Gardens. Cocked-hats and ruffles, with satin smallclothes and silk stockings, did duty, and were continued the usual evening dress. Lord Brekine, though a good deal shorter than his brethren, somehow always seemed to take the lead both in place and in discourse, and shouts of laughter would frequently follow his dicta."

Wig-shops are few; but Lord Chancellor Campbell has left us some amusing particulars. Dick Dunbuy, in the Close; and in Essex-court, at Alibin's, a full-bottomed wig for a Q.C. may occasionally be seen in progress; here the ancient style of Johnson, and more ornamental wig of Goldsmith, may have been often dressed.

Throughout the Temple the Latin inscriptions recording the repairs and restorations of the buildings remind you of the ancient use, and, at which time is so valuable, it is fit we should take note of it at every turn. Accordingly, the following inscriptions have formerly appeared:—"Time remain, with notices: Temple-lane, "Prevent et imputabitur." Essex-court, "Time and tide tarry no man." Pump-court, "Time and tide tarry for no man." In Pump-court and Garden-court are two dials without mottoes. The pillars dials in the gardens have been turned. Upon the old brick house at the east end of Inner Temple-terrace, removed in 1829, was a dial with the quaint inscription, "Begone about your business;" and, as the story goes, this was the answer of a cobbler old Beecher to the painter who importuned him for a motto for the newly-painted dial. With this kind of repair, by-the-way, we venture to suggest that the original dates of the dials should be kept, instead of the date of each painting being recorded upon them. These are things of archæological revivalism this is worth consideration.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR W. E. MURRAY, BART.

Sir William Keith Murray, seventh Baronet of Ochtertyre, in the county of Perth, who died on the 19th ult., was the eldest son of Sir Patrick Murray, the sixth Baronet, by his wife, Mary Anne, youngest daughter of John, second Earl of Hopetoun. He was born on the 19th of July, 1810, and was educated at Harrow; was early in life in the Army, and was a Captain in the 42nd Highland Regiment; he was also Lieutenant-Colonel of the first administrative battalion of the Perthshire Rifle Volunteers, and as such took an active part in the competition at the Queen's Volunteer Review, the 17th of September, 1860, at Edinburgh, when our correspondent wrote—"Next, on the 20th of November, Lord Abercorn, Marquess Clydesdale, and the Baroness of Sir Alexander Keith, of Ravelston and Dunnottar, in the Mearnshire of Scotland, by whom she died in August, 1859, he leaves a large family of sons and daughters. He succeeded to the title on the 8th ult. July, 1854, Lady Adelaide Augusta Agustus Hastings, fourth daughter of Francis, tenth Marquis of Hastings, by whom, who died in December last, he had no issue. Sir William is now succeeded by his son, Sir Patrick Keith Murray, the eighth Baronet of Ochtertyre in the Stewartry of Strathearn, in the county of Perth, and of Murrayshall, in Scotland, as heir-at-law, the present Baronet, who is unmarried, was born on the 17th of January, 1835. The death of Sir William Keith Murray is followed by the consonality of Sir Siegfried—a personality in the inhabitants of Crief and the poor of the district, who benefited greatly by his munificence. For several years previous to the commencement of the late Government, in which he has taken an active part, Sir William devoted much of his time to the science of agriculture, and was a great supporter of agricultural society at Ochtertyre, to which he freely invited the inhabitants of the neighbourhood. He was a fellow of the Royal Agricultural Society. Ochtertyre, the House of Murray, at Ochtertyre, is one of the most ancient in Scotland, and members of it were distinguished in Scottish history, as Perthshire and elsewhere. The patient of inventory dates the 7th of June, 1673.

SIR WILLIAM MILLER, BART.

Sir William Miller, fifth Baronet of Glenlee, in the county of Kirkcudbright, was the eldest of a family of nine in the Judicial records of Scotland. He was the eldest son of Sir William Miller, Knt., by his wife, Eleanor, daughter of Sir Alexander Ferrier Gordon Cumming-Gordon, Bart., and was born in 1810. Sir William Miller, the second Baronet, a senator of the College of Justice, was raised to the title of Lord Glenlee, and was the great-grandson of Sir Thomas Miller, Lord President of the Court of Session, in Scotland, who was created a Baronet on the 19th of February, 1788. Sir William Miller, the late Baronet, was by the title of Baron Glenlee, of Glenlee, and was educated at Eton. He, in early life, served for some years in the Scots Fusilier Guards. He succeeded to the honourary, on the death of his grandfather, on the 9th of March, 1846. He married, on the 27th of April, 1841, Emily, second daughter of Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas M'Murdo, Knight, who survives him, by whom he had seven sons and two daughters. Sir William died on the 29th ult., at his residence, Grange-place, Portobello, and is succeeded by his eldest son, now Sir Thomas Macdonald Glenlee, the fourth Baronet, a youth in his nineteenth year.

LORD CHARLES BEAUCLERK.

The Lord Charles Beauclerk, who died on the 2nd inst. from injuries received at Scarborough, while rode steeplechase during a torturing gale, was the fourth son of a life-boat, was the fourth son of William, eighth Duke of St. Albans, by his second wife, Mary Amelia, eldest daughter of John Scott-Harpur, Esq., of Little Crichety Hall, Lincolnshire, and was the brother of William Aubrey de Vere, ninth Duke, and uncle of the present Duke, who was born in 1844, and present Duke of St. Albans. He was born on the 19th of October, 1813, and entered the Army in 1833, and became a Captain in the 1st Royals; he was, at the time of his death, a Major in the Northumberland Light Infantry Militia. He married, on the 15th of August, 1839, Lady Georgiana Elizabeth Isidora, of Oldend Edward Stopford, by whom (who died on the 29th of September, 1859) he leaves a young family of three sons and four daughters.

R. E. E. WILMOT, ESQ.

Robert Edward Barclay Wilmot, Esq., whose lamented death occurred recently at Brighton, was the eldest son and heir apparent of Sir Henry J. Wilmot, fourth Baronet, of Chaddesdon Hall, by his wife, Marta, eldest daughter of Edward Miller Mundy, Esq., of Shipley Hall, in the county of Derby. He was Captain of the Eleventh company of Derbyshire (Chaddesden) Rifles—a company which he had himself formed—and was one of the most popular officers in the county. He was beloved by all, and the men under his command sensibly felt his loss. He was honorary secretary of the Derbyshire Hall Association, and took an active interest in the Derby Town and County Museum, and other cultural institutions. He had travelled a great deal, both abroad and at home, and had acquired an extensive knowledge of various subjects. He was a magistrate for Derbyshire, and sometimes was expected to fill the chair at his county meetings. He was a liberal supporter of the Conservative interest, and his remains were interred in Chaddesden churchyard, with military honours, the regimental band playing the funeral march. Mr. Wilmot was the eldest of a large family of the county and neighbourhood and the loss of his father's untimely.

Died, on the 27th ult., at Pinner, after two days' illness, aged 91, Mrs. Pye, widow of the late John Parsons Pye, Esq., formerly Poet Laureate and M.P. for Berks, whom she survived only eight years.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of Sir William Cubitt, F.R.S., civil engineer, formerly of Great George-street, Westminster, and of Clapham Common, Surrey, was proved in the London Court on the 29th ult. by the executors, Lady Ann Cubitt, Esq., and Francis E. Bing, Esq., solicitor, Bedfordbury, the only executors to the personalty was sworn under £30,000. The will was executed on the 5th of January, 1857, and Sir William died on the 11th of last month, aged 76. Sir William has bequeathed his fortune to his relict and family. To his widow, Lady Cubitt, he has left an annuity of £2000, with other specific bequests. To his son and two daughters, each of whom take certain specific bequests, he has bequeathed one-third each of the entire residue of his estate. The specific bequests, with the exception of a few small legacies to his brothers, sisters, and executors, are the contents of the will.

The will and codicil of the Rev. John William Cunningham, M.A., Rector of Harrow-on-the-Hill, Middlesex, proved in London on the 29th ult. by his three sons, the Rev. Francis Macaulay Cunningham, M.A., John W. Cunningham, and Henry S. Cunningham, the surviving executors, and the personal property sworn under £12,000. The will bears date the 6th, and the codicil the 21st, of May last, both executed on the 29th of the same month. The reverend testator has left his property to his family, declaring to his son John W. Cunningham a freehold estate, and bequeathing to him and his other two sons the residue of his estates, real and personal, equally amongst them. There are numerous specific bequests to his daughters and grandchildren. The Rev. Mr. Cunningham had the power of disposition over another large property which he has bequeathed amongst his children, giving the residue of this trust property to his two sons Francis and John. To his son Francis he has bequeathed the sum of £5000, and the residue to be the property of Harrow for warm clothing, &c., and legacies of £5 to the Harrow Dispensary, the Harrow Infirmary, and the Harrow Sunday-school Society; and legacies are also bestowed by the reverend gentleman upon all his servants.

THE SULTAN OF MOROCCO.—On the 15th ult., about ten a.m., a Moorish salute of sixty-eight guns announced the entry of the Sultan at Rabat. He hoists were hoisted on the occasion of the arrival, and it was generally supposed that he would embark at Salee, and land at the Custom House quay at Rabat; but the Sultan preferred to land at Salee, and ride from that place to the city. The reason for this change is not known, but as his troops were assembled in a vast plain, to the left of the road to Rabat, it was thought that the desire of exhibiting his military power to them, and to foreigners, might have induced him to do so. Whatever may be the reason, it is certain that the change was not intended to cause any disappointment to the people of Rabat. This latter fact is evident, for there is little doubt that the threat would be immediately put into execution; and it is the opinion of many that he would have had no more reverent towards the people to be so will and even civilly disposed towards him as they are now. Since the arrival of the Sultan at Rabat, the Soldiers and Christians dared not show their faces outside the door, and confined themselves to walking on the terraces of their houses. Now they are promenading about all the muddy groups and burlesque characters that pass. Many are dressed with European upper garments and Moorish lower garments; some black men have got white doeskin gloves, and mimic the Europeans with their caricature handkerchiefs by paying a piece of coarse calico, about two yards long, and unhemmed, continually over their faces. Said Mohammed has much more idea of the pageant of royalty than his father had; he has even a band of European music and good brass instruments; but the poor fellows are so badly paid, and nearly half starved, that they have hardly strength to blow their instruments. There are several hundred Spanish renegades, beyond doubt the very worst part of the mass of men lately arrived; but there is good reason for hoping that all will pass on well, and that such sad scenes as have been witnessed on former occasions at Rabat will never be renewed. It is thought probable that Muley Abbas, on his return from Mekinez, will land at Rabat.—*Jersey Chronicle.*

ANIMALS AT THE FLORENCE EXHIBITION.

In our last Impression we published an Engraving and some general observations relative to the animals exhibited at Florence. In the specimens selected for our special illustration at 15-de-y's Number our Artist has devoted himself principally to the drawing of the animals acclimatised with such success in Italy as to have become indigenous and self-propagating without any further importations. The great size and weight of the cattle shown by each and bulls may be looked upon favourably by a British agriculturist; but it must be borne in mind that each country seeks to produce the description of animals most suited to its peculiar requirements; and, although beef is certainly eaten by our Italian friends, it is not altogether such a staple commodity as in Great Britain, and there is thus the less demand for the bovine race in Italy, being usually required to devote their youthful energies to locomotive purposes, as are largely promoted by goads for the till an advanced age renders them no longer useful as draught cattle. By means of the following description (for some of which we are indebted to the kindness of Signor Marchi, director of the cattle department of the Florence Exhibition) our readers will be enabled to judge for themselves of the merits of the different animals so ably depicted by our draughtsman.

The cattle are for the most part folded in the Royal domain of San Rossore, near Pisa, where they multiply readily and become exceedingly useful as draught animals, well fitted for every sort of labour. The race may be looked upon as indigenous, having been acclimatised on a great many years since. The females are employed exclusively for the reproduction of the species, and live in herds of from twenty to the males are stalled at the age of three years, when they are put into training for work.

The most precious species of the Italian bovine races is that of the province of the Val di Chiana. The enormous size and great strength of these animals renders them fit for the most arduous agricultural labour, and they are fattened to advantage when their advanced age prevents them from continuing their severe occupations. Their skin is of a beautiful cream colour with say spots, and if the appearance should tend to diminish in any particular animal it would on no account be used for breeding, and would be immediately separated from its tribe. The centre face is always perfectly symmetrical either in form, in size, or in the shape of its horns. Throughout Tuscany the Val di Chiana type has been chosen to improve the local races, and having been used with the advantage for that purpose. Considerable advantages have been found to arise from this system, and almost identical races are now met with in the Val Tiberina, the Val d'Arno, the province of Pisa, the Val d'Elsa, the Val d'Era, and in Volterra. Still, other races exist in Tuscany, as the Swiss, the Pisan (brown in colour, and serviceable for draught purposes and as food), and the chestnut Pontebo, celebrated for the excellence of its flesh. During the last few years many experiments have been made by crossing the Tuscan breed with the Charolais and Durham races, but their result is not yet known with any certainty. Some specimens of the Bolognese and Upper Italian races were also much admired at the exhibition, especially a dapple-grey bull and a light dove-coloured ox from Bologna. Several Swiss herds have been acclimatised with so much success in the Upper Tuscany and in the Casentino mountain districts that they may now be looked upon as native: their colour is uniformly light yellow. A peculiar race better fitted for locomotive than for agricultural labour is found in the country parts of the Pietra Santa, the principal industry of which neighbourhood consists in the extraction of marble. In some cases from the Appuanian Mountains (in the Abruzzo); the animals are small in size, hunched, and capable of retaining the fatigue attending the transport of large blocks of marble.

The race of sheep called delle Ginestre, which produces very valuable wool, is found on the hillsides of Arimino and the Romagnano near Florence; unfortunately, they often suffer greatly from the want of pasture. The Merinos of the Casentino district are a fine collection were much admired for the purity of their type.

The Italian buffaloes although they are of the same genus than the oxen, and require less care; but they also suffer at times from excessive heat or cold. It happens occasionally that during the high temperatures of the Tuscan summer these animals will drink in any other part of Italy the buffaloes refuse to work, and they show a similar aversion to cold when the cold is at all severe. In the Alps and Apennine herds, the young male buffaloes remain at liberty with the females till three years of age, when they are put under stalled or sent into the field to labour.

The herdsman on horseback in our illustration is a Tuscan Maremman, and will recall to the remembrance of our readers many an Italian landscape in which the Maremme is not the least picturesque figure.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE WAR IN AMERICA.

GUARD TENT; PUNISHMENT DRILL IN THE FEDERAL CAMP.

THE modes of punishment adopted in the Federal army may be thought, perhaps, to savour of undue leniency. Although American writers have been prone to taunt the English and other European Powers with the brutalities practised on their soldiers. Judging by what has been said and written on this subject by Americans, it would appear that a free and enlightened people like our Transatlantic cousins, even when serving in the army, could not be treated as the bondsmen of a despotic Government. Yet, glancing at the illustration on page 467 (from a Sketch by our Special Artist), it would require a very prejudiced eye to affirm that the English soldier is treated with greater indignity or cruelty than the American citizen. On the left is another unhappy Unionist with a cannon-ball chained to his ankle, and carrying on his shoulder a heavy log of wood. Another delinquent is made to stand erect on a small barrel for hours together, with his hands in a wretched wight, trussed like a fowl for the spit. In the background a poor fellow, corded, with his hands behind him, is fastened to a tree—the rope which supports him cutting into his wrists and stopping the circulation of the blood.

CUTTING OFF A CONFEDERATE RESPATCH-GALLEY ON THE POTOMAC.

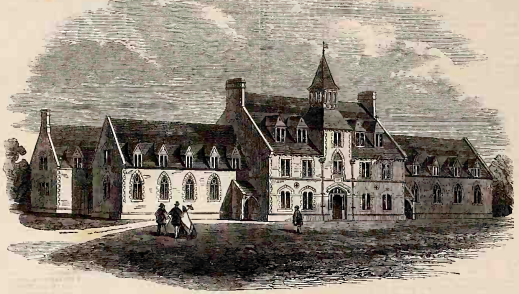
The Confederate of Maryland keep up a constant communication with the Secession forces on the Virginian shore of the Potomac, and most hazardous are the means frequently employed to convey information of the Federal movements to the enemy. At times a swift-going galley, manned by four oarsmen and a coxswain, will suddenly dash out from a creek at night and make rapidly for the Virginian side, trusting to escape the notice of the blockaders. In this is the method if speaking the numerous supply-boats carrying stores to Washington from Chesapeake Bay. Sometimes these boats, it is likely enough, are successful in their attempts; but they are frequently detected, as in the instance illustrated by our Special Artist on page 470, and then ensues an exciting chase. The quick-boat has nearly got out of range to go in pursuit, while she fires a shot from her bow-gun at the traitor galley. There is full another mile to row ere the shore, the man-of-war's gig is coming up fast, and one more shot will shiver the "Secesh" to shame. On the left have given in, and the papers they attempted to throw Beauregard are sent up the next day to the State department at Washington, while the blockade-breakers are provided with quarters in Fortress Monroe.

Since receiving this illustration from our Special Artist the command of the Potomac has passed by the Federal forces from General M'Clellan. Thus we read that on the 19th ult., as the Federal top-boat the Baltimore was towing up the Potomac a supply-vessel, the Confederate batteries opened upon them, and the latter, having got adrift, was boarded by the enemy the same day the flag-ship Union was down the river from Washington, destined for Fortress Monroe. The Secretary of War, in consequence of the movement, has appointed Major-General Banks to the command of the Potomac army, and Major-General M'Clellan has assumed the command of the Federal forces in Kentucky, which had previously been under the command of General Anderson.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF FORT PICKENS.

The Confederate Government have been for some time past concentrating their forces in the neighbourhood of Pensacola, with the intention of attacking Fort Pickens, which is held by the Federal troops. Fort Pickens is situated on the extreme point of the sand-spit which forms the harbour of Pensacola, and is a strong work, mounting 100 guns, and capable of containing a garrison of 1,000 men. The Confederate batteries are erected on the mainland, and on the opposite side of the harbour, and consist of Fort M'Rae, Fort Barrancas, and the Navy Yard. Fort M'Rae is a strong work, mounting 32 guns, and is armed with 10-inch mortars and 32-pounders. Fort Barrancas is a small work, mounting 12 guns, and is armed with 10-inch mortars and 32-pounders. The Navy Yard is a large work, mounting 32 guns, and is armed with 10-inch mortars and 32-pounders. The Confederate batteries are armed with 10-inch mortars and 32-pounders. The Confederate batteries are armed with 10-inch mortars and 32-pounders. The Confederate batteries are

then strange-looking buildings, seven stories high, tumbling, as it were, over each other, with curious figures peeping out of loophole windows; old, tottering walls, covered with motley-coloured vegetation—thick tufts of ivy, currant and fig trees, seeming to dispute every chink and corner;—all these combine to produce a picture more charming, in its wild, irregular beauty, to the artist's eye than any range of modern buildings, however stately, can possibly be. But, judging the matter simply from an artistic point of view, there is something to reconcile one to the demolition of these picturesque buildings. The views obtainable by the inmates from their lofty belvideres will in future be enjoyed by the multitude from the top of the boulevard promenade—and what views! How gloriously that wide expanse of Mediterranean, so blue as the sky with which it blends, spreads before one! Afar off stand out the Atlas Mountains, beyond which again tower peaks of the snow-capped Jurjura; whilst, nearer, the eye rests on the vast plain of the Mitidja and the rolling hills of the Sahel, all dotted with snow-white houses. The whole of this magnificent perspective will be embraced from the Boulevard de l'Impératrice.



DEVON COUNTY SCHOOL, WEST BUCKLAND, RECENTLY OPENED BY EARL FORTESCUE.

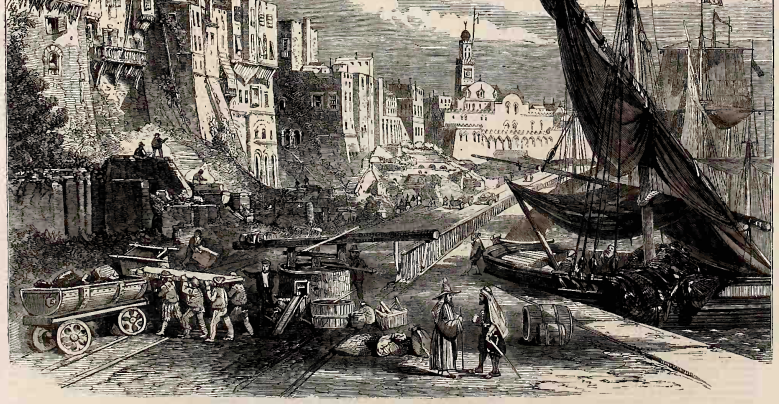
THE DEVON COUNTY SCHOOL, WEST BUCKLAND.

In the year 1856 the Rev. Prebendary Brereton, an energetic and popular clergyman in the north of Devonshire, addressed a letter to the late Earl Fortescue, Lord Lieutenant of Devon, suggesting a scheme of "county middle-class education." Mr. Brereton's proposal was, that in each of the larger counties a number of public schools for the middle classes should be established, under the direction of a county board, of which, if possible, the Lord Lieutenant should be the patron or president; and that in connection with the schools there should be a county college, to which those youths who might be able to devote a longer time to their education should proceed, and which should have the power of creating diplomas or certificates—the scheme being, of course, somewhat modified in the case of the smaller counties.

Before ascertain practically the difficulties likely to be encountered, and the degree of success which such schools would probably meet with among the classes for which they would be principally designed, a school was started in an unpretending manner at a farmhouse in the parish of West Buckland towards the close of the year 1858. At first only three pupils presented themselves. Patiently and hopefully, and in the face of many difficulties and discouragements, it was carried on, and every successive quarter brought an increase in its numbers. The farmhouse became too small to accommodate the candidates for admission, and three large wooden rooms (a dormitory for twenty boys, a dining-room, and a schoolroom) were added to it. These rooms became crowded, and another farmhouse at the distance of a mile was engaged, to which Mr. Thompson, the Head Master, proceeded with the older boys, leaving a second master in charge of the younger ones. As, notwithstanding the disadvantage of having two separate establishments in farmhouses very ill-adapted to the purpose, both rapidly became full, and, as it was felt that the school was likely to become a much larger and more important institution than had been anticipated by the most sanguine of its friends, a number of influential noblemen and gentlemen of the county, headed by the Lord Lieutenant, formed themselves into an association for the purpose of erecting new and complete buildings in which it might be permanently carried on. The foundation-stone was laid by the late Earl Fortescue, K.G., on the 4th of October, 1860, and the building was opened on the 8th ult. by his son, the present Earl, in the presence of the Earl of Devon; Mr. Buller, M.P.; Mr. Sillifant, and a very large assembly of the gentry, clergy, farmers, and tradesmen of the county. His Lordship delivered a touching address referring to the interest his father, the late Lord Lieutenant, had taken in the school and to the hope he had expressed on several occasions before his death that he might be spared to take part in the opening of that day. The noble Earl then, on behalf of his father, presented a valuable marble bust of the Rev. Prebendary Brereton to the school, and in the afternoon his Lordship gave a luncheon to about two hundred of the tenantry, guests, and friends. In the evening there was a dinner in the schoolroom, presided over by Mr. Buller, M.P., at which a very large number of the gentry, farmers, and tradesmen of the district were present.

The following is the architect's description of the buildings:—"These buildings are situated on what is perhaps more properly described as an eminence or rising than a hill. The school stands in its own grounds a little to the right, on a road leading from West Buckland to East Buckland and South Molton. It has a south frontage of 180ft. in extent, and is surrounded on all sides by the peculiar woodland scenery of North Devon. The style of the building is Early Pointed, freely treated, but the most rigid severity has been adhered to in the details. Some additional effect has been obtained by the introduction of dark bands of slating in the roofs. The main building forming the centre comprises—on the ground floor, a spacious entrance-hall, board-room, and library, residence for the head master, housekeeper's room, store, &c. The first floor contains master's apartments, sick and convalescent wards, domitories, &c. The second floor is occupied entirely by dormitories, lavatory, &c. The west wing contains, on the ground floor, a dining-room capable of seating 130 boys, and over the dining-room and other offices of this wing there are dormitories for boys and assistants, lavatories, and a bathroom. The school, about 60ft. long, occupies the entire length of the east wing and the whole height from floor to roof, which is open, the timbers stained and varnished, and the iron spans painted blue. Immediately behind the school are lavatories and other convenient offices."

Mr. R. D. Gould, borough surveyor of Barnstaple, is the architect, and Mr. John Cock, jun., of South Molton, the builder. The cost will be about £2000.



RANGE OF OLD MOORISH BUILDINGS AT ALGIERS TO BE PULLED DOWN TO MAKE ROOM FOR THE BOULEVARD DE L'IMPERATRICE.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 1117.—VOL. XXXIX.] SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1861. [WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

RUSSIAN PROSPECTS.

LET us place side by side two pictures. The one shows us a country enjoying the most perfect unity of government though extending geographically through no less than three of the great divisions of the world; which has a population probably equal to that of France and England united, and an army of a million or more of men animated by the consciousness that they have struggled—and struggled successfully—even with the great Napoleon; an empire which seems to be ever advancing beyond—in order to increase—its territorial limits, now into Finland, now partitioning Poland, now towards China, and now towards Japan; which only needs to be supposed to look towards our Eastern empire to make England forget her wonted caution and plunge into an Afghan war; which does attack Turkey, and is instantly herself attacked by France, England, and Italy: so momentous are supposed to be the issues of her policy, if successful, on the fortunes of Europe.

This is one picture. Let us now glance at the other. We behold one of the greatest of earthly Potentates dying in anguish amid the desolation and ruin caused by the loss of an arsenal that had cost half a century and twenty or thirty millions of money to produce, and which, if intended to be an instrument for the successful accomplishment of the mightiest schemes of aggression, was certainly equal in strength, scientific arrangement, and magnificence of cost and appliance to whatever reasonable demands even such a policy might make upon it. We see peace not only forced upon this Monarch's successor and on his people, but under circumstances calculated to increase the sense of failure and humiliation. These warlike armies have been beaten not alone by the conjoined prowess of the strongest nations in Europe—a calamity that the nicest military honour might bear without much personal sensitiveness—but they have been beaten by the "effeminate" Turk himself, wherever they came into contact with him under Omer Pacha. We see the whole people retiring as it were into their dreary and frozen wastes, with their dreams of ambition rudely broken; while their Emperor, made wise by calamity, sees that in the shock between free nations and those who are not free the former must win; and he, too, retires into his solitude to deal with the fact as he may, and to re-emerge with the charter of serf-emancipation in his hands.

But it is in Russia as elsewhere—reforms delayed too long, and only made when they can be no longer resisted, carry with them their own punishment, even if they produce their expected fruit. So we see in our picture a disturbed, clamorous people, who are more determined upon obtaining possession of their new rights than willing, or perhaps able, to fulfil their new duties, or to make allowance for the difficulties that lie in the way. We see an upper class who are half frenzied at the loss that threatens them—reducing men of great wealth to a mere competence, and those of moderate means to sheer poverty—and all this, as they think and cry, without any kind of compensation, either in money, after the English fashion, or in political power; which if not directly a source of wealth to them would be so indirectly, by giving them control over the costs of government; and by enabling them, if they were so minded, to inaugurate changes of internal and especially of commercial policy which might develop the natural resources of the country and

PROGRESS OF THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION BUILDING: PORTION OF THE NAVE.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

add indefinitely to her wealth. But these are only portions of the picture. The more deeply we can penetrate through the haze that covers it the more alarming are the things we see. The selfish resistance of the nobles to serf-emancipation was, doubtless, calculated on and provided for. But what is this terrible and portentous phenomenon that startles the gaze of the Czar?—the students of his universities, the Russia of the future, indulging in freedom of thought; and when that is sternly forbidden passing on to freedom in action, organising incipient rebellion, daring to speak, to remonstrate, to warn, almost to threaten! Not Pemkonenkin himself could have been more appalled by the actions of the monster he had created than must the Russian Government be by this conduct of the students that owe their very being, educationally, to it. Peace at all these attention to the moral development, has for vanity, it is certainly not to the progress of civilisation, has for vanity, which produces only idleness and vacuity of mind, to the want of real instruction, that we must attribute the *licentiousness of thought*, these unbridled passions, that confused and fatal half-knowledge, that tendency to extreme theories and *political relations*, which begin with demoralising and end by destroying their victims." What would the author of this say if he could now look with us into the future of the present, and see his nobles and middle classes assembling to demand a Constitution, and his own hopeful students accepting without shame, but rather with something that looks like a feeling of honour, all the consequences of the very "licentiousness of thought" he so dreaded; alternately, at the risk of their freedom, their personal dignity, and assertion, at the risk of their freedom, their personal dignity, and possibly their lives, their faith in the "political visions" against which he so eloquently warned them all! And we have yet to add certain darker elements to the already sombre picture. While the country is torn by internal dissensions, and kept down, and by the breath of a nobler life that comes wafted to them with every breeze from the freer countries of Europe; while Mr. Herzten, the Russian exile, sends his weekly sheet by thousands from London, and laughs at all the obstacles put in the way of their diffusion; while the terrible alternative begins to rise before all thoughtful men of Constantion or of a new and sanguinary revolution; while the opportunity of being shot down? What of Turkey, who for us, if she were not too full of national complications, to retort with terrible meaning the old cry, that the "sick man"? What of Germany, over which Russia was wont to enjoy that pleasant kind of rule over your neighbours which consists in making them do what you like, but saves you all trouble, and in which the case permits, all responsibility in the doing? The Colossus may still have its head of brass, but is feeling only too painfully that its legs are of clay. No more danger now of a Russian influence is for the moment complete.

Compare these two pictures, and how hard it seems to realise the fact (which we nevertheless know to be true) that they are both in effect one, that they represent the same country here and subsequent to the Crimean War.

And how will the struggle end? That is the question we must ask ourselves, even in the view to our own interests. We know now that, apart from mere commercial relations, there is no such thing as isolation, except under the most peculiar circumstances, and then only while the same conditions last. If any country could have relied on the permanent exclusion of foreign ideas, surely it was China, where experience and history either instituted to the possibility if not to the wisdom of the policy. Yet see how, even in China, at the first shock, the whole system breaks down, and how weak the once-strong Power stands confessed before its intruding assailants! And now Russia comes to be trying a system of the same kind, even while inconsistently pursuing a different policy in regard to commerce. Our trade goes on as usual with the great cities of Russia; but how is it that we have so little of what is passing on all other countries in that most interesting country at so critical a time? It is because the Russian Government is doing its best to seal up its territory, and to let no facts and no ideas pass. The events in American alone surpass in intrinsic importance those in Russia; yet compare our respective means of knowledge about them: many columns, almost daily, in our newspapers about the one; a paragraph, a solitary letter, or a stray leader, now and then, about the other. The few facts and ideas that do ooze out seem to show that there is a concern, and steadiness of purpose, and a noble political aim rising among the people;—a tranquil adherence to the old ways of thinking and acting upon the part of the military authorities;—and a wavering, hesitating, feeble policy in the minds of the Czar and of his Ministers, who, while they cling with a blind constancy to the glorious measure of serf-emancipation they have inaugurated, seem to be perilling not only that but all the institutions of the empire by their refusal to see that so great a change was one of the necessitate other changes; that, when the serf was made socially free, all other men almost him who had to hear the cost would naturally expect that they should at least be made politically free. But to this end it must come. The rich man may be willing to concur in a movement that raises all classes, and so makes the Emperor at the top pay, by a loss of his personal power, for the expenses originated by his desire to benefit those at the bottom; but the rich man objects to be the only sufferer. And how much more he is likely to be influenced by questions of power than by questions of the purse we see in the anecdote of the Russian Prince who resisted all pecuniary offers to sell to his serf the right to be free, when the latter wanted to marry his son into a free family, but who granted it voluntarily in a moment of caprice when the serf brought to him a barrel of oysters that he happened to want very much. The Czar is disregarding this feeling as though he did not value it or did not know that it; and yet it is precisely the sentiment that actuates himself when he refuses compliance with it. He is as willing to risk rebellion in order to keep his power as they are in order to keep a part of it from him. Which will be the victor? The Czar has the army, the officials, and the men of the old school who are always to be found in every country. The Reformers who demand a Constitution have, or will speedily have, the nobility, the middle classes, and all the young, intellectual blood of the empire. But what of the emancipated serfs, who have to be counted by millions? Will they trouble their heads about a political power that is not asked for for them, and when their whole souls are engrossed in thinking how they are to assert and to maintain the social rights that have been accorded already and so recently? Will they not be likely to cling with grateful affection to the Czar who has bestowed on them so priceless a gift, and be ready to do battle in his cause against their recent lords? Such are the complicated facts, which those masters have all to answer. These masters, and all with whom those masters have alliance. These are serious questions, and time alone can answer them. At present our English sympathies are with the Czar for his one present one English sympathies are with the Czar for his one present one English sympathies are with the Czar for his one present one

AUSTRIA.

M. Pratobevera, the Minister of Justice, has given in his resignation, which has been accepted.

Count Belcredi, the ex-Minister of Justice, has been appointed Minister without portfolio and Aulic Chancellor for Transylvania.

The speech of General Pálffy, on assuming his office as Lieutenant of Hungary, is only noticeable for its mildness, and the expression of a hope that the existing difficulties will soon be removed, and the wishes of the Emperor relative to the constitutional question realised.

The Emperor has written a letter to General Forgach, in which his Majesty gives his reasons for adopting as a rule of conduct in Croatia towards his Hungarian subjects. The measures in question are expressly declared to be temporary, to be taken solely with a view to establish "order," and not to bind the Austrian Government any hereafter "by concessions" it may be induced to grant to the leaders of existing aristocratical tendencies. The Emperor declares that he is fully resolved to maintain inviolably and without restriction in future the concessions granted to Hungary.

The election of Deputies to the Diet commenced on the 5th. The Ban was assisted with enthusiasm, and his opening speech received with much applause. The Imperial rescript, in reply to the address of the Croatian Diet, was communicated on Wednesday to both Houses of the Reichsrath. The rescript expresses a regret that Croatia should have forgotten that when the Emperor granted her those constitutional institutions which circumstances rendered necessary, it was with the reservation that the unity of the monarchy should be maintained, and for this reason, continues the rescript, the Croatian Diet must now be dissolved. It will be summoned hereafter on the basis of the diploma of October and February. A special Aulic Chancery for Croatia has been established at Vienna.

PRUSSIA.

After a postponement of some days, variously attributed to the indisposition of the Crown Princess and to a fear that the Berlin students intended a demonstration indicating displeasure at the issue of the coronation speeches, the King, Queen, and the Crown Prince left for the Rhine destination on Monday—the Crown Prince by advice of her physicians, remaining at home. The position of this illustrious lady is stated to have caused the abandonment of a portion of a visit by the Royal family to Stettin, Stralsund, Cologne, and Coblenz.

The long-promised reform in the Prussian Upper Chamber has been announced. It amounts to a reduction in the number of the representatives of the landed interest from ninety to forty-one, being five for each of the provinces of Prussia, seven for Silesia, and four for Westphalia.

RUSSIA AND POLAND.

The improvements introduced into the condition of the Company of Russian Railways have been finally approved by the Emperor Alexander. The new regulations have been signed by the Minister of Public Works.

On Sunday the Chief Rabbi and other leading men of the Jewish community were arrested in Warsaw. The reason for these extraordinary arrests is not known. It is said in Warsaw that amongst the persons arrested in the houses on the 14th of October last there are those condemned to serve in the regiments in Siberia.

If we are to give full credit to a piece of intelligence published in the *Przeworsk Gazette of Berlin*, there is reason to suppose that something like a general rising in Poland had been planned. The journal in question reports that recently 13,000 muskets and a large sum of money in convent on the estate of Count Zamoyski, but without the knowledge of that nobleman, are destined by his steward when arrested. Similar seizures in other places are spoken of.

AUSTRALIA.

The new Parliament of Victoria assembled on the 30th of August, barely a week after the conclusion of the general elections. Moderate hostile to the Ministry made by Mr. O'Shanassy and Mr. Duffy fell to the ground after a debate of several days.

The second Session of the fourth Parliament of New South Wales since the introduction of responsible government was opened on the 3rd of September by his Excellency Sir John Young, the first time that the present Governor has officiated at such a ceremony.

NEW ZEALAND

The *Melbourne Herald*, commenting on the New Zealand news, says:—"Things have greatly changed in this direction. All interest about the war at Taranaki, and the threatened war in the neighbourhood of Auckland, have sunk in the discovery of gold at Otago. The Fox Ministry has succeeded in establishing itself pretty much in public favour, and the old feeling of jealousy and distrust with regard to the natives is giving more satisfaction than was at one time expected."

Prince Napoleon has subscribed 2000 francs and the Princess Clothilde 200 towards the monument of Count Cavour. Her Royal Highness writes, "In becoming a Frenchwoman by my marriage, my heart has become profoundly devoted to Italy. I am happy to show this feeling in uniting my name to any homage to bring honour to the memory of Count Cavour."

Since the establishment of the present Spanish dynasty in 1834 there have been forty-seven Constitutional Cortes, and there have been in the same period forty-seven Prime Ministers, one hundred and twenty-nine Ministers, and seventy-eight Ministers of the Interior alone.

The *Gaceta de l'Oise* states that a discovery very interesting to numismatists has just been made in the forest of Compiègne. Some workmen employed in the excavation directed by M. Alfred de Rougé, near the spot called the Bruntout, found an old conveyance of the shape of a large elongated pound, and enclosed more than 800 silver coins, representing the effigies of the Roman Emperors and Empresses, from Nero to the last Gordian, and many are in fine preservation.

THE RED SEA.—A German journal, the *Mittheilungen*, says:—"The Red Sea, to a practical observer, is a long valley extending from Suez to Babel-Mandeb, but in reality it consists of three valleys parallel to each other. It is to the polypus that the configuration is owing, as it has encircled it, in some distance from the shore, two reefs that run parallel to the coast and form the three valleys or channels spoken of. The middle channel is the deepest, and deeper; the other two are only deep, and can only be navigated by coasting-vessels. The greatest depth of the Red Sea is 2000 fathoms (12,000 ft.), and in the central valley it is never less than 1100 metres."

THE WEST COAST OF AFRICA.—By the arrival of the West African mail we are gratified to learn that intelligence has been received at Dr. Baikie, the indefatigable traveller. For two years and six months he lived among the natives without any means of communication with Europeans; and for upwards of that period considered it unsafe to travel in the river. Another iddence massacre was about to be perpetrated at Dahomey. "The new yam moon" was to be celebrated by "a grand custom," at which 500 human beings were to be beheaded. A native plot has been discovered, and frustrated, for poisoning the ruling Governor of Lagos and a number of merchants. The dispute between the King of Bonny and his subjects has not been settled, and the country was in a very disturbed state.

LETTERS FOR NORWAY.—The following notice has just been issued by order of the Postmaster-General:—"Information having been received that letters addressed to persons in Norway have frequently been ensured for the winter, the sum for delivery will be forwarded through Sweden until further notice. During the period of the severance of the mail service with Sweden, the rate of postage upon letters addressed to Norway will be 1s. 8d. per half ounce, and not exceeding that weight, and proportionately for heavier letters. This rate must be paid with the British and foreign postage on letters addressed to Norway, and constitutes the whole charge to the end of the destination, and it may be prepaid in advance at the letter rate for the United Kingdom, at the option of the sender; except, however, in the case of registered letters, the postage upon which, as well as the registration fee, must be paid in advance."

THE AMERICAN NATIONAL HYMN.—It will be remembered, perhaps, that Francis Scott Key, author of "The Star-spangled Banner," and "The Star-spangled Banner," offered a prize of 100 dollars for a new national hymn. Twelve hundred "copies of verses" were received by the committee appointed for selection and judgment, who, being men of some sense and taste, came to the decision—which might have been anticipated—that not one out of the twelve hundred was worthy the prize of £100. The labour of the committee, however, did not end here. They resolved to offer a dollar volume out of the rejected hymns, and committed the arrangement to Mr. Richard Grant White, who has published it in New York. The Atlantic in a painstaking article and commentator in Shakspeare. This book of hymns is dedicated, we are informed in New York, printed on tinted paper, with an essay by Mr. White on "National Hymns, how they are written, and how they are not written," illustrated by the words and music of the most popular patriotic European hymns. Then follows a selection of the best and the worst of the rejected twelve hundred. The worst, of course, are expected to be the most entertaining, as Mr. White points them out with a critique of historical and rhetorical infelicity.—*Globe*.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

By the Canard steamer Arabia we have Boston journals to the 30th ult. and a telegram via Halifax to the 31st. Owing to the stormy weather on the Atlantic, the weekly steamer of the Canadian line has not yet arrived.

BELLIGERENT OPERATIONS BY SEA AND LAND.

The great naval expedition sailed from Hampton Roads on the 29th ult. The naval armament is under the command of Captain Dupont, and the troops under that of Brigadier-General Sherman, an old and experienced officer. The troops number about 20,000 men, mostly from New England. They are said to be in excellent health and spirits. The armament is of corresponding magnitude. There are boats enough to haul a division at a time. There are army-stores and horses in abundance. Carpenters, masons, and labourers, with stone and other building materials, accompany the troops. It is the largest and best appointed naval force which ever left a United States' port. Secretary Cameron instructs the commanders to hold strictly to the Conservative course hitherto pursued by the Federal Government, and to avoid the advantages of the place where the expedition will land.

With reference to the Federal gunboat Pensacola, now definitively called the battle of Ball's Bluff, we learn nothing by the telegraph, as the Federal commanders showed no desire to publish their disasters to the world. Private letters to the newspapers revealed the truth. In one regiment there were only two swords and no firelocks left; all the others were lost, captured, or thrown away. The scramble for the river is described as frightful—another Bersalua—masses of drowning men. If the Confederates had been provided with artillery there would have been a pitiable massacre. The report of Colonel Hinks, of the Massachusetts Fifteenth Regiment, now on the list as 709 out of 1100 engaged. Of these 500 are reckoned as prisoners. He also reports that a New York regiment (the 42nd) deserted in a panic. It put in the untenchments on an island in the Potomac, and crossed over to the Maryland shore in disobedience of orders. He says the means of communication between the Federal troops on the Virginia shore were unfortunately selected, while within half a mile on either side there were communications by land and water.

The grand army of the Potomac is doing nothing more heroic than devastating the small counties in the State of Virginia which they hold. In Western Virginia the Confederates have been surprised in and dislodged from Romney. In Kentucky the skirmishes have resulted in the defeat of the Federals, with considerable loss of life.

In Missouri General Fremont has been at length superseded by the President. General Hunter succeeds him in the command of the army of the West. General Henderson has capitulated with 400 Confederates. Many persons think that the removal of Fremont will have an injurious effect on recruiting in the Western States.

WASHINGTON.

Judge Merrick has been put under arrest for issuing writs of habeas corpus in behalf of misers who have enlisted without their parents' consent, and for issuing warrants against the military authorities who disobeyed the writs. The Government considers the conduct of the court that he had suspended the privilege of the writ in regard to the army, and the dispute ends with the victory of the military over the civil authorities.

General Baker's remains were honoured with public obsequies, which, however, passed off without any display of military pageantry. The President was much affected by the event. He paced up and down his study for hours. The whole country mourns the loss. Lord Lyons would have attended the funeral, but the invitation did not reach him in time.

WESTERN VIRGINIA.

The people of this region have ratified the action of their Legislature, and voted in favour of separation from the rest of the State by large majorities. The march of the Federal troops from Romney, begun on the 26th inst., to frame a Constitution for the new State, named Kanawha, from the river of the same which traverses it. Thirty-nine counties participated in this vote.

GARIBALDI'S SYMPATHIES.

The following, addressed to the United States Consul at Antwerp, has been published in Belgium:—

CAPRERA, Sept. 19, 1861.

My dear Sir,—I saw Mr. Sandford, and regret to be obliged to inform you that I shall not be able to go to the United States at present. I do not doubt of the success of the North, but I am afraid that the war will assume the unfortunate contains in your beautiful country. I shall overcome all obstacles which detain me from the embrace of a people who are dear to me.

Yours, &c. GARIBALDI.

To Mr. Quigale, United States' Consul at Antwerp.

THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Mr. Memminger, the Secretary of the Treasury, has issued a circular, dated Richmond, Oct. 17, relative to the produce loan and the application of the proceeds of the same. Mr. Memminger, who is one of the heroes of the Cabinet, declines to grant any relief, either by the purchase of the produce or by the issue of notes, to the Confederate planters. He advises the planters to apply to the bankers for relief, and to "take counsel together as to the best means of meeting the emergency in their individual positions. He then proceed to divert part of their labour from cotton, and make their own clothing and supplies."

At the commencement of the war in Mexico, Georgia, some resolutions conceived in a spirit hostile to the future resumption of commercial relations with the North. They were toned down on the motion of General Duff Green, who declared that the adoption of these resolutions would make it impossible for the Federal Government to prevent any reconstruction of the commercial and financial relations between the North and the South. This is now the case. The South, as a sign that the Southerners are not bent on resisting to the extremity.

Some citizens of Hyde County, North Carolina—a county in which Hatteras Inlet is situated—have voted down on the majority of the Federal forces, and affirmed their unshaken loyalty to the Union. The Government has rewarded them with thanks and arms.

M. Antonio Costa, of New Orleans, has reopened connection by mail between the Southern States and Europe, which has been closed since August. The mail is a monthly one, and goes by way of Mexico and the English steamers to the West Indies. The first post contained 1213 letters. Mails for the European ports will be sent to Cuba, 75 cents; to Europe, 1 dollar.

CALIFORNIA.

The vote at the late State election for the two "at war" candidates for Governor was 86,000; for the peace candidate less than 33,000.

The following telegram from the Pacific to the Atlantic was sent by Chief Justice Field, of California, to the President. It was as follows:—

SACRAMENTO, Oct. 24.

In the temporary absence of the Governor of the State, I am requested to inform you that the first message ever transmitted over the wires of the telegraph line which connects the Pacific with the Atlantic States. You people of California are now indissolubly united to the people of the East by the iron way. They believe that it will be the means of strengthening the attachment which binds both. In the East and in the West we have but one flag, and I am glad in the first message across the Continent to express their loyalty to that Union and their determination to stand by that Government in the day of trial. They regard that Government with affection, and will adhere to it under all fortunes.

The European news which starts from Newfoundland at, say, 4 p.m. would reach San Francisco at 11.30 a.m., or four hours and a half ahead of time.

THE PRIVATEERSMEN ON TRIAL.

The case of the captain of the privateer Savannah at New York, after a trial of three days' duration, ended in the discharge of the jury, they being unable to agree on a verdict. In Philadelphia a jury have found a privateersman "Guilty." The Judge has not yet pronounced sentence.

In the State of Kentucky at the present time it is estimated there are nearly 2,700,000 horses and in Missouri nearly 2,000,000. In the whole of the United States about 34,000,000 head are put annually, of which more than one-half are raised in the Southern States. During the working year 1860 (ch. 1,377,346 bushels of grain and 19,024 barrels of flour were exported from New York to Europe. The value of these exports was about £450,000.

COUNTRY NEWS.

The Victoria-street Theatre, Belfast, a wooden erection, has been completely destroyed by a fire.

Mr. H. J. Adeane, M.P., has been appointed Custos Rotulorum of the Isle of Ely, in the room of the Duke of Somerset.

A Missionary Conference is to be held in Edinburgh on the 20th and 21st of November. This movement is being made by the Free Church with the view of bringing the minds of her ministers and members to bear on her Indian missions.

The London and North-Western Company have made a successful trial at Wolverhampton of the French invention of issuing railway tickets by means of inspections of metals, and they will in future all be so issued, without any distinction of class.

The Brighton and Sussex Museum was inaugurated with much éclat on Tuesday week. The inaugural discourse was delivered by Professor Owen, F.R.S., in the music-room at the Pavilion, which was crowded to excess by a distinguished and fashionable audience.

It is proposed to erect a new building at the Four Courts, Dublin, 360ft. long by 120ft. wide, for the reception of the records now accumulated in such an act the courts, especially in Chancery, that a general record-office for all the courts has been determined upon.

The distribution of the titles and certificates to the successful candidates at the recent Oxford University examination, held in Birmingham, took place on Thursday week in the room over the Midland Institution, under the presidency of the Right Hon. C. B. Adderley, M.P.

The annual meeting of the Worcestershire Union of Educational Institutions was held on Tuesday at Great Malvern, and was attended by Lord Lyttelton, Sir J. Pakington, Bart., Sir Stafford H. Northcote, M.P., and other men of station in connection with the education question.

Some thieves broke into the vestry of Christ Church, Salford, last Saturday night, and attempted to carry off what they could not safely carry away. Fortunately the communion plate is not kept in the church, and the only silver articles they could carry were the tops of the communion cruets.

Mr. Seeley was returned for Lincoln on Saturday (in the room of Major Stafford, deceased) without opposition, Mr. Bromley-Moore having withdrawn. In Parliament he will support the Ministry. Lincolnshire is a succession of the feudatries, vote by ballot, abolition of church rates, and non-intervention in foreign affairs.

An iron ship, the City of Agra, with 5000 tons of Surat cotton on board, took fire in Liverpool Docks on the morning of yesterday week, and the flames were not extinguished for a long time. It is supposed that the cotton came twenty persons narrowly escaped suffocation, and one, the third mate, a fine young fellow, named Wilson, lost his life.

The Right Rev. Dr. Robert Cornthwaite (formerly of Darlington), the newly-elected Roman Catholic Bishop of Beverley, was consecrated, on Sunday last, by Cardinal Wiseman. On Monday last the Right Rev. Dr. Cornthwaite took possession of his see, which comprises the whole of Yorkshire, he was installed at the pro-Cathedral Church of St. George.

The winter circuits of the Judges have been arranged as follows:—Baron Martin and Mr. Justice Keating, Lancashire and Chester—Mr. Justice Compton and Mr. Baron Channell, Monmouth, Glamorgan, Brecknock, Worcester, and Hereford—Mr. Justice Willes and Mr. Baron Pigott, and Somerset—Mr. James Williams, Lincoln, Norfolk, Suffolk, Northampton, Huntingdon, and Cambridge—Mr. Baron Bramwell.

A silver tea and coffee service and other articles to the value of £80, have been presented to Mr. W. Fothergill, who was for many years connected with the Bolton Iron Company, and who has established, and is now the manager of, the Bolton Iron Company, which has been registered under the Limited Liability Act. The subscription for the testimonial was mainly brought up among the workmen of the Shifnal Company.

It is stated that the paralysis of trade in the manufacturing districts, owing to the scarcity of American cotton, is becoming more visible day by day. Each successive week adds to the number of mills which are being reduced in the hours of working, some that were working six days in the week have reduced it to four, and others to half up in the country, and in some that were working four days hung reduced to three, and some being closed altogether.

A lamentable instance of the evil effects resulting from ignorance of the most common operation of certain gases took place at Cardiff on Saturday last. Some miners went to clean up their shaft on the night was cold they took paused burning coals with them, fastened down the bratticed, and then retired for the night. The fire imprisoned in the shaft began to develop itself, and, before the rest of the crew could come to their assistance, two of their number were dead.

The remains of T. B. M'Manus, the Irish exile, which have recently been brought from Sydney, have been interred on a plot set by Glasnevin Cemetery. The procession which followed the hearse included deputations from American and Continental societies, the members of the trades and the Irish brigade, and an immense number of private citizens. Funeral orations were delivered over the grave by Father Lavelle, of Upton Basin, of New York. The Roman Catholic clergy appear, for the most part, to have held aloof from the demonstration.

Sir Robert Peel, who has been transacting the districts in the west of Ireland which are represented to be suffering most from the failure of the potato crop, arrived at Limerick on Monday, when he received an address from the Corporation of that town. The Right Hon. Baronet, in acknowledging the address, said that he had visited the whole of the districts through which he had passed undoubted evidence of suffering, he believed there was no occasion for a repetition of the horrors of 1846-47. At the same time, he added, "whatever may deceives on the Executive of the country fairly and honestly to do its duty." Sir Robert was accompanied by Mr. Bagwell, M.P. Subsequently Sir Robert was presented with an address and the freedom of the city by the corporation of Londonderry.

On Tuesday the annual general meeting of the Royal Scottish Society of Arts was held in the Hall, George-street, Edinburgh. Professor Fleeming Jenkin, secretary to the Society, and the chair was occupied by the President, Professor Maclagan, F.R.S.E. The President delivered the usual valedictory address, on the motion of Dr. Newbigging, seconded by Mr. John Stevenson, a vote of thanks was given to the president for his address, and it was resolved that the address should be printed in the Transactions of the Society. The number of papers and contributing transactions of other societies, scientific journals, reports, &c., were laid on the table. The report of the prize committee was then read, and the prizes therein awarded were presented.

The number of emigrants into Buenos Ayres during the first seven months of the present year was upwards of 4000.

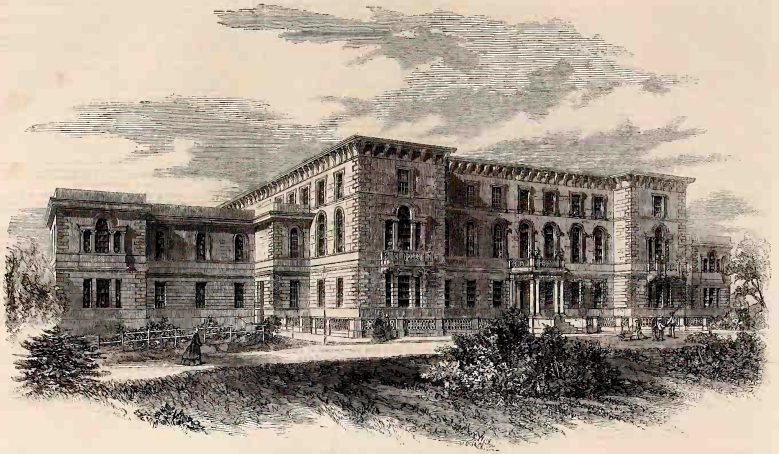
The Mersey Dock Board has decided to lease a site on the Birkenhead North Wales Pier for the erection of a shed, the cost of which will be £3000, and the annual charge for maintenance £300.

Mr. James Bruce says:—"Lay a line from the mouth of the Darro to Khartoum, and you have the terrestrial globe; and coal is to be found everywhere near that line, and scarcely anywhere else."

Three young ladies—Misses Cordial, Dunbar, and Bagdanow—have been elected the lectures at the University of St. Petersburg, have been invested, and it is asserted that the pupils of them, Mlle. Bagdanow, has been employed at the close of the secret police.

A deputation upon the subject of the revised education code has had an interview with Lord Granville. The deputation before him the objectionable features of the scheme, and Mr. Lowthip presented that they complained should be withdrawn. Lord Granville received a speech on the same question at Bradford on the same day. He did not think that the new code was open to the objections which had been expressed. He came time thought that the certificated teachers had just ground of complaint, and that the question in some shape or other must be considered.

THE "COLLEEN BAWN" AND "LE LAC DE GLENASTON."—Mr. Dion Boucicault, in a letter in the *Times* of this day, announces that he has not published, as he intended, a pamphlet containing the correspondence between the popular Adelphi drama and the similar theatre proposed to be produced at the Princess's. Mr. Boucicault, under the name of Lucy Agnes Darley, has published a pamphlet, and calls on Mr. Dion Boucicault to play my collection. I cheerfully availed myself of this opportunity of letting



ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL, HAVERSTOCK-HILL.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 504.

THE CANDLE-ROOM AT PRICE'S PATENT CANDLE MANUFACTORY, BATTERSEA.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 503.

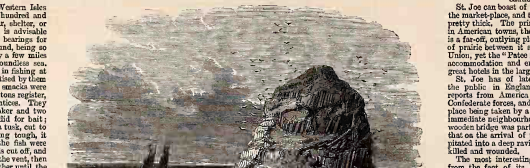
BEAUREGARD'S HEAD-QUARTERS.

Our Special Artist in America writes as follows from the Federal camp respecting the accompanying Illustration:—"This is from a sketch which I made during the time that Fairfax was in possession of the Federal forces. At present the advance of the Confederate army hold it, but in a short time they will, in all probability, be driven out again, as the Federalists are advancing."

THE ROCKALL FISHERY.

Mr. F. Dawson having been frequently asked for information relating to the fishing-grounds on Rockall, upon which Messrs. Rhodes, Gardener, and other masters of cod-fishing smacks met with such extraordinary success in August last, and discovered such vast shoals of large, beautiful white cod, and numerous other fish, publishes the following account of it:—"It is a sandbank in the North Atlantic Ocean, of nearly one hundred miles in length and forty in breadth. The rock which gives it a local habitation and a name is situated in 57 deg. 35 min. north latitude, 13 deg. 40 min. west longitude, and is of a rounded form, rising about 18 or 20ft. above the sea. When viewed from a quarter of a mile distant it has all the appearance in size of a round cornstack. The top is nearly flat, and was quite white with the offal of the numerous seabirds that hatch upon it in summer. There is no other rock visible above water, but I understood that there is a reef of five or six miles in length covered by from two to five fathoms of water. The nearest land to Rockall is the small island of St. Kilda, one of the outermost of the Hebrides, or Western Isles of Scotland, and it is distant one hundred and thirty-six miles. There is no harbour, shelter, or business carried on in St. Kilda; but it is advisable for ships going to Rockall to take their bearings for it, otherwise the rock is not easily found, being so small an object. It appears, when only a few miles from it, as a barrel floating in that boundless sea. The method pursued by the smacksmen in fishing at Rockall was the same as is usually practised by them in the North Sea during summer. The smacks were stout, welled ships of from forty to fifty tons register, with a crew of five men and four apprentices. They used hand lines only, with a leaden sinker and two hooks on each man's line. Any offal did for bait; the best was a piece of the back fin of a tusk, cut to resemble a small fish. This bait being tough, it lasted for days on the hook. After the fish were caught they were gutted, split, the heads cut off, and the backbone taken out as far down as the vent, then salted, and laid in layers one above another until the space in the ship was filled up. They returned to Westray, and delivered them to the merchants, who have long been the purchasers of their fish in that state, by the ton or score. Some of the smacks were out twelve days from Westray to Rockall, but only five days on the fishing-ground, four days having been occupied in going and three in returning. They had fourteen tons of cod each, for which they received £10 per ton (£140 worth of fish caught in five days)."

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA: FAIRFAX COURTHOUSE; THE HEAD-QUARTERS OF GENERAL BEAUREGARD.



ROCKALL FISHING-GROUND IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC OCEAN.

ST. JOSEPH, ON THE MISSOURI.

In a recent Number we gave an Illustration and some account of the American Pony Express, the means by which rapid communication is maintained between the far-divided territories of the United States situated on each side of the Rocky Mountains. We this week give a View of the town of St. Joseph, the eastern terminus of the various overland expresses, and one of the principal points of arrival and departure of the great overland traffic to and from the eastern and western territories.

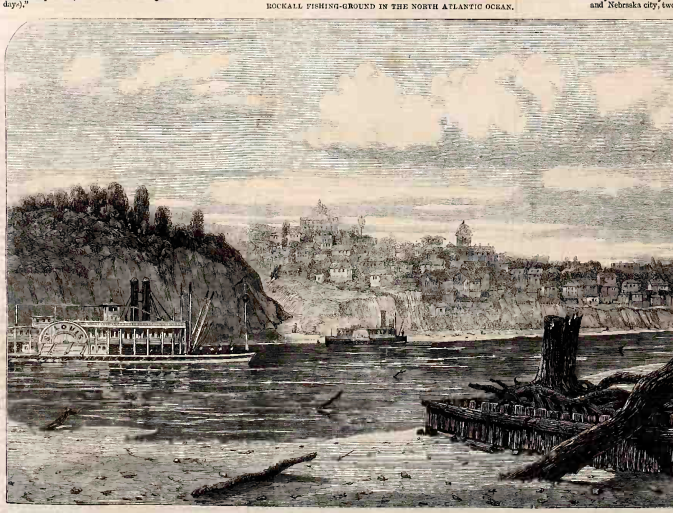
The Sketch from which our Illustration is engraved is taken from the landing-place on the Kansas shore, near the town of Pennkoke, where a steam-ferry exists, by which means the coaches, waggons, &c., are carried across the turbid waters of the Missouri.

St. Joseph, always irreverently called St. Joe in the States, is a quaint and curious town, though as new, yet full of interest; like all newly-born American cities, it has commenced its growth in a number of different places at the same time. The land, being laid out in square blocks and lots, is purchased sometimes by people who speculate in a rise in the price and do not intend to build; consequently those who do often find themselves without neighbours for some years after they have erected their houses, and a great street that is to be, may for some time have only one house in it. "Town lots" are "favourite items" with the speculators, and no end of money has been made by the judicious and farseeing, and large sums have been as frequently lost by the over-sanguine and incautious.

St. Joe can boast of some good shops round about the market-place, and the houses in that locality lie pretty thick. The principal buildings are, as usual in American towns, the hotels, and although St. Joe is a far-off, outlying place, with many a long stretch of prairie between it and the populous cities of the Union, yet the "Patee House" affords as comfortable accommodation and entertainment as many of the great hotels in the large cities.

St. Joe has of late been brought much before the public in England in the constantly-arriving reports from America; it is now threatened by the Confederate forces, and we may hear any day of the place being taken by a coup de main. It was in the immediate neighbourhood of this city that the great wooden bridge was partly destroyed by the enemy, so that on the arrival of the train the whole was precipitated into a deep ravine, and a number of persons killed and wounded.

The most interesting feature about St. Joe arises from the fact of its being the principal point of departure and arrival for the trains of waggons going or returning from the overland passage to California or Oregon. In our account of the pony express we mentioned the firm of Russell, Major, and Co., as being the proprietors of it; that is, however, but a small part of their business, for they are the most extensive carriers of goods and passengers in the Union, excepting, of course, the railway companies. They started last year from St. Joe, Leavenworth, and Nebraska city, two hundred and eighteen trains



VIEW OF ST. JOE, MISSOURI, FROM THE KANSAS SIDE.

of waggons, each train consisting of twenty-six waggons, making in all five thousand six hundred and sixty-eight waggons, each drawn by twelve bullocks, consequently requiring in all between sixty and seventy thousand bullocks, besides relays and substitutes for those which break down. This firm exercise large transportation contracts for the United States' Government; their business with them in 1858 amounted to five million dollars. They employ in all about five thousand men.

Near the foot of the Rocky Mountains is a place called Denver City. Large deposits of gold and silver exist in its neighbourhood, and, as several thousand persons have there to produce nothing but the precious metals, the whole of the supplies have to be drawn in three waggon-trains. This is a large portion of the business during the summer, as they are usually sent off from Atchison, appropriately during the winter. The United States' mail is carried twice a month from the city of Salt Lake City, the abode of the Mormons, and on to Placerville, California.

For mutual protection the waggons travel in trains across the plains; from sixteen to twenty-six making up a train. Each large waggon carries about 6000lb.: they are drawn by oxen or horses; they start early in the morning, and travel until midday; they encamp, usually on the plains in charge of a herdsman, while the voyageurs hunt and shoot, plenty of game being found on the prairies, as well as buffaloes, deer, elks, and antelopes. At night the waggons are placed together so as to form a square or a triangle, the cooking being placed within the inclosure, the camp fires are lighted, and the men sleep on the ground wrapped in their blankets. Great caution is necessary when travelling on the plains, as tribes of wild Indians roam there, who steal and kill when they dare; they are, however, afraid of white men and the terrible weapons they carry, and will only attack when immeasurably superior in numbers. These are Comanches, Pawnees, Crows, Blackfeet, Assiniboines, Sioux, and others; occasionally they fight great battles with each other. At one place on the route of the trains is a spot called the Battle Ground: it consists of about six acres of land, filled with, it is said, about 20,000 bones and elk, deer, and buffalo.

Some of the Indian tribes have become friendly, and the Poncas, a tribe of Indians who themselves so that, when their opponents camped in the neighbourhood, they were unobserved, and, choosing a fitting time, they rushed down upon the unsuspecting enemy, and slaughtered and scalped the greater part of them.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, November 17.—25th Sunday after Trinity. Full moon, 1h. 7m.
MONDAY, 18.—Great Bell at Westminster first rung, 1858. [10.m.
TUESDAY, 19.—Regt. died, 1858.
WEDNESDAY, 20.—Edmund, King and Martyr.
THURSDAY, 21.—Princess Royal born, 1840.
FRIDAY, 22.—Insurrection in Sicily, 1856.
SATURDAY, 23.—Clarendon died.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 23, 1861.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.
0 30	1 0	1 30	2 0	2 30	3 0	3 30
12 50	1 20	1 50	2 20	2 50	3 20	3 50

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN (under the Management of MISS ADELINA PATTI and Mr. H. DRURY).—On MONDAY next, THE MARRIAGE OF GIROGHETTO; after which (at Eight o'Clock), ROBIN HOOD. Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday (first time), THE BOHEMIAN GIRL; after which, on Tuesday and Thursday, LUCREZIA; and on Wednesday, DON PASQUALE.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Great Hit of Mr. BUCKSTONE.—Notice is hereby given that Lord Dudley—commonly known as "Dudley Smith"—before pronounced by Mr. Phelps to be a performance of great originality and power, will be performed on MONDAY, Nov. 18, and every following Evening, by MR. BUCKSTONE. After which, at Quarter to Eight, the new farcical COMEDY, AN AMERICAN COUSIN. On Saturday next, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Young, Mrs. Charles Young, and Mr. Buckstone's Company in MY HUSBAND'S GHOST.

ROYAL SURREY THEATRE.—Manager, Mr. EDMUND GLOSSOP. On Monday, Nov. 18, and during the week, the new Comedy, entitled THE SCRAPE. Eight and Quarter to Eight, the Shakespearean Drama. Box Office open from Eleven till Five. Acting Manager, Mr. F. E. Chatterton.

ROYAL ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—MONDAY and during the week, A WIFE'S SECRET. After which, (for the 50th time) a new Extravaganza, THE TIGER BOBTAILS—Mr. Alfred Wigan, Mr. Frank Matthews, and Miss Augusta Dale. To conclude with ROBERT LE DIABLE. Commencement at Seven.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL ADELPHI.—First Night of the New Drama, by Dion Boucicault, Esq., entitled THE OCTOROON; or Life in Louisiana. On MONDAY, Nov. 18, and every Evening during the week, THE PRETTY HOUSEBREAKER, THE OCTOROON, and DOMESTIC ECONOMY. Commence at Seven.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.—EXETER HALL.—On Friday Next, Nov. 22, Handel's ISRAEL IN EGYPT. Doors to be opened at Half-past Six, and the Performance will commence at Seven precisely. Principal Vocalists—Miss Parepa, Miss Sever, Miss Lascelles, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Weiss. The Miscellaneous Scenes to "Antaeus" will be recited by Mr. George Vandenhoff. Tickets—3s., 5s., 10s. 6d., and 21s., at the Society's Office, 6, in Exeter Hall.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—PRINCE GEORGE GALITZIN'S SIX PROMENADE CONCERTS, Every Evening (except Monday), at Eight o'Clock. Band and Chorus of Three Hundred Performers. Conductors—Mr. Alfred Mellon, Mr. Benedict, and Signor Arditi. Prince Galitzin will appear on Monday next, and every following Monday, for the last time, in his character of the Celebrated Amateur Violinist. Promenade, 1s.; Balcony, 2s. 6d.; Reserved Stalls, 5s.

PRINCE GALITZIN'S GRAND BALL, on WEDNESDAY NEXT, at ST. JAMES'S HALL. Tickets, 10s. 6d., may be obtained at all Concert Hall; Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street; Cramer, Beale, and Wood's, 201, Regent-street; Keith, Prowse, and Co., 48, Cheapside; Messrs. Ewer and Co., Bishopsgate-street; Duncan Davison and Co., 244, Regent-street.

MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS.—ST. JAMES'S HALL.—The Concert of the Season will take place on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, Nov. 18, to commence at Eight o'clock precisely. Conductor, Mr. Chas. Hallé; Violin, Herr Joachim. Vocalists—Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Miss Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Signor Gardoni. Pianoforte, Mr. Charles Hallé. Stalls, 5s.; Admission, 1s. Tickets of Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street; Cramer and Co., 201, Regent-street; Keith, Prowse, and Co., 48, Cheapside; and of Mr. Chas. Hallé, 30, Cavendish-square.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED, with Mr. JOHN PARRY, in their Popular ENTERTAINMENT, Every Evening, (EXCEPTSATURDAY), at Eight. Thursday and Saturday Afternoons at Three. The ENTERTAINMENTS of LAUGHTER and MUSIC.

MR. and Mrs. CHARLES MATHEWS at HOME at HER MAJESTY'S CONCERT ROOM, Haymarket, on MONDAY, Nov. 25, and every Evening during the week, Saturday Afternoon at Three. The Entertainment to commence on Monday, 25th, at the Concert room; and at Mr. Mitchell's, 24, Old Bond-street, where Stalls may be secured, and Tickets may be had. Prices of Admission—Stalls, 5s.; Area, 3s.; Door Circle, 2s.; First Circle, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.; Private Boxes, £1 1s.

THE SISTERS SOPHIA and ANNIE, in their original and highly successful Entertainment, entitled SKETCHES FROM NATURE, will appear at Collcutt's, Nov. 18; Dronfield's, Nov. 19; and Wortsley's, Nov. 21.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Arrangements for the Week ending Saturday, Nov. 23:—
Monday to Friday: As the usual attractions. Lectures in the School of Art at 1 30 and 4 30 each afternoon.
Saturday: Performance will be fully announced.
Open on Monday at 9 30; other days at Ten. Admission, Saturday, Half-a-Crown; Children, Half-price; other days, One Shilling. Season Tickets admit to all Performances. Guaranteed Guinea and a Half to Brighton, and Open Performance at 3 30 daily.
Tickets for the Season, and Programmes, a selection of which Compositions formed in the Drill service in the Exhibition Transepts.
NOTICE.—Half-Guinea Season Tickets available till April 30, 1862.
Sunday, Nov. 17, to shareholders and subscribers only.

LADIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS can no doubt be SUITED by applying in Mrs. STARLEY'S, Registry Office, Barking. Fee, 1s. 6d.

MUSICAL-BOX DEPOTS, 56, Cheapside, and 33, Ludgate-hill.—NICOLE'S celebrated MUSICAL BOXES, playing from Six to Four Hundred Tunes, from 10s. to 40s. Elaborated Tunes and Fine strella and post-free on application.

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PRIZE CATTLE SHOW of the SMITHFIELD CLUB.—The ANNUAL FEAST (1000 of Prize Cattle, Sheep, &c.) will be held on Monday next, and DINNER on TUESDAY MORNING next at Eleven for FRIDAY EVENING, 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th DECEMBER.—Tickets, Exhibitors', and Subscribers', Open from Daylight till Nine in the Evening. Admission, One Shilling.

THE VOICE.—Mr. F. GRIESBACH, Member of the Royal Italian Opera, Gold and New Philharmonic, &c., PRACTISES AT SESSIONS. For terms apply to Mr. F. Griesbach, No. 3, St. George's-place, Brixton-road, S.

TO WINE and other MERCHANTS.—For Warehousing.—To the COLLEGE and PATENT belonging to the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS (Queen's Concert Rooms) may be ENGAGED as above. For terms and particulars apply to the Secretary, at the Rooms, Hanover-square. Only a few pipes of Old Vintage Wines may remain after the large Sale, on Monday, 18th inst.

TO PRINTSELLERS, FRAME-MAKERS, &c., &c.—Exquisite CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS not choice LINE ENGRAVINGS of the highest description, and of the most elaborate character, are PUBLISHED in the first week in October of some of the choicest things ever produced, which will be chiefly SOLD by Printsellers, Frame-makers, &c., &c., and not by Booksellers. The first Publication will be an engraving of 20 inch plate by 15 after Landseer, and is now being engraved. Apply to HAY and SON, Lithographers to the Queen, 6, Gate-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields; and Bookbinders and Barrow, St., Finchley-road.

PURSUIT OF PLEASURE: a Vision of Human Life.—Part 2, NOW READY. PATON, R.S.A. This great and celebrated PICTURE is now ON VIEW, daily, at Egyptian Hall, by Mr. Moore, 2, and E. Ferneley's Gallery, 31, Cockspur, from Ten to Five. Admission, 6d. each person.

PHOTOGRAPHS for the MICROSCOPE.—Ready, Gratis and Post-free, a Catalogue of Sixty Varieties of MICROSCOPIC OBJECTS, at the Sole Agency, 21, Old-st. "Both these are from Mr. Ansell's Photographs, and are the finest I have ever seen."—Dr. Lankester. "Mr. Ansell's Photographs are unrivalled."—Dr. Hassall. Several Hundred Photographs of Objects, Microscopes, containing the names of 1000 microscopic objects, post-free for six stamps.—J. Ansell, 21, Old-street, London. Mr. Ansell, Microscopic Anatomist, Author, &c.

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AMUSEMENT FOR WINTER EVENINGS is abundantly supplied in all Departments of our of MUSIC and BAINES'S GAMES MANUFACTORY. FOLKARD and SON, 229, Regent-street, W. Catalogues, 1d. each, or by post, 2d. each. Cribbage, 2s. 6d.; Backgammon, 2s. 6d.; Chess, 2s. 6d.; Draughts, 2s. 6d.; Solitaire, 2s. 6d.; Dominoes, 2s. 6d.; Bagatelle, 2s. 6d.; Dice Boxes, 2s. 6d.; Dice, 1s. 6d.; Backgammon Boards, 2s. 6d.; Chessmen, 2s. 6d.; Cribbage Boards, 2s. 6d.; Domino

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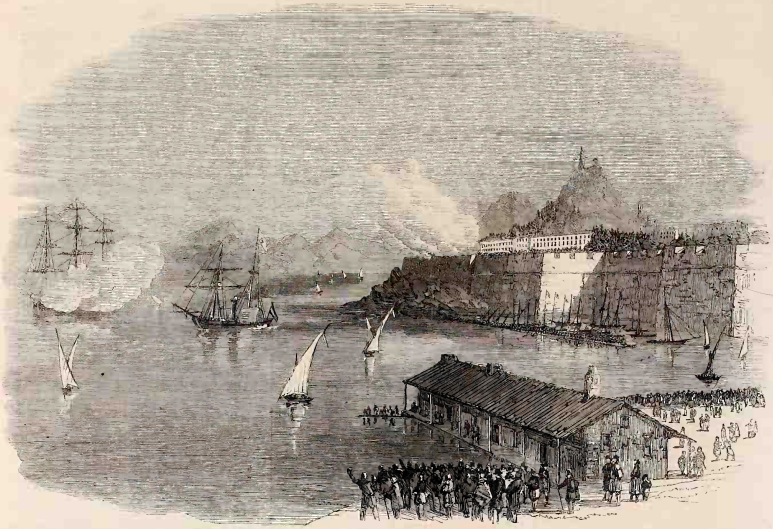
To ensure a supply of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK, orders should be sent immediately.—Office, 198, Strand.

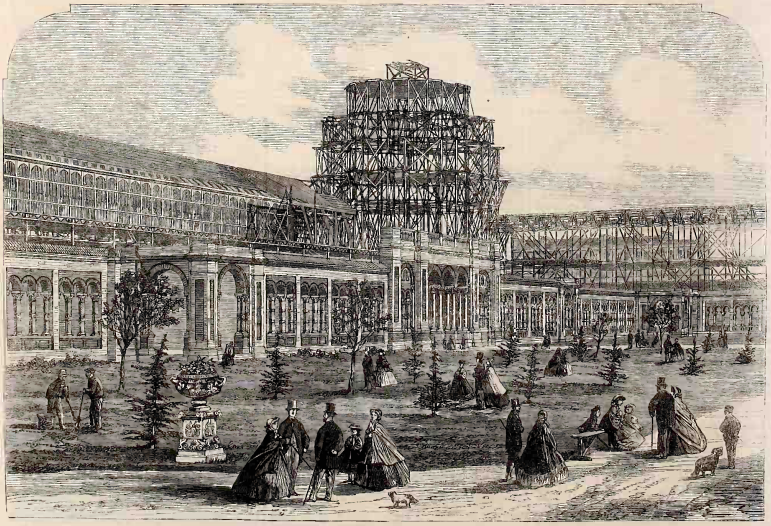
NEW BOOKS RECEIVED.

Barrie Blundell. From the Indian of F. Ball! Illustrated by Percival Skelton. Bennett, 16, Pearle and Natural Productions, By the Rev. J. G. Wood, M.A. Routledge. Dandelion Dusty: a Record in sundries of the Life of a Boy. By Mrs. Ellis. Routledge. English Sacred Poetry of the Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, and Nineteenth Centuries. Illustrated by John Gilbert, F.S.A. Willoughby. With numerous Illustrations. Longmans. Farm Life, Sketches and Stories. By Mrs. Ellis. Routledge. Gay Heroes: or, a Boy's Bargains in the Rarer World of Books. By the Author of "Uncle Lloyd," &c. Routledge. Illustrated. Gilbert's Illustrated Guide to the City and Suburbs: Forming the Earliest Tome in the Library of Every Londoner, Native and Visitor. Low Sons. Illustrated. Gilbert's Illustrated Guide to the Country: Forming the Earliest Tome in the Library of Every Tourist. With Illustrations by Harrison Weir. Low Sons. Illustrated. Gilbert's Illustrated Guide to the Sea-side: Forming the Earliest Tome in the Library of Every Visitor to the Coast. With Illustrations by Harrison Weir. Low Sons. Illustrated. Gilbert's Illustrated Guide to the Thames: Forming the Earliest Tome in the Library of Every Visitor to the River. With Illustrations by Harrison Weir. Low Sons. Illustrated. Gilbert's Illustrated Guide to the Watering Places. By J. L. Verley. Routledge and



DEPARTURE OF THE EMPRESS OF AUSTRIA FROM CORFU.

THE Empress of Austria has recently been sojourning for some months at Corfu for the benefit of her health. During her Majesty's stay in that island she occupied the country house, called the Casina, of the Lord High Commissioner. Wednesday, the 23rd ult., the day on which her Majesty left Corfu for Venice, was a beautiful one, with a cloudless blue sky, and the sea lay as calm as a mirror, scarcely fanned by even the gentlest breeze, as the Austrian war-steamer Greif left her moorings and proceeded to bear away the Imperial lady from the villa where she had sojourned for so many months. As it was known that the Empress's departure was to take place at twelve o'clock, and that she proposed taking a farewell look at the town by passing inside the island of Vido and skirting the harbour, great crowds were assembled



PROGRESS OF THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION BUILDING: VIEW OF THE BUILDING FROM THE ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS.—SEE PAGE 498.

THE FIRST INVESTITURE AT THE NEW ORDER OF KNIGHTHOOD OF SAINT MICHAEL AND SAINT GEORGE: THE QUEEN GIVING THE INSIGNIA OF THE ORDER TO THE PRINCE OF WALES.—SEE PAGE 496.

along the walls, and the troops were spread along the harbours and outworks to cheer her Majesty as she passed. As the steamer rounded Cape Kidero a Royal salute was fired from the saluting battery on the citadel. Her Majesty's ship Queen manned yards and fired her broadsides, while the regimental band struck up the Austrian National Hymn, and three hearty cheers from the troops lining the outworks told the Imperial lady farewell from an island where her presence was much cherished, and from which her departure is universally regretted. The cherished, and from which her departure is universally regretted. The Emperor, who had paid a brief visit to Corfu, and who left on the previous Monday, distributed, in consultation with the admiral shown to her Majesty, a good many crosses and decorations to some of the principal persons in the island, and the Emperor disposed of Corfonot in the shape of rings, breastpins, and gold snuffboxes, besides donations to the poor, to some Greek convents, and to the Roman Catholic church of Corfu.

Our Illustration of the Princess of Austria's departure from Corfu is from a drawing by Captain Maynard Wolfe, R.A.

MUSIC.

The novelties promised by the management of the ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA are not yet forthcoming. But Balfe's new opera, "The Puritan's Daughter," was performed, in its much altered form, on Monday in that its production may be expected to take the lead before the end of this month. Macfarren's "Robin Hood" was mentioned last week as being performed for the first time at this theatre on Friday, the 8th of this month. It was carefully and splendidly put upon the stage, and well performed, and received with great favour. Mr. Henry Hallé, in the character of the hero of the piece, sang with remarkable power and displayed in his singing more than his usual force and vigour. Miss Guerrabella, as Maid Marian, achieved a brilliant triumph. The lady is young, handsome, an admirable actress, and an accomplished singer. Her performance was famous because, not as a country girl, but as a lady of rank and station, the daughter of a nobleman, and the object of the hero's ambitious love, and, in so doing, was evidently in the right. Her action, dress, voice, rich, sounding to the utmost extremities of the tone, and her deportment was marked with correspondingly grace and dignity. With the sapphire voice and splendid style of Miss Guerrabella, justice to Macfarren's beautiful music. Mr. Santley resumed his old part of the Sheriff of Nottingham, and Mr. Henry Hallé as Sir Somerton, which he was equally well sustained as ever. The whole performance, in short, was excellent, and deserved the applause it received.

True to their plan of giving variety, the managers have reproduced one of the most successful pieces in their repertory, "The Lily of Leithie," which for two previous seasons has been a favourite at this theatre, was performed on Tuesday, in the same manner as formerly, with only two differences.—Mr. Corrie Pounds, who was absent in consequence of the temporary indisposition of Mr. Santley performed the part of Lieutenant Hall, and the character of Gilsa, a gipsy girl, Miss Pilkine, was now assigned to the new comer, Miss Essie M'Lean, to be sung to her ballad "Troubadour enchanting" so well that she obtained an encore.

A juvenile opera and ballet company has appeared at DRURY LANE, whose performances are certainly worthy of notice. The company, says the playbill, "consists of fifty members, brought to this country from Spain, where, and throughout the Continent of Europe, the combined company of artists have achieved immense success. Their first performance took place on Wednesday, beginning at two o'clock. It consisted of a one-act opera, by Bonicelli, entitled "Il Campanello," followed by a ballet called "Coppelia, or La Fille du Rauhit." The opera is a little one-act piece—a mere musical farce of the slightest description; but it is lively and pleasant, and was performed with a spirit and vim by all the principal performers being apparently eleven or twelve years old. The ballet was still better. The leading dancers, Mdlle. Marianna Flori, a child said to be fifteen, which is incredible, and Signor Cecchetti, are really a charming little artists, who would be admired on any stage in Europe, but the whole performance, ballet, and corps de ballet, showed what surprising effects may be produced by careful training in the development of naturally promising talent. Notwithstanding the dismal state of the weather the audience was large, and the Lilliputian performers were warmly applauded.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Mr. George Hodson, the Irish comedian, has transferred his entertainment with pianoforte to this new locale, and which from its cleverness deserves public patronage. It is appropriately entitled "Pat's Curiosity Shop," and in its elements is purely Irish and partly dramatic. His stage are exceedingly comic, and his talent for imitation is decided, his mimicry of Irish and rustic pupils of Mr. Lever and of the manner of Mr. Stone Revere is wonderful and facile. Mr. Henry Russell and Mr. Weekin, with others, have also their portraits taken with exactness and spirit. He likewise imitates Power in his Irish characters, and tells an Hibernian joke with the true and genuine humour. Mr. Hodson is a fellow-actor in a day, who, in his way, is quite an artist, so well has he been taught to simulate being shut up in a dockyard, and to take a chair or table for one of soldiers, over which he gambols and jumps with sweating alacrity. The entertainment has been very well patronised, and, indeed, on the occasion of the British volunteers and the Queen's Westminster Rifles, so also by Lord Lonsdale and other noblemen. The audience on Saturday night sadly conclude at the end of the present month, owing to the bad living otherwise engaged.

THE THEATRES.

LYCEUM.—A new drama, in four acts, by Mr. Falconer, was produced on Saturday. It was entitled "Peep of Day; or, Sunshine and Dudlish." The author has been indebted to one of the "Tales of the O'Hara Family" for his material, but the form in the piece is that of adaptation rather than of. Falconer has made in this instance is not to be confounded with the ordinary stage renderings of romance, in which the outlines of dialogue are taken and padded out for the stage. Mr. Falconer has simply done what Shakespeare and the Elizabethans did—availed himself of the plot of a story current in popular story, and then treated it in his own way. The stage has laws of its own, and, as every one's story lacks, so it was to be cut down into theatrical dialect, and made conformable to the limits and conveniences of the stage. The present is a drama of extraordinary mark as well as length. In fact he undoes alive and kicking when he leaves the tall twelve o'clock—five mortal hours. The first act opened with a beautiful picture painted by Mr. Hamilton Emmett, of Glen Dingle among the Green Hills and the Wren's Nest under the White Storm and the Sunset and the Sunset." Here, all hues and tints of bad man, Stephen Purcell, the squire (Mr. G. Spenser), plots against the peace of families, in order to gratify his own lusts and appetites. He first tries the love of Kathleen Kavanagh (Miss M. Talbot), and, having effected a fictitious marriage with her, afterwards plans an abduction of the young heiress Mary Meredith (Miss Ellis Jeffreys), which he almost accomplishes. He has stirred his servants in the cash of Peep o' Day Boys; but he is defeated by the Peep o' Day Boys, who, with their leader, Harry Kavanagh (Mr. Hermann Vezin), take him in his own house. Actual transgression he has not, but he is in defence of Harry, by an humble friend, Barney O'Toole (Mr. Falconer), who pretends to further the villain's plans all through the piece in order ultimately to subject them. Before this we must say we have already mentioned there are others equally beautiful in painting and more "natural" in their effect. The second act could not be called a fair, in which occur national songs, dances, and a faction-fight. The last is put in order by the influence of the benevolent Father O'Leary, a wise priest, admirably played by Mr. Addison. But the great scene is that of the Oil Quarry in the Red Dike, at Dark Valley. Here Kathleen Kavanagh into consider to meet her brother, but is actually to be murdered by a villain hired by Purcell. For this part Mr. Silver was engaged, and looked the fierce and picturesque assassin to the life. The heroine is in extreme danger, for the brute has already dug her grave and prevented her escape by cutting away the bridge that had been flung over the chasm; but Harry Kavanah and Barney O'Toole arrive in time at the spot; and the former, flinging himself on a tree that reaches to the edge of a precipice, hows its branches to the ground, on which he enabled to rescue the victim from the murderer's clutch. This scene excited great sensation, and was received with immense applause. The reader will perceive that the new drama depends greatly on mechanical effects, but the author has not been satisfied with these. His dialogue is carefully constructed, and some passages rise into eloquence. In a word, the piece deserves the success which it is likely to command.

HAYMARKET.—One of the most extraordinary pieces of sensation-ality we ever witnessed was performed here on Monday, under the title of "Our American Cousin," a comedy in three acts. It is stated that it has been performed in the United States eight hundred nights, and as an author's work of Mr. Tom Taylor, who wrote for Mr. Sothern, who has introduced it to the English boards. It is likely to have a great success here, but such success will be due, not to the merit of the piece as a whole, but to the extraordinary acting of Mr. Sothern in one of the characters. Probably no more unsatisfactory work for this and another character that no detail of the plot is necessary; one would not be profitable, as probably uninteresting. The characters are the incidents. The character of which so much is made by Mr. Sothern is that of Lord Dundreary, a noble exquisite on a visit at Sir Edward Trenchard's, who brings with him his valet, Binny Hallday, and regards as a lunatic every person who exhibits the least energy. His lordship's ignorance of everything is intense, and his intellect superb. He is the butt of every one, but is not in the least affected by ridicule, for he is the most self-satisfied person that ever was the object. With a superior indifference, as in a dream, he moves among his fellow-men, and fancies that he has command of every position. He is for antagonising the Yankee ranks. Asa Trenchard, who is impersonated by Mr. Buckstone, and who, finally, is only overcome his supernatural lucidity, but actually attorney, Richard Coyle (Mr. Rogers). The plain, outspoken Yankee, though unsuspected of any connection with the plot, is a character of great ingenuity, and destroys a will made in his own favour for the benefit of a pretty darkmaid, Mary Meredith (Miss Oliver), who loves him, notwithstanding his unmitigated assurance. In the course and working of these two eccentric characters lies whatever art pertains to the structure of the piece. Mr. Buckstone as good as Mr. Sothern as much as Mr. Sothern is in the English part. Neither is like the real thing is actual life. Asa Trenchard is a gentleman of the old-fashioned type. His fellow muscles, and provoked on the first night inextinguishable laughter. The house was literally convulsed, and with it the actors, through every fit of spectators curious to witness such amusing caricatures, which, though false to fact, are not so to the imagination of their creators. It is a pity that Mr. Buckstone and Mr. Sothern's characters have not better surroundings; but this will not affect a joy in popularity of the two remarkable impersonations.

PRINCESS'.—In another part of our Paper we have given an illustration of the manner in which "Othello" is at this house casually arranged. But as necessity is the mother of invention, so it has also unchallenged. There are minds dissatisfied that a foreigner should claim the prefect of Shakespeare's Moor, and that he is to be seen on the stage, and who likewise feel, more properly, that Mr. Fechter has in some places misunderstood our great poet. Among these objectors are Mr. Herny Irving and Mr. Barnard Partridge, who have read both points with considerable eloquence. As to the first, we have already Desdemona in the person of Ternissa, and as to the second, there is none who would be more jealous than ourselves of our country's great poet. Mr. Fechter is not to be seen often in society, and are thus able to smile complacently as errors which Mr. Fechter has of necessity fallen into. The more fact of his not being an Englishman. But, when we recollect the great benefit which English scholars have derived from German criticism on Shakespeare, which has opened out to us many beauties of the bard that any intelligent man, whatever his country, may feel himself impelled to render to Shakespeare's memory, we think that Mr. Fechter's book of "Fechter's Version of Othello Critically Analysed; with Prefatory Observations on Stage, the Actor, and the Public," will be found to be a work that here in many points are cleverly pertinent some needless innovations. It is, however, certain that actors in England's elder drama have not been sufficiently attentive to a great deal of the business during the performance of a play. This has long been felt, even in the green-room, and the necessity of a new edition of the text-book have been accordingly solicitous to correct it. They have not left it to the actor to decide. Mr. Fechter has settled upon every movement where he is to sit and where to stand. Mr. Oakley seems to prefer the standing position on most occasions, and the contrary practice he thinks leads to a monotony on the stage. Mr. Fechter, in his book, he prescribe the same rule for other pictures, and compel the artist to compose his subject after a particular position." We think that we can decide this question for him; and that, as a man of taste, he would grant even more than a great artistic could possibly demand, and permit him to represent his figures standing, sitting, or reclining, according to the nature of the subject and the propriety of the position. Mr. Fechter has also, in his book, a chapter that is suggestive; and we would recommend it particularly to M. Fechter's gracious personage. What he says of the dress of the period is good, and we wish that M. Fechter had attended to the fact which Mr. Pilbrow has carried out in the scenic arrangement would have been the better for it in all respects.

LORD MAYOR'S DAY.

The annual ceremony of the Lord Mayor's Day was attended on Saturday with all the geographicalia that have come through time hallowed customs to be considered with the first rank. The civic functionaries met at the Mansion House to do honour to the twice-chosen Lord Mayor; heralds and pursuivants, men in armour, and a procession of the different companies of the City, with the more sober and homely appearances of our everyday life. The weather was fine, and consequently were the roads and streets thronged with people.

The receiving-in of the Lord Mayor before the Bores of the Recorder was followed by the usual banquet, at which the Recorder proposed the health of the Queen. Before the Chief Baron delivered a somewhat lengthy oration, which we give in full.

In the evening there was the usual banquet at the Mansion House and at the Guildhall. Among the speakers after dinner were the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Salisbury, Lord Roberts, and Mr. Chamberlain. The Duke of Cambridge made a straightforward and manly speech on the situation of the Army. Lord Salisbury, in a more than ordinarily pleasant vein, gravity on the satisfactory state of the revenue, and spoke of the present epoch of activity and enterprise, and of different matters of public or permanent good. "We shall find," he said, "in various quarters of the globe a vast, a certain, and an unexpected supply, which will be of great benefit on one source of production." Referring to European affairs, he remarked that there were many questions which were not ripe for solution, but which to local disturbances; but he trusted that we should not be brought within their range. Lord Salisbury also referred to the civic hospitality, and viewed the conflict with an affliction which no words could express; but it was not for us to pass judgment on those who had to bear the brunt of it themselves in the mother country, and made the troubles which distract his country temporary by the absence of the Colonial troops from the field. The speeches of the Lord Mayor in proposing the various toasts showed in such good addresses.

Whilst Mr. Adams was being feted at the Mansion House, Mr. Dudley Mann and Mr. Yeneg, the Plenipotentiaries of the Confederate States, were visiting and receiving hospitality at the house of Mr. Slidell, in Paris, when Prince Woulkn expressed his sentiment hope that the conflict which is now raging in the United States would terminate in the field and not in the Senate. His sentiment, he said, there was no prospect of such a result as long as the Federal Government should be in power. Mr. Slidell replied that he would reconcile them and Lincoln, and that the Confederate Government would receive them in a manner worthy of its honour and independence. Further great interests of peace and humanity it would yield much that is merely material or of secondary importance. The Southerners," he continued, "are fighting for their liberty as our forefathers did in 1776, and they will succeed in the end, though they are cut off from foreign trade, they are still in a position to hold out against the North in the field and navy. If they succeed not, they perish, and they do not desire, foreign intervention; for they are united, and can hold their own bottom. They are not to be impressed by the European Powers, but they have no reason to complain, nor do they feel aggrieved, therefore they are not willing on the part of Europe to defer their formal recognition and reception into the family of nations." The report states that Mr. Yeneg resumed his seat amid loud and continued cheering.

There is now living in Paris a venerable centenarian named M. Ignace Gallot, who was born at Villers St. Marcellin (Haute-Marne), in 1799. M. Gallot served twenty-two years in the army, took part in many battles, and was present at the disastrous retreat from Moscow. Having invested money in an unfortunate enterprise for the navigation of the Seine, he made a journey to the Haute-Saone last month to acquire the sad certainty that he had lost 40,000f. M. Gallot is still strong and hearty. The Emperor has granted him a pension of 1200f. a year.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Queen has approved of Mr. Anders Westenholz as Consul-General in London for the King of Denmark.

The preparations for holding the Smithfield Cattle Club Show are being presented with great vigour.

On Sunday forenoon the metropolis was visited by a severe storm of lightning, thunder, and hail, which did serious mischief to property in various parts.

In recognition of the services rendered by Mr. F. P. Low and Mr. G. A. S. Goodman, at the Mansion House, on occasion of the Indian Famine Fund, these gentlemen have been presented by the committee with handsome candlesticks of the value of £250 each.

The session of the Royal Geographical Society opened on Monday night. The papers read, and also the discussions, had reference, in the one instance, to the explorations of the Upper Yang-Tse-Kiang, and in the other to the exhaustion and resources of the Congo.

The Insolvency Court was occupied on Tuesday with the case of a lady who filed the same petition after cancelling before. In her examination she stated that her profession was a governess, having been one for six months some years ago, and twenty guineas for operating on a singer.

The first of the winter series of lectures provided for the Young Men's Christian Association was delivered on Tuesday evening by Mr. Jane Taylor, in the large room of the Exeter Hall, on a subject entitled "The Origin and Meaning of Some of our Geographical Names." The lecturer will take place by the Queen in Council in January.

There is a paper appended to the Registrar-General's weekly report, containing the results of a statistical inquiry into the marriages under by Dr. Lethby during the year 1900, it appears the analyst finds that the Thames has a purifying effect.

Sir Roundell Palmer on Tuesday presided at the first general meeting of the Law Association for the year. Without pretending that Government would introduce such measures, the Solicitor-General promised to aid in simplifying the law of bankruptcy. The matter of bonds and of land, among the persons admitted to membership was Mr. Norton, Registrar-General, Somerset.

The births of 840 boys and 870 girls were registered in London last week. In the corresponding period of the years 1891-0 the average number was 1647.—The deaths which were less than 1,103 in each of the last three weeks of October, rose to 1,204 in the week ending November 2, but week they exceeded by forty-one the number which would have been returned if the average of the last ten years had been exceeded.

At the Middlesex Sessions on Thursday week a woman named Harriet Mather was convicted of stealing two sixpences out of the Offertory plate as it passed by her at the service at St. Andrew's, Wells-street, on the 20th ult. The money was laid in the indictment as the property of Mr. F. Wyatt, the gentleman who was present. The prisoner, having been previously found guilty of felony, was sentenced to twelve months' hard labour.

The first report of the new Bankruptcy Act was to effect a sort of general gall delivery of persons who had for debts of small amounts, up to fifty pounds in the cases of their detention, and, if possible, to set them at liberty. Many cases have been disposed of, and with the exception of the whole number has been gone through. Some interesting cases are reported, as there are many of a sad character. The result is a great number of releases.

A robbery of a very extraordinary character has been recently committed in Beethorough-gardens, Pimlico. A female servant of a gentleman living in that neighbourhood has made away with a large amount, and then decamped; but before doing so she cut a hole in the back door, broke a window, and put everything in confusion, and left the house with a view to create the impression that the house had been entered by a burglar and that a fearful struggle had taken place. The ruse was a successful one, however, to escape detection, and the consequence was that the police soon got upon the scent of the right person. The defendant, who is already known at Lewes Yarmouth, dressed in male attire, and living in quite a fast style. She was on Tuesday examined at the Westminster Police Court, and appeared to be considerably abashed by her position. The case was remanded till Tuesday next.

The following is a copy of the dinner bill of fare at the Lord Mayor's banquet at Guildhall on Saturday last:—250 tureens of real turtle, 1 standing fine-cooked sirloin of beef, 1 ditto of venison, 1 ditto of mutton, 6 boiled turkeys and oysters, 60 roast pullets, 30 dishes of fowls, 16 dishes of pigeons, 12 dishes of tongues, 12 dishes of ham, 12 dishes of lamb, 2 quarters of home lamb, 2 haunch of beef, 2 crowds of beef, 2 crowds of mutton, 12 dishes, rumps, and 12 dishes of aspargus, 60 dishes of mashed and other potatoes, 24 dishes of shellfish, 4 dishes of prawns, 140 dishes of jellies, 100 dishes of blancmange, 60 dishes of almond pastry, 30 dishes of oranges and other fruits, 20 Chantilly baskets, 60 dishes of iced pine apples, 80 salads, 20 dishes of pickles, 60 dishes of cheese, 24 ices, 24 ices, 60 dishes of partridges, 15 dishes of wild fowl, 3 pea fowl, 3 geese, 100 plumpuddings, from 25lb. to 40lb. each, 200 dishes of Bohemian grapes, 200 ice creams, 30 dishes of apples, 100 dishes of pears, 60 ornamented Savoy cakes, 75 plates of walnuts, 80 plates of iced fruit, 60 dishes of dessert, 1 large preserved ginger, 60 plates of roast cakes and chips, 60 plates of brandy cherries.

An important judgment has been given in the Courts of Queen's Bench. Mr. Francis, of Mr. Francis, had, it appeared, refused to pay a cheque rate at Auckland; and, although on the hearing of the summons before the magistrates he had promised to give notice of his intention to prove the validity of the rate, they had issued a distress warrant, and a seizure of his goods had taken place. The Judges decided at once that the magistrates had acted illegally.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE
KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.
Lat. 51° 29' 0" N. Long. 0° 18' 0" W. Height above sea, 91 feet

Day of Month.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOMETER.		WIND.		
	Barometer Corrected to 32° and Sea Level.	Dew Point.	Rain.	Ozone.	Maximum in Sun.	Minimum on Grass.	Direction.	General Horizontal Movement.	RAIN Measured at 9 a.m.
	In.	°	In.		°	°		Miles.	In.
1	29·999	42·9	·00	3·1	49·4	32·4	S. SSW. SW.	235	·024
2	29·445	40·3	181	·84	3	32·6	WSW. WW. SW.	151	·045
3	29·842	39·2	227	·84	3	32·6	SW. WSW. W.	151	·045
4	29·513	39·9	·00	3	49·7	45·6	N. NNW. S	155	·000
5	29·513	44·4	·00	3	49·7	45·6	N. NNW. S	155	·000
6	29·661	44·4	203	·33	52·4	42·9	SW. SSW. W.	4	·123
7	29·218	41·4	·07	3·1	50·7	42·9	SW. WSW. W.	4	·123

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m.:—

Barometer in inches corrected ... 29·999 29·750 29·373 29·146 29·611 29·766
Temperature of Air ... 47° 46° 39° 37° 37° 43°
Temperature of Evaporation ... 46° 45° 39° 37° 37° 43°
Direction of Wind ... SSW. SSW. W. S. ESE. SW.

Snow has fallen rather heavily in the Pyrénées, particularly in the neighbourhood of Bare Bonnet.

It is reported that the Russians have taken possession of the island of Iden Shiki, after a short engagement with the Japanese. This island is about 200 miles to the north of the Japanese group vide, lying midway in the Straits of Corea, and forming the key of the Japan Sea.

The Council-General of Corea, in France, in accordance with a proposal made by the Prefect of that department, has voted a sum of 40,000f. as a premium to be awarded to the author of the most discovery an artificial remedy for the disease which has of late proved so fatal to silkworms.

"It is in contemplation," says the *Temps*, "to enlarge the Jardin des Plantes, Paris, by adding to it the area of on which the Halle aux Vins now stands, which would make the garden one of the largest of its kind in the world. As to the Halle aux Vins, it will probably be rein-ved to Bercy, according to the new plan which is in the course of execution in the old part of M. Bercy.

A Berlin letter says that the squabbles as to whether the statues of Schiller or of Goethe should have most prominence have been decided by a compromise. After a good deal of negotiation among all the persons concerned the question is now finally settled, and Schiller, who is to keep his vested interest in the old place, will be flanked on each side by the bronze statues of Goethe and Lessing.

THE FARM.

THE want of wet, which rendered many forthcoming counties so dangerous that the hideon men hardly liked to ride, and prevented many of the cold clay lands from being thoroughly ploughed and harrowed, exists no longer, at least in most counties, after the thirty consecutive hours of rain which marked the beginning of this week. The wheat market seems to harden, and the averages show that on 66,621 qrs. more than at the corresponding period of 1869 there is only a fall of 6d.

Bayley opens the fat-stock shows on Thursday week with her prize of £15 open to all England, and then come Birmingham and Baker-street. The entries of cattle (104) at Birmingham seem to belong last year, while those of sheep (95) are fully a third more; pigs (72) are about the same, and roots, poultry, and agricultural implements (including, the same, and roots, poultry, and agricultural implements (including, the dog show, which will be held in the same week, has a most liberal prize list, and about 400 entries, against 267 in 1869.

The York show, which is on the same week as the Smithfield, so that no sheet can run on the "grand tour" as Beauty's Butterfly and Sir Bee Tyrwhitt did in 1861. This last event has just produced a foal by Freedom; and a white heifer by Frederick's Grandson from White Butterfly, and a roan heifer by Royal Butterfly from Young Bampton Rose, are also among the Townley arrivals. The latter is a half sister to Rose of Lancashire, and own sister to Young Butterfly and Royal Butterfly 4th. The grandsons, granddaughter, and daughter of old Frederick, to which we recently alluded, have sailed from Liverpool for Australia. The Rendcomb sale in Aldine, for which we were destined, is strongly calculated for its good sheep farms, and the present consignment is the first attempt by a Manchester company to introduce Durhams there. Old Frederick, the great hero of the Townley herd, has been killed, and his head is now at a London staff's.

Assuming Lincoln to be available sign of being in trouble. The habit becomes chronic at last, and hence as a spirit-rapping experiment engaged with a "Baker Redivivus" in our eye, is remarkable as it might tell the same tale about "An Admirer of the Duchesses" and "Vindex." Dropping is quite equivalent to actual retiring in all these cases, and it is quite a secondary consideration whose "card and remains" are inclosed. It was she, they say, and not he, who was the real chairman of the Bath Association, and it is not unlikely that the same cause will shortly dismiss Mr. Hall from the Lincoln Committee. Still this reckless use of names does not tend to harden confidence in a young breeder who prematurely aspires to be thought a leader of Durham fashion. Action has necessarily crude information and decided bias (to use the mildest term) quite disqualify him for this position. He may think himself perfectly competent to form an opinion of the merits of Mr. Stephenson's Ladds, and Thompson on the proper touch of a shorthorn; but the matter-of-fact world does not acknowledge his belief, and only laughs at his fussy lecture. It may be strong proof of a profound, we may say profound-rooted, principle of fidelity (principle, indeed, for Burmese Burmoil, or to make Soldier's Bride the text for an essay on Bottlehandling; but, unfortunately, the great mass of mankind broadens (and sometimes shallows) among this world, and view differently on both these points, and, when they find their physiologist elevating himself with a mysterious hatchet of his magnificent size a Count of Lever over their highly experienced judges, their minds very naturally recur not only to Bottle and Bone" and "Bone and Bottle," but to Bottle and Leeds rosettes, but to the exalted bull-frog in the fable as well.

We are glad to find that the Leeds committee would not thus spirited have allowed the expertise by the services which come with the first-prize animals, and allowed these five per cent out of their surplus funds on the chance of such gain, either in money or in honour. Many men preferred the medals, which are exceedingly nicely done; to the money, and the plan seems worthy of much more general adoption.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

RACES are to us such dreary affairs in November that we have no patience to follow them. We turn for relief to the mass of entries on the first Tuesday, which show that the Turf is as heartily alive as ever. For the Two Thousand of '63, which bids fair to be worth some five thousand to the winner, there are eighty-six entries, or sixteen more than it ever had. Lord Stamford contributes seven, Mr. Ten Brook six, and Lord Glasgow five. The London Thousand has sixty-eight entries, about the majority over any previous year.

Shooting Meetings on Tuesday; and, seeing that extempore days are the fashion, we have the Ring "Roper, right left to depart." It will last, including the steeplechases, four, or it may be five, days.

Mr. Fisher Gould, of Boston, has sold the Lovell Yelcopiade to Mr. Gant, of Leicester, and Anger has taken his place by the side of Father of the Turf, who was at the same sale bought by Mr. Ellis, and 100 foals sold him from 114 mares. Seeing what the grey "Nock or Nothing" at Leeds and many others of his hunting stock have proved themselves, the fee of old Touch-and-Go is far to be most ably filled.

Some very characteristic photographs of the late Tom Sebright have just been published by his son, Mr. George Sebright, an artist at Lindsdo, near Leighton Buzzard. They represent him in his hunting and every-day dress, and are at four different periods from 24s. to 5s.

The four-mile race between Mills and Brighton at Hackney-wick on Monday was a most dashing affair. Brighton led by a yard at the end of the first mile (5-40), 64 yds. at the end of the second (11-20), (9-31m. 52sec.) he was thirty yards behind, but had decreased the distance to ten yards at the end of three miles (18-min. 22 sec.). He then made a last desperate effort, and got the lead once more, but stopped at the end of a quarter (the completion of the mile), and stated that this terrific style at which Mills forced the pace gave him the stitch at the end of the first mile, and that he had no hope after. The whole distance was completed in 23-min. 13-sec. Mr. Crossman was the heavy pocketer, Dorfort, Mills, Brighton, and Howard could not run their ten miles at Hackney on Wednesday.

Coursing goes on remarkably briskly, all the meetings for next week are the North of England Club (Belsay), on Monday; Burham Club, on Tuesday; Malton Union Club and Spofforne, on Tuesday, Wednesday, and the latter on Thursday as well; Tyneside Club (Ouston), on Wednesday; Hunter St. Leger (O), on Wednesday, &c.; Carleton (Penrith), on Wednesday and Thursday; the Altear and Marham Clubs, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday; and the Huntingdonshire Club, on Friday and Saturday.

HEREFORD RACES.—MONDAY.

Town Plate—Mr. Jones's b. c. Rochdown, 3
Herefordshire Stakes—Mr. Bevan's b. f. Ripon, 2
Handicap Hunt Steeplechase—Mr. Gwyn Gwyn's b. g. Rhos, 3
Hunt Cup Steeplechase.—Pilgrim, 5. Ailsworth Lass, 2
Trial Stakes.—Mr. J. Joy's f. —
Aristocratic Handicap.—Wordsam, 1. The Don, 2.

TUESDAY.

Corporation Plate.—Orion, 1. Confusion, 2.
Hunters' Stakes.—Wordsam, 1. Rhodan, 2.
Nursery Handicap.—Mr. Busk's b. c. Arrow, 3.
Herefordshire Grand Annual Steeplechase.—Bantam, 1. Modora, 2.
City Stakes.—Mr. Joy's b. f. Cinderella, 3.
Hunt Steeplechase.—Martin, 1. Baron, 2.

LIVERPOOL AUTUMN MEETING.—WEDNESDAY.

Hurdling Race of 40 sovs.—Prize of Aprehall, 1. Remus, 2.
All-aged Selling Stakes.—Pupil, 1. Midsummer p. f. 2.
Knowsley Nursery Handicap Stakes.—Mr Mary, 1. Lonora, 2.
Alstree Plate.—Rien, 1. Maid of Clonmel, 2.
Prize Handicap.—Gunrick, 1. Queen of Spain, 2.
Juvenile Stakes.—Iod f, 1. Staple Cob, 2.

THURSDAY.

Surrey Nursery Handicap.—Pasto, 1. Bellevenz, 2.
Heber Selling Stakes.—Leander, 1. Kate, 2.
Sefton Cup.—Zodiac, 1. Mazurka, 2.
Steeplechase.—Yorkshire Boy, 1. Ben Roe, 2.
Seaforde Handicap.—Vultures, 1. Spicebox, 2.
Tyro Stakes.—Melancoly, 1. Arcadia, 2.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

THE advices from Paris before us of a more favourable character than those at hand for some time past—the drain of bullion from the Bank of France having almost wholly ceased—and the supply of unemployed capital, as well as the large, increased purchases of money stock have been made in the market, have imparted a healthy tone to the Stock Exchange, and the settlement of the heavy Account has been effected with greater facility than was looked for with reference to the usual operators for a rise in the quotations.

Compared with several previous weeks, the demand for accommodation has certainly been more active, but as yet the supply of good commercial paper in the hands of the leading houses has not been subjected to any extent. In the open market the best bills are readily discounted as follows:—

Per cent.		Per cent.
Thirty days' bills ..... 2½ to 2	Four months' bills ... 2½ to 3	
Sixty days' bills ..... 2½ to 2	Six months' bills ..... 3 to 3½	
Three months' bills ..... 2½ to 2		

In the Stock Exchange money is worth only from 1½ to 2 per cent.

Money has become somewhat easier in Paris, the rate of discount in the open market having declined from 3½ per cent. to 3 per cent. The demand is active. On other parts of the Continent capital is in fair request, at full rates. We annex the quotations in the leading cities:—

Bank Rate	Open Market per cent.	Bank Rate	Open Market per cent.
Paris 3	3	Berlin 4	3½
Vienna 4	3½	Brussels 3	2½
Trieste 4	3½	Amsterdam 3	2½
Frankfort 4	3½	St. Petersburg 6	6
Hamburg 4	3½		

We have to notice a slight fall in some of the Continental exchanges; but Amsterdam, New York, and Lisbon are 1/16 to 1/8 per cent. higher. Private quotations show no perils on shipments of bullion from this side, the last return having been for £788 in specie.

The total imports of the precious metals have amounted to about £140,000, the greater portion of which has been shipped to the East. The value of the former for both has taken out £122,000, chiefly in silver.

The East India Railway Company have concluded a rising the whole of the £1,000,000 required for the completion of the line.

The report which was in circulation that the Finance Minister in France has been received here with much satisfaction; a certain portion of it is, we believe, true, and the remainder will be known in a few days, as the meeting will be shortly announced.

On Friday the closing prices for money were given, but the business transacted was very limited. Consols left off on Friday 92¼ ¾ for Money, and 92¾ ¼ for Account. New Three per Cents left off on Friday at 101¾ 102 for Money, and 102 for Account. Bank Stock, 10s. to 18s.; Ditto, June, 17s. to 20s. prem.; Bank Rest. last sold 25s. to 30s. prem.; £7,893 in specie. Exchequer Bills, 2s. to 5s. pm. and 10s. to 5s. dis.; Exchequer Bonds, 12s. to 14s. prem. The market was less buoyant on the following day, and the quotations were a shade lower—Consols, Money, closed at 92¼ ¾; Ditto, for December, 92⅜ ½; Bank Stock, 229 to 231; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 101¾ to 102; India Stock, 250 to 252; India Bonds, 96¾ and 103; India Bonds 12s. to 16s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 10s. to 21s. pm. The transactions in railway securities were steady on Monday, but the business in them were not to say extensive—Consols left off at 92¾ ¾ for Transfer, and 92⅞ for December. Bank Stock, 229 to 231; Reduced and New Three per Cents, Stock, 228 to 228; Ditto New, 104¾; Rupee Paper, 98¾ and 103¾; India Stock, 250 to 252; India Bonds, 96 and 103; Ditto, 5 per Cent., 104 to 105; Exchequer Bills, March, 10s. to 18s.; Ditto, June, 17s. to 20s. prem.; Bank Rest., New, 25¾ to 30¾ prem.; Ditto, Old, 24 to 27; Dublin and Wicklow, 104 to 106; Leeds and Thirsk, 72 to 75; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 102 to 104; London and North-Western, 124 to 126; Ditto New Lines, 120 to 122; Midland, 122 to 124; Ditto, New, 120 to 122; North British, 78 to 80; Scottish Central, 120 to 122; Ditto, New, 118 to 120; South-Eastern—Dover Stock, 98 to 100; Shropshire Union, 45; South Eastern, 107 to 109; Ditto, New, 105.

LIKE LEASED AT A FIXED RENTAL.—Colchester—Stour Valley, 65.

PREFERENCE STOCKS.—Caledonian, 1862, 104; Great Northern, 1862, 98; Ditto, Five per Cent., 1862; Lancashire and Yorkshire Four-and-a-Half per Cent., 1862, 104; Ditto, Five per Cent., 1862, 106; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 95; Ditto, Metropolitan Extension, B, 3; Midland Four-and-a-Half per Cent., 1862, 104; North-Eastern—Berwick, 1862, 104; Ditto, Five per Cent., 1862; North Staffordshire, 7½; West Midland—Oxford, 66, Guarantee, 1862, 104; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cent., 1862, 104; Ditto, Five per Cent., 1862, 107; Grand Trunk of Canada, 20; Great Western, 1862, 104; Ditto, Four per Cent., 1862, 103; Great Western of Canada, 103; Ditto, Five per Cent., 1862, 106.

FOREIGN.—Buhia and San Francisco, 15½; Dutch Rhenish, 16; Great Western to Aulas, 3½; Hudson's Bay, 15½; Ditto, Five-and-a-Half per Cent. Preference, 5.

THE Bank of England for the week ending Oct. 13 shows the following results, when compared with the previous week:—

Increase of circulation of	£97,000	Decrease of deposits of	£3,712
Increase of bullion of	97,712	Decrease of notes of bullion of	99,712
Increase of Government Securities	900,000	Decrease of private securities of	100,000
		An increase of reserve of	102,000

The total circulation is now £21,319,723. Public deposits amount to £3,000,000, and other deposits to £11,146,005. Securities are £17,916,767; and the stock of bullion is £14,362,495.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, Nov. 11.—Our market to-day was smartly supplied with English wheat, and as fresh means of dwelling, at in some instances, a further advance in the quotations of last week, the trade was very dull, and prices were barely supported. Foreign wheat in dull inquiry, at late rates. Floating cargoes of grain commanded full prices. There was an average supply of barley on sale, and the trade was steady, at full rates. Malt was in good demand, and 1s. per qr. dearer. Beans and peas were in fair request, at full prices. Oats and oatmeal were dull, and 6d. per qr. lower. The flour trade was in a healthy state, at previous rates.

Nov. 12.—The supplies of produce on offer to-day were only moderate, and a fair average business was done in wheat, at full prices. Barley was in good request, at 6d. per qr. more money. Beans and peas were 6d. per qr. dearer. Oats, rye, and maize were in limited demand, at former rates. Flour was 6d. per bbl. dearer.

ENGLISH CATTLE MARKET, Monday.—Only a moderate supply of beasts, but a large number of sheep, lambs, calves, and pigs. Prices of beasts, 4s. to 5s.; sheep, 4s. to 5s.; lambs, 6s. to 6s.; calves, 4s. to 4s.; pigs, 3s. to 4s. per 8lbs. sinking offal.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL.—The supplies of meat are small, and the demand rules steady, at the following quotations:—Inferior beef, 3s. to 3s. 4d.; middling, 3s. 6d. to 4s.; prime large oxen, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.; prime small, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; large coarse calves, 3s. 8d. to 4s.; prime, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.; middling sheep, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.; prime large, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; small ditto, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; large coarse lambs, 5s. to 5s. 4d.; prime ditto, 5s. 4d. to 5s. 6d.; large coarse pigs, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.; middling ditto, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.; prime small ditto, 3s. 8d. to 4s.; suckling calves, 4s. to 5s.; and quartered-joint pigs, 4s. to 5s. per 8lbs. by the carcass.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL.—The supplies of meat are good, and the demand rules steady, at from the following quotations:—Inferior beef, 3s. to 3s. 4d.; middling, 3s. 6d. to 4s.; prime large oxen, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.; prime small, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; large coarse calves, 3s. 8d. to 4s.; prime, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.; middling sheep, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.; prime large, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; small ditto, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; large coarse lambs, 5s. to 5s. 4d.; prime ditto, 5s. 4d. to 5s. 6d.; large coarse pigs, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.; middling ditto, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.; prime small ditto, 3s. 8d. to 4s.; suckling calves, 4s. 2s. 5s.; and quartered-joint pigs, 4s. to 5s. per 8lbs. by the carcass.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL.—The supplies of meat are moderate, and the demand rules steady, at from the following quotations:—Inferior beef, 3s. to 3s. 4d.; middling, 3s. 6d. to 4s.; prime large oxen, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.; prime small, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; large coarse calves, 3s. 8d. to 4s.; prime, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.; middling sheep, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.; prime large, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; small ditto, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; large coarse lambs, 5s. to 5s. 4d.; prime ditto, 5s. 4d. to 5s. 6d.; large coarse pigs, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.; middling ditto, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.; prime small ditto, 3s. 8d. to 4s.; suckling calves, 4s. 2s. 5s.; and quartered-joint pigs, 4s. to 5s. per 8lbs. by the carcass.

ROBERT HERAPATH.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, NOV. 8.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

T. LOUD, Vale Mill, Tolworthon, cotton spinner.

BANKRUPTS.

W. E. HARRIS, Notley, Bucks, thread manufacturer. C. CHURCHER, North Stoneham, Hants, cattle-dealer. J. and T. BOUTWOOD, Luton, Beds, straw hat manufacturers. S. F. GOODWIN, Bristol, tailor. J. HOLLAND, Bristol, builder. J. HOLLAND, Bristol, builder. W. GOODYEAR, Bristol, tailor and draper. J. and J. MARSH, Bristol, tin-plate workers. J. and R. CLARK, Cambridge-terrace, Hyde-park, and Bristol, chemists. J. DAVIES, Swansea, grocer. C. H. MORGAN, Swansea, ship broker. J. and T. HOWARTH, Bolton-le-Moors, cotton spinners. HOLLINGSHEAD, Yorkshire, grocer. J. H. MILLS, Norwich, draper. W. HIGGINS, St. Helen's, Lancashire, licensed victualler. J. HOLDEN, Liverpool, commission agent. J. WOOLFE, Bolton, fruit merchant. J. MARSH, Manchester, fish salesman. J. and J. HEAP, Rochdale, flannel manufacturers. J. and J. HEAP, Rochdale, flannel manufacturers. J. and J. HEAP, Rochdale, flannel manufacturers. J. HOLDEN, Liverpool, stationer. J. MITCHELL, Sculthorpe, Lincolnshire, farmer. H. DEAN, Sheffield, horse painter. J. and J. HEAP, Rochdale, flannel manufacturers. J. and J. HEAP, Rochdale, flannel manufacturers. W. POLLINGHAM, Lime Regis, Dorsetshire, ship owner. J. and J. HEAP, Rochdale, flannel manufacturers. J. and J. HEAP, Rochdale, flannel manufacturers. J. and J. HEAP, Rochdale, flannel manufacturers

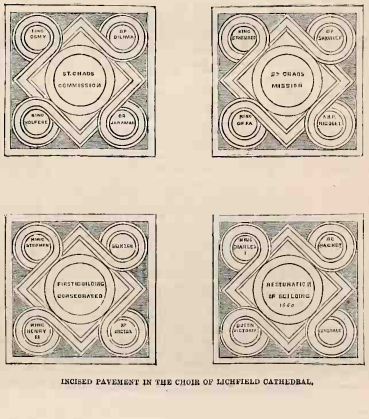
INCISED PAVEMENT IN LICHFIELD CATHEDRAL.

Amongst the many noteworthy works comprised in the recent restorations, under G. G. Scott, R.A., Esq., in the choir of Lichfield Cathedral, is conspicuous the elaborately-wrought pavement of which we subjoin an Engraving. This work is principally remarkable from its representation of a process which has scarcely been recognised in our late revival of ancient art. We allude to the encaustic or "stained" pavements, which, at St. Omer, Rheims, Sienna, and other places on the Continent, are rich with illustrations of sacred history and significance. These works are wrought on the surface of stone slabs by engraving or "incising" a species of stone—"niello," in fact—and one capable of very fine effects, the incised portions being filled with black or red cements, which are mostly used in the backgrounds, where they throw out and give force to the design. In England there are no examples remaining to us of works of this nature, unless, indeed, we accept as such the few sepulchral slabs upon which incised work is found.

The pavement to which we would draw attention is, as will be seen by our small diagram, square in form. This has been subdivided quarterly. In each division is a circular slab, upwards of 3ft. in diameter, of a peculiarly hard stone, obtained from Hopton Wood. Around each of these principal medallions are four smaller ones of some 2ft. in diameter. By reference to our Engraving it will be seen that the large medallions are illustrative of incidents connected especially with the diocese, and that the smaller ones contain busts of eight of those prelates who were benefactors to the building. The same number of Royal personages are also represented.

The designing and execution of the series of incised medallions was intrusted to Messrs. Clayton and Bell, of Regent-street, who to their practice in stained glass have added that of works such as we describe.

From the rich and enduring effect of incised work we can but conclude that its revival will in future be more often seen on vertical surfaces. We understand Messrs. Clayton and Bell are applying it to fonts, pulpits, and reredos panels.



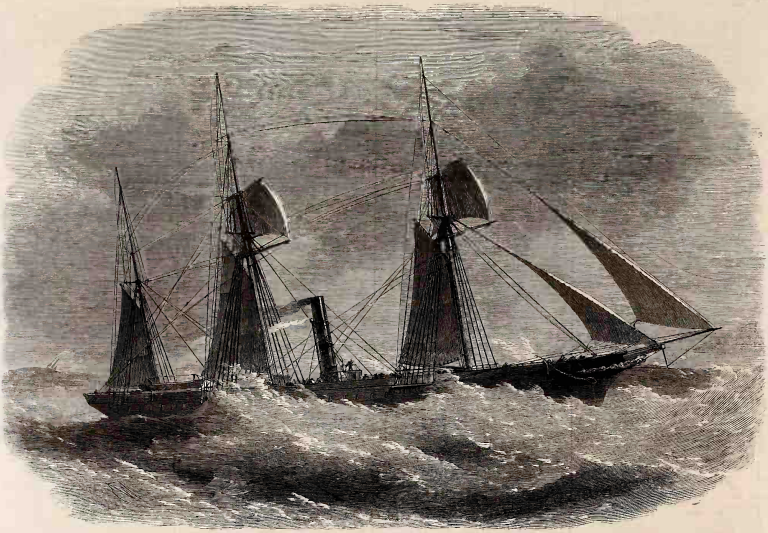
INCISED PAVEMENT IN THE CHOIR OF LICHFIELD CATHEDRAL.

The elaborate mosaic of encaustic tiles, tesseræ, and marbles was executed by Messrs. Minton from the design of the architect.

THE STORM OF SATURDAY WEEK.

Some interesting particulars have been given by Admiral Fitzroy relating to the hurricane which on Saturday week burst on our north-east coast. "The storm," he says, "was remarkably local and circumscribed, but, as usual, violent proportionally to its smaller extent between two strong contrary currents. While blowing hard from the north, with a low thermometer (30 to 40 deg.) across Scotland, England, and the western side of the North Sea, there was a southerly gale over Holland, and at Paris the thermometer showed 60 deg., while across France there was only wind from south-east to south-west. The weather reports of Friday morning showed notable differences of pressure and temperature—startling when compared with the general uniformity or gradual changes so prevalent (except in two weeks) during the last seven months. Places usually corresponding closely in barometer and temperature numbers differed nearly half an inch and nearly twenty degrees. The sure indications of a northerly gale, in addition to these warning signs, were a low thermometer and a highly electrical state of atmosphere, with a low barometer, which had been falling for some days, but fell rapidly on Friday. At Lynn it was below twenty-nine inches; at Yarmouth and at Scarborough scarcely above that point, which before a northerly wind is equivalent, as a warning, to 28½ inches before a southerly gale. The storm of Saturday was circuitous or cyclonic; its centrical area was in the North Sea, off Yorkshire, round which, along the coast, it blew hardest from Northumberland to Norfolk. Off Flamborough Head it was sudden and most severe. There was no wind to speak of in the west of Ireland. On the north-east coast and in the Irish Sea there was a short gale. This cyclone was local, and did not travel far."

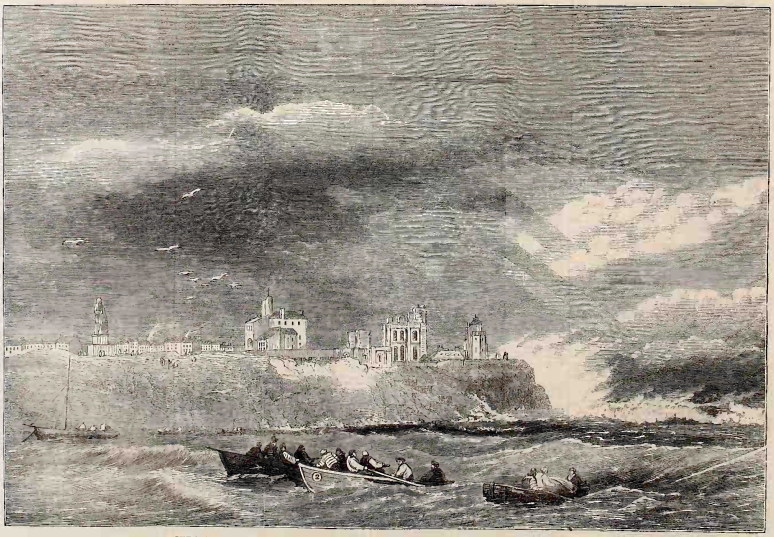
The coasts of Northumberland and Durham felt the force of the storm on Friday night. Thus a letter from Shields, written on Saturday, says:—"Last night a fearful gale of wind, accompanied



THE UNION STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S CAPE MAIL STEAMER BRITON.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 503.

by blinding showers of rain and sleet and lightning, broke over the Northumberland coast from the north-east, and raged with awful fury until long past daylight this morning. The sea also rose with the gale, and at daybreak was white with foam as far as the eye could reach. It was an anxious night in our seaports. A large fleet of deeply-laden colliers sailed from the Tyne and other ports yesterday afternoon, and if the gale had got more round to the eastward a repetition of the horrors of the 9th of last February would have been inevitable. Fortunately the wind continued to blow from the northward, and the fleet is clear of the coast. The sea, which has broken with awful fury over the piers, has done a very considerable amount of damage to the works and has destroyed several goliah cranes."

We give below an Illustration of the gale at Tynemouth, from a sketch taken on the deck of the Lifeguard, westerbound in Shields harbour.



THE SEA BREAKING OVER THE CLIFF AT TYNEMOUTH DURING THE GALE ON SATURDAY, THE 9TH INST.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

BIRTHS.

On the 2nd inst., at Bonn, the wife of Mr. Sh sharpe Wood, of a daughter.

On the 11th inst., at Rome, the Marchioness Cabilmini, of a daughter.

On Saturday, the 9th inst., at Woolwich, Mrs. Walter Chilcott Nangle, of a son.

On the 13th inst., at Sandgate, the wife of Major van Straubenzee, A.D.C., of a son.

On the 13th inst., at 3 Queen's-gate-terrace, Hyde Park, the wife of George Wood, Esq., of Chailcots Hall, Surrey, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES

On the 6th inst., at Rotterdam, in the Netherlands, by the Rev. William Jamieson, M.A., Presbyterian Chaplain at Amsterdam, Arthur Turing Forbes, Esq., of Brussels, son of the late Sir Alexander Forbes, Bart., to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Dr. Stark, of Rotterdam, and widow of the late James Finlay Steel, Esq., Zutphen, and widow of the late James Finlay Steel, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

On the 12th inst., at Westbury-on-Trym, by the Rev. the Hon. Augustus Cecil, Curate of St. George's, Bloomsbury, the Rev. Gregory Bateman Bosanquet, M.A., Rector of Aldermaston, Berks, to Charlotte Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Jonathan Higginson, Esq., of Liverpool.

On the 5th inst., at Pulas Church, in the county of Limerick, Ireland, by the Rev. William Scott, Charles Frederick Augustus Cumming, Esq., Surgeon R.N., to Charlotte Townley Stackpoole Gastrell, fourth daughter of William Gastrell, Esq., of Mount Shannon.

On the 22nd July last, at Waikiki, Riverton, New Zealand, by the Rev. R. M'Gillivray, Thomas Smith Wright, Esq., of Dipton Bush, to Frances Marion Mervyn, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Francis Lodge Jackson, Vicar of Riscoll, Yorkshire.

On the 31st of October, at Beaconsfield Church, Haverfordwest, by the Rev. W. Watts Harries, William Owen Lyne, 42nd Regiment, son of Lieutenant-Colonel Lyne, of Owen Bart, M.P., to Bessie, third daughter of Mr. Walter Symmons, of the Salutation Hotel, auctioneer and land agent, Haverfordwest.

DEATHS.

On the 10th inst., in the Close, Norwich, the Rev. Edward Hinxman, Vicar of Pentlow, Cheshunt-junction, and formerly Fellow and Tutor of Jesus College, Cambridge, aged 65.

On the 8th inst., at No. 83, Warwick-street, Pimlico, Caroline, the wife of John Carter, of Kingsworthy, Melbourne, Australia, Barrister-at-Law, in the 44th year of her age.

NAPOLEON PRICE and CO.'S GOLDEN OIL, for restoring the Hair. The fact of its being in constant use in the Royal Family and in the families of the Nobility proves its superior excellence. In 6d., 9s. 7s., and 10s. per bottle.—16, New Bond-street (late 39, Gerrard-street, Soho).

HAIR RESTORED, PRESERVED, IMPROVED, AND BEAUTIFIED, BY THE USE OF

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL.

This delightful and fragrant Oil is universally held in estimation for its wonderfully nourishing properties. For children it is invaluable, forming the basis of a beautiful head of hair, and for 35 years, 3s. 6d., 7s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. per bottle. Sold at 20, Hatton-garden, and by Chemists and Perfumers.

Ask for "Rowlands' Macassar Oil."

PIESSE and LUBIN.

SWEET SCENTS

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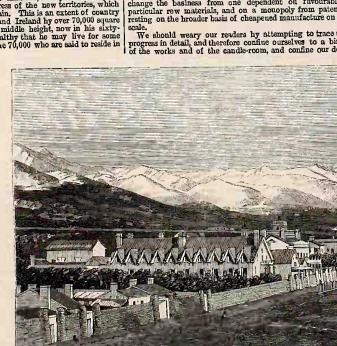


THE RESIDENCE OF BRIGHAM YOUNG AT THE GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

BRIGHAM YOUNG'S RESIDENCE.

The residence of Brigham Young is on the northern side of Salt Lake City, on a declivity above which the foothills of the Wahsatch Mountains rise. In the View his house is nearly in the centre, and is surrounded by a small square tower with a golden beehive on the top, the emblem of the city. In this building, which is of timber, his first wife and family reside. The low building on the left contains offices of the church. Next on the left, the principal object in the picture, is the Zion House, where the remainder of his wives reside. Some say there are twenty of these spiritual wives, others say sixty-one, one for each year of his life. A smaller (round) tower to the left of the latter, on the house surmounts the schoolhouse, a neat edifice, in which the children only of Brigham Young and Heber Kimball are educated. The white house on the right of Brigham's was the first erected for him in Salt Lake City, and is now the home of his eldest son and designated successor, Joseph Young. The buildings on the extreme left in the View are garden houses, offices, and residences of some of the wives. A wall of earth and stones encloses a large piece of ground, and surrounds Young's and Kimball's houses and gardens. In the lower corner of the Engraving, on the right, is a portion of the residence of Bishop Wells.

The View and the Portrait are from photographs taken recently by C. R. Savage, late of Southampton, and sent through Panama to Salt Lake City by a gentleman who spent several days there early in September.

SHERWOOD WORKS, BATTERSEA.

IN 1849 an engraved PRINT Patent Candle Company's Works at Vauxhall, and in 1854 those near Battersea. We now, as illustrating the growth of purely chemical manufactures in this country, give an Engraving in connection with the recently-completed works of this firm at Battersea.

The main object in the great part of these works was in 1853 a beautiful garden, with a terrace on the bank of the Thames where George IV. and Mrs. Fitzherbert used formerly to walk. A letter written by the managing director, who showed us over the works, to a brother in India, dated December, 1853, gives the estimate for putting up the new factory as £500, and of set hands as being required to work it. Now the works extend over about eleven acres, of which some six are roofed over; the capital invested in apparatus and buildings is about £200,000, and, in spite of every effort to work by means of machinery, about 800 people are employed. In 1849 the price of tallow, which generally regulates that of other fats, was £41 10s. per ton, and the price of the company's now principal raw material—palm oil—under £20 per ton, while the price of composite candles was 1s. per pound. In the early part of this year (1861) the price of tallow was £59 per ton, and of palm oil £45, while that of composite candles, not, indeed, of the best quality, but equal to the composite candles of 1849, was 9d. per pound.

This change in external circumstances which has gradually taken place has been met by internal change in the shape of concentration of innumerable contrivances for saving loss of material in process, for saving in labour, and for improvement in products, so as to change the business from one dependent on favourable prices of particular raw materials, and on a monopoly from patents, into one resting on the broader basis of cheapened manufacture on an immense scale.

We should weary our readers by attempting to trace the steps of progress in detail, and therefore confine ourselves to a birdseye view of the works and of the candle-room, and confine our description to the greatest novelties, the new arrangements for candle-moulding, and the new manufactures from Burmese petroleum.

The candle-room, of which we give an Engraving, is 160ft. long by 100ft. wide, in which upwards of 100 tons of candles are made weekly during the busy season. The new candle-machine consists of a long row of moulds, over which a filler runs on a railway: this filler supplies the melted candle material into the moulds one after the other as it reaches them. After a sufficient time has been allowed for solidifying and cooling, a number of boys move rapidly down the frames, and the candles seem to jump from their bed as if by magic, the fact being that each mould is connected to a reservoir of high-pressure air, and, on the boys turning cocks attached to the moulds, the candles are ejected. Innumerable contrivances for "drawing" candles had been attempted, as our conductor informed us, at home and abroad, but none has equalled the power of high-pressure air, which, great at it is, is so gentle as not to injure the fine polish on the moulds. We were struck by the healthy, hearty appearance of the young lads, who appear to do almost all the work of the room, and were informed that one good deed of the new machine was to abolish the necessity for night work, which under the old system could not be avoided, when making soft candles through a large part of the year, and which is for boys most objectionable. Formerly seven candle-rooms were kept working night and day, now there is but one, and that working only in the day. The new machine, however, like most great improvements, had at first its drawbacks: the boys required to work it coming from a new neighbourhood and with less power of action. In pointing these out Ike is entitled to the gratitude of the boys, but without the unpleasant smell. This is used for cleaning dresses and furniture from stains of grease. A less volatile fluid, Belmontine, is next separated: this is used for lighting, but is somewhat heavier oil, which enters largely into the composition of a lubricating oil, sent out in large quantities for the spindles of the great cotton-factory mills, and for use in general machinery. Last of all comes the beautiful candle material Belmontine. These petroleum products are, of course, extensively now and very important part of the company's trade.

It is curious to trace the changes in sources of light. First there were almost exclusively tallow candles and southern whale oil for our lamps, and spermaceti for candles. Then came a vegetable epoch. Palm oil and cocoanut oil were mainly used for candles, and great quantities of rape or colza oil were used in lamps. Recently we appear to have entered on the mineral era—Belmontine and paraffin oils. These last, from various sources, are manufactured on an immense scale for lamps; and the manufacture of candles from Belmontine and paraffin is a very rapidly increasing one.

M. FECHTER'S OTHELLO.

THE scenic arrangements at the Princess' that so picturesquely illustrate the version of Othello furnished by M. Fechter to the English stage have not become such topics of criticism, curiosity, and attention as we might imply a reasonably-implied public demand by enabling our readers to look for themselves on one of the scenes that have excited most approbation.

We select the opening of the second act, which represents Cyprus under the effects of a gradually abating storm, as viewed by the spectator, as it were, on a platforms before the town, looking upon the harbour. Never were Mr. Telbin's skill and taste more beautifully shown than in this well-disposed pictorial set. Lesser arrangements the observer will find in it, which come into great use during the performance—such as a large arcade at the back of the scene, a gate on the right, and a capstan at the left corner, surrounded with bales of merchandise. These elements enable the actors to shift from place to place, from the interior of the fortress, and from a sitting to an erect position, according to the proprieties of action. In pointing these out Ike is entitled to the especial merit of M. Fechter's edition.

Attention to these small particulars, too much in general neglected on the English stage, connects to a pleasing variety in the business of the scene. Iago sometimes sits on the platform, sometimes on the capstan, conversing familiarly with Desdemona and Emilia, base so many points of exhibition, and every change produces a different picture. Othello's dress is also very effective, being embroidered with the Lion of St. Mark. A page, also, is charged with the helmet, the gauntlets, and the truncheon, which are put on a velvet cushion.

Such adjuncts as these make the scene a pictorial composition. Such scenes, too, have another advantage—they are moving pictures. The scene, too, have another advantage—they are moving pictures. The scene is whole getting-up may be accepted as dramatic illustration. It is no remarkably beautiful and elegant that, whatever minute censure may be extended by captious critics to particular portions, or whatever jealousy may be indulged in by professional rivals, there can be no doubt that the English public owe a debt of thankfulness to M. Fechter for the care and attention which he has displayed in the practical application of the specific improvements in the acting of Shakspearean drama, and which have been suggested to his creative and active intelligence by a long study of the subject. It affords us pleasure, indeed, to find that our neighbours have at length appreciated the genius of our unrivalled dramatists, and we shall not too closely examine the services they are willing to render. They see precious gifts from one people to another

ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL, HAVERSTOCK HILL.

IT is now more than one hundred and three years ago since the City parishioners met at a tavern in Bunnsgate-lane for the purpose of founding the first orphan school for boys in London. It is evident there had been some quiet meetings elsewhere, for they came prepared to say there was a sufficient sum promised or in hand (about £700) to begin the undertaking, and they at once appointed a treasurer, and requested the other gentlemen present to assist him in collecting the money received. This was the origin of the Orphan Working School for twenty boys. Soon, however, the funds came in so plentifully that twenty girls were added, and the forty orphans were at once lodged, boarded, and provided for at a small house in Hatton-wall, Holborn, in a pleasant suburb of London. This school continued there until 1775, when, some land having been given to the City authorities in Haverstock road, a new school was erected for seventy children, and the remainder of the land let on building leases, which have since become a source of the key to the prosperity of the charity, for when these leases had fallen in, instead of the ground rent of £14 then received, the sum of £2228 is now derived from that source. In 1813 the number of the school was more than filled, as above 100 orphans were there for many years. As the site was well built in, it was found necessary to remove to make another, more especially in contemplation of an increased income. Land was sought for and obtained at Haverstock-hill, near Hampstead, and a third school established there, with accommodation for 240 children. After a banner had been held aloft from 1826, the site was outstanded, under the patronage of our Most Gracious Queen, by the ladies of England (for the stalls had representatives from most of the principal towns), and produced a net profit of £9000, by which 200 children were removed to their new habitation in July of that year. The building was out of debt in 1833, thanks to a generous gift of property has so well attended this enlarged effort that, for a long period, not only has 280 and upwards have been under the fostering care of this charity.

It was determined that the centenary of the charity should be celebrated by a special effort to increase the funds, and to provide for 400 instead of 240 orphans; and in about three years upwards of £11,000 was received, which gave a handsome profit over the cost of enlargement—a noble gift from the friends of the orphan poor, and proving how large is the generosity of the benevolent when the call is heard.

Arising out of the building enlargement there have, however, been many expenses. For instance, the playgrounds were cut up, and all the gravel and the drainage spoiled. This has involved an expense of above £600; and for extra fitting and other expenses the debt has been another £500, or thereabouts: so that £1000 is about the sum still required, and they have appealed to the public for it, and public are sure to give it. We shall be glad to find that the reading of this notice has been the means of accomplishing it.

The Governors receive a most liberal education adapted to the class which receive the protection of the charity. They are received from seven years and remain until four or five years after that age, when they are classed and entirely provided for. When they leave, situations, as far as possible, are obtained for them in the country at the value of £9 3s. to each girl, and of £5 to each boy, and for seven years following they receive a pecuniary bonus in addition to their wages. This year upwards of £500 have been given in outfits and annual rewards to those who have left the school. The old scholars are grateful, for within the last few years they have contributed a large sum to the funds; and the name of one is perpetuated in the Ivy Scholarship, which gives a silver medal and an annual sum of £10 for eight years.

All the accounts of the charity are open to public inspection. The institution may be visited by any governor when he pleases, and he can give an order to any of his friends for this purpose. During the present year sixty children have been admitted by election; and since the removal to Haverstock-hill, in 1847, nearly 1000 have been received.

Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen and her Royal Highness the Prince of Wales have largely aided the funds of the Jubilee Institution, and have three orphans presented by them, in virtue of their donations, now under its care.

On page 490 we present the View of the school as it is now enlarged to accommodate 400 orphans, and are sure the committee will gladly receive 12 guineas duly filled up as one of the votes of friends will admit of their doing so without incurring debt, which very wisely they strongly object to.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will of Charles Prater, Esq., of 71, Portland-place, was proved in the London Gazette by the sole executors, the Right Hon. Sir Farrer Herschell, M.P., the Rev. Thomas Prater, M.A., the sons of the testator. The personalty was sworn under £40,000. There are also two trusts, one commencing with James Leach Ridgway, Esq., of Piccadilly, and George Taylor, Esq., Scotland-yard, each of them to have £1 a legacy of £500, and legacy duty paid. The will bears date the 14th of August, 1886, and was attested by Stephen Garratt, Esq., solicitor, Bedford-row, Falkland, and another solicitor, his clerk. The testator died at his residence on the 3rd ultimo. The will is of considerable length, being somewhat in the form and nature of the directions contained in it. Amongst the specific bequests are the following:—To his son, Charles Prater, Esq., he bequeaths the freehold property at Surbiton; to his son the Rev. Thomas Prater, Vicar of Leighton, Salop, he has left certain leasehold estate and the silverware of Leighton. To his executors he bequeaths the furniture and household furniture, jewellery, ornaments, carriages, &c.; and to two granddaughters equally (whom there is the name of) £5000. To his butler £500, and legacies varying in amount, according to length of service, to all his domestic servants. £4000, to be repaid him by his executors by his son, Herbert Prater, he has directed to be divided into five equal parts, leaving to his two sons and three daughters one-fifth each.

THE will of John William Storgess, Esq., of Doncaster, York, was proved in London on the 11th ult., by his widow, Mrs. Ellen Storgess, and Mr. Joseph Storgess, the personal property being sworn under £19,000. The will bears date July 31, 1882, and the testator died on the 4th of August, 1886, at his residence, Doncaster, in opposition to the will. The testator left the residue of his property to his wife for her life, and at her death to the children of his late brother Joseph Storgess, and to his late brother William Storgess, jeweller, ornamental carriages, &c., and to two granddaughters equally between them the sum of £1

LITERATURE.

THE LIFE AND CORRESPONDENCE OF ADMIRAL SIR CHARLES NAPIER, K.C.B. FROM PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS, LETTERS, AND OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS. By Major-General Elers Napier. Hurst and Blackett.

As soon the type of a race of seamen now passed away and a prominent member of a family which has for many years been distinguished in the eyes of the British nation, Sir Charles Napier, of the Royal Navy, is amply entitled to a biography. That a narrative of his life should be compiled, or, unless on the present occasion, that the necessary materials should be collected for the authentic difficulty did not exist, elapsed to afford opportunities for the required assistance from a worthy relative of the deceased admiral, and many friends have assisted him with information, letters, and other documents, as to his personal adventures, which, though not always of a public character, were of considerable importance in the performance of his duty as a naval officer. It is also to be encouraged in the production of this work by the fact that his services, although not of such a character as to have placed him on the roads or journal focal and letters of the late Lady Napier for the incidents of the journal of the late Lady Napier for the correspondence was so voluminous that the labour of selection was necessary in order to condense it into the required limits of the memoir in the present work. The author has, however, effected the task of compiling the work the author has produced several offices who rendered particulars as to his professional achievements. The chief difficulty which General Napier experienced in the performance of his task was owing to the circumstance that, although the public services of Sir Charles's papers were placed at his disposal, the fact of his not having habitually kept any memoranda

THE ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA.

On the 1st inst. her Majesty the Queen held in Windsor Castle her first investiture of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. The day was the anniversary of the day on which her Majesty's proclamation was promulgated whereby her resolution to take upon herself the government of India was notified to the Queen's Indian subjects. The Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood, Bart., G.C.B., the Queen's Secretary of State for India, was invited to witness the august ceremony; and a numerous Court, comprising the great officers of State and other officers of the Royal household, attended upon the occasion. Their Royal Highnesses Princesses Alice, Helena, Louise, and Beatrice, Princes Arthur and Leopold, and the Princess of Hohenlohe, witnessed the ceremony, which took place in the throne-room.

At the west end was placed a chair of state, to which the Queen was conducted by the Lord Chamberlain and Lord Steward at three o'clock. The Prince Consort and Prince of Wales having been first nominated extra knights, the following were then invested:—Viscount Gough, Lord Harris, the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, Lord Clyde, Sir John Lawrence, and Sir George Pollock. Sir James Outram and Viscount Combermere were not able to be present to receive their honours, the former being out of England, and the latter unwell.

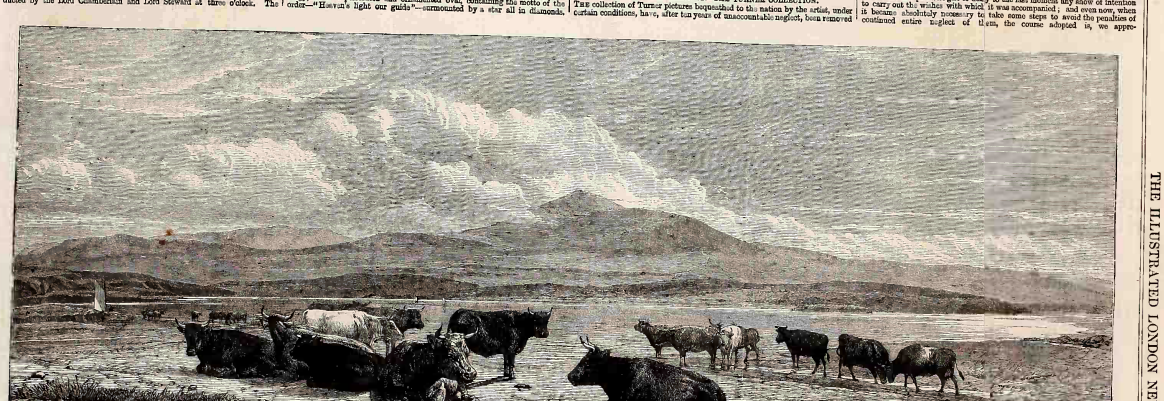
As Sovereign of the Most Exalted Order the Queen wore the mantle, which is of light blue satin, lined with white satin, and fastened with a cordon of white silk, with blue and silver bullion. On the left side was the star of the order. Over the mantle her Majesty wore the collar of gold and enamel, composed of the lotos of India, of palm branches, and of the united white and red roses. In the centre of the collar was an Imperial crown. All were richly diamonded in their proper colours. From the middle of the front of the collar hung suspended the badge, which consists of an onyx cameo of her Majesty's effigy, set in a perforated and ornamented oval, containing the motto of the order—"Heaven's light our guide"—surmounted by a star all in diamonds. The star is formed of rays of gold issuing from a centre, having thereon a star in diamonds resting upon a light blue circular ribbon, tied at the ends, and inscribed with the motto in diamonds. The badge is the same as that attached to the collar of the order, and is suspended from a ribbon of light blue with a narrow white stripe near each edge.

The Queen gave in the evening a dinner, to which the Knights of the Indian order of knighthood, the Secretary of State for India, and the great officers of State attending her Majesty's Court were honoured with invitations.

FINE ARTS.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY.—THE TURNER COLLECTION.

The collection of Turner pictures bequeathed to the nation by the artist, under certain conditions, have, after ten years of unaccountable neglect, been removed in hot haste from the South Kensington Museum to the National Gallery, where they occupy the great west room. This arrangement, in itself far from satisfactory on account of the crowding of the pictures into an apartment not half large enough to hold them and inadequately lighted as respects all on the upper range, has been made just in time to meet the letter, though not the spirit, of the disposition of the testator, which provided that, if the trustees of the National Gallery should not, within the space of ten years, "have provided and constructed a room or rooms to be added to the National Gallery, that part thereof to be called 'Turner's Gallery,'" the gift or offer of the said pictures to the nation should be of none effect, and the pictures themselves be munificent and patriotic gift to delay to the last moment any show of intention to carry out the wishes with which it was accompanied; and even now, when it became absolutely necessary to take some steps to avoid the penalties of continued entire neglect of them, the course adopted is, we appre-



"CATTLE ON THE SANDS, NEAR PORT MADOC, NORTH WALES," BY H. B. WILLIS, IN MR. PLATOU'S COLLECTION.—SEE PAGE 508.

hend, very different from that contemplated by poor Turner, who distinctly required that "a room or rooms" should be "provided and constructed," the said rooms "to be added to the National Gallery, and that part thereof to be called Turner's Gallery." The great English artist had no intention to drive out any portion of the National Collection to make room for his own in premises already lamentably deficient in space. Most men did he look to seeing his pictures huddled, one on top of the other, into one room, where not one-third of them might be seen to advantage. Whether, however, upon the mere wording of the will the trustees have tardily done that which will legally secure the pictures to the nation is not for us to discuss or determine; but we must express a very strong opinion that they have not acted in the matter in a manner that was due to the testator nor to the arts of the country. His munificence effect in discouraging others from similar acts of generosity time alone can show, and will show, we fear, conclusively. But, granting that during the prescribed interval of ten years the trustees, or, to go to the fountain-head, the Government, were not bound to "provide and construct" the necessary rooms for the Turner pictures as an addition to the National Gallery, what justification or pretence was there for building rooms for them at South Kensington, and keeping them there, contrary to the obvious wishes of the testator? The intention with which this was done is, unfortunately, not to be doubted, and involves a long-contested question, which should never be lost sight of, nor its true bearings blinked for a single instant—namely, that of the projected removal of the National Gallery to the little amateur allotment in the above locality, purchased partly out of the surplus funds of the Great Exhibition of 1851 and partly out of funds, in more than equal proportions, contributed by Parliament out of the public purse. During ten years has that most absurd and objectionable proposition been urged by certain interested parties, who still hold to it and are prepared to move heaven and earth to accomplish their selfish designs, regardless of the public opprobrium with which they have been all along visited. Whilst the exhibition of the Turner pictures was for the time an additional and profitable attraction to the "Brompton Bedlam" (as they are familiarly known) their retention there, "dotted about" as a sort of plaster for the removal thither, one day, of the rest of the public collection. If the Turner Collection, it was thought, would not go to the National Gallery, the National Gallery must, perforce, go to the Turner pictures. Now, however—but only, we fear, for a time—the "move" has been defeated; and Turner's bequest is now sent to the place for which he destined it, but at the same time thrust in with an amount of continuity and disregard of the decent requirements of the case which it is positively shocking to reflect upon. The neglect, still persisted in, to provide any sort of special accommodation in connection with the National Gallery for the Turner pictures is most significant, and strongly indicative, as we apprehend, of an intention to force the public into submission to a "foregone conclusion" by a passive policy. The report of the committee which sat last year upon the subject states that Mr. Funerthorne offered to build a gallery adequate for the fit accommodation of the Turner Collection in addition to the National Gallery, and as part of an entire or permanent scheme for the enlargement of the latter, for £20,000, and to complete it within nine months. This offer was, however, whether from motives of economy or otherwise, not acted upon. On the other hand, in turning to the accounts of the South Kensington Museum, we find under the building account an item of £10,000 for the Vernon and Turner Galleries, and another under sundry heads of sundries (between 1863 and 1869) of £6,000 for the same, which, apportioning the gross amount equally between them, would show a sum of about £10,000 outlayed upon the temporary accommodation of the Turner Collection for seven years; to which should be added the share of expense of removal from Marlborough House to South Kensington in 1856-7 (total amount £10,000), and the removal back, lately, of the collection from South Kensington to Trafalgar-square. In short, for ten years vicarious and uncertain keep, attended by all sorts of hazard, inseparable from all temporary and makeshift arrangements, it would not be too much to say that the Turner Collection has cost the public as much as would have provided for it decently under a permanent arrangement.

Passing from these considerations, however, let us take the Turner collection as we find it, and which in its present mode will be found much more accessible to the every-day public than in the western suburb where it has so long been located. We would that those who go to see this interesting collection for the first time would be guided by a single hand, one of the ablest and most inspired that ever wrought within the limit of our shores, would do so with a view of discriminating between what was innate and essential, what extrinsic and adventitious, in his method of performance; for Turner was but man, and, like almost all artists that ever lived, was to a great extent a child of accident, and more or less influenced by example. Turner's natural gifts, and his fine appreciation of nature and of the picturesque, were manifested when a mere boy, and when only fourteen years of age he was admitted a student of the Royal Academy. It may be a question whether he gained anything by the introduction to the rules and conventionalities of art thus offered to him; whether, on the contrary, fruitful vein, wandering along the shores and amongst the boats of his darling Thames, thus clouded up in the dreamy school of the *Academy* in Somerset House, guided by prescription in the practice of landscape-painting, derived from Claude, Poussin, and other classic authorities. Mr. Ruskin, with whom we do not in general agree, speaks on this subject with every appearance of truth and sound judgment when he says—"The Academy taught Turner nothing, not even the one thing it might have done—the mechanical process of safe oil-painting, sure vehicles, and permanent colours. Turner, from the beginning, was led into conventional and unnatural error. Diligently debarred from every ordinary help to success, the one thing which the academy ought to have taught him (barring the simple and safe use of oil-colours) it never taught him; but it carefully repressed his perceptions of truth, his

SCENE FROM "OTHELLO," AT THE PRINCESS'S THEATRE: THE TOWN AND HARBOUR OF CYPRUS.—SEE PAGE 506.

capacities of invention, and his tendencies of choice. For him it was impossible to do right, but in a spirit of defiance; and the first condition of his progress in learning was the power to forget;" and, further on, "Turner had been forced to pay early attention to whatever of good and right there was in things naturally distasteful to him. The chain of early association had been cast around much that to other men would have been tame; while making drawings of flower-gardens and Palladian mansions, he had been taught sympathy with whatever grace or enhancement the garden or mansion could display, and to the close of life could enjoy the delicacy of the trellis and parterre, as well as the wildness of the heath and the moorland, with which the staying of the silver fountain at its appointed height in the sky will as little interfere as earnest. If we add to this, that while he followed the crash of the Alpine cataract into its clouds of wayward race." He then charges as one result of the artificial training Turner had received, "the devotion of his utmost strength in later years to meaningless classical compositions, such as The Fall and Rise of Carthage, Dido and Æneas, Daphne and Leucippus, and such others, which, with infinite accumulation of material, are yet utterly barren and valueless, dead to the very root of interest, and incapable of producing wholesome or useful effect on any human mind, except only as exhibitions of technical skill and graceful arrangement." There is much truth, though perhaps a little exaggeration, in this, and we quote it as it will serve the spectator very well as a sort of guide or touchstone when viewing Turner's pictures, painted at different periods or under different influences, so dissimilar are they in purpose and character.

Of his natural English landscape-painting, for example, what can be selected more charming, more persuasive to the contemplative, than "Frosty Morning Sunrise" (No. 492), with its broad cold sky, against which the figures stand out boldly, the air circulating round them, and every detail so sharp and clear as the frost itself. This work was painted in 1813. Another result of truly native inspiration is the "Buckingham Seat, at Stillness" (No. 450), exhibiting pastoral English nature, in 1797, a work of more than ordinary interest, from the fact that a very little to the west of the spot from which the artist has chosen to situated the cottage in which the great painter died. Of the same class is "View on Clapham Common" (408—as a study of trees with a man fishing in the foreground, painted about the year 1802; "London seen from Greenwich" (483), painted in 1809; "Abingdon, Berkshire, with a View of the Thames—Summer" (485), 1810; "Windsor" (486) with the castle in the distance and a west meadow with farmer and cattle in the foreground; the last two, painted in 1819, are other specimens of his genuine unsophisticated style, painted under the impulse of genius and the inspiration of nature alone. Another work illustrative of the domestic and realistic feeling which actuated the artist in the earlier period of his career is "The Blacksmith's Shop" (No. 474), painted in 1807, in imitation, if we recollect rightly, of Wilkie's "Village Politicians." The truly English character of every part of this composition, figures, attitudes, dress, and all, is plainly apparent; and the painting throughout is of that honest, solid kind which should be bestowed upon such a subject.

It was, however, whilst Turner indulged his natural bent in such homely subjects as the above that he thought it necessary to pay some attention to fancies of scriptural and classic lore, in the treatment of some of which he evinced agencies at once highly poetic and original; while to others he was submerged by the learning and topographic materials he had to deal with. "The Tenth Plague of Egypt" (No. 479) is painted (1802) in the cold classic style of Poussin; the colour dark, but with a straight for more warmth than that master was wont to show. "Jason in Search of the Golden Fleece" (No. 471), painted in the same year, is of a mystic character, more after Salvator Rosa, and is treated in a rich chiaroscuro, which progressives command of colour and aerial medium which the master was destined after-wards to accomplish. Still grander than either of the above, and exhibiting the early energy of the artist in its highest development, is "Apollo Killing the Python" (No. 488), a truly grand conception (exhibited in 1811), based upon the passage in "Callimachus," thus rendered in English :—

Resounded by the forks, the monster coil'd,
Pantomore, horrible, and vast, his snakelike form;
Then the tip-points of the mighty dog-fox,
And in the throes of death he tore
His sandy mouth in rage, and with
Absorbing, blackest with his gore.

The sterile aspect of the landscape, as if nothing of animal or vegetable life could thrive within the ranges of the mighty scourge, gives at once the keynote to the subject. On the left is the figure of Apollo, perfect in form, in a pose light; on the right hand, but in a mean but a huge knotted fold of the serpent, which in its agony has clung to a stunted tree, which has snapped under its pressure. "Polo and Æneas Leaving Carthage on the Burning of the Fleet" (494) is less Turner's own, and by far less estimable. The idea of competing with Claude is here, thus early (1815), apparent, but not with the full meed of success which the painter afterwards attained. There is still less approach, however, that disinterest of color and freedom of brush which in later years he gave up for a more flashy suggestive style. "Apollo in Search of Apollonia" (503), an exclusive light and wooded landscape with figures, painted in the same year as the last, is of a higher order of composition, and of greater merit in the execution. There is here considerable advance in the style and achievement of the effect of distance, and in the disposal, without scattering, of the light and shades. Some dashes/touches, especially with glances of sunlight, at the bottom of the picture towards the right, stand out with valuable effect from the dark shade of the trees above.

Turner's love of the sea and of all that pertained to shipping and sailor-life is one of his characteristics more abundantly and distinctly manifested by him than perhaps any other. His shipping pieces are to the full as truthful as Vandervelde's, but more varied in sentiment, and infinitely more poetic. His "Battle of Trafalgar" (No. 475), French fishermen preparing for sea, and the English packet arriving with a steam raging under a threatening storm sky, is a masterly production in this line, and is probably a reminiscence of what the artist saw on his first visit to the Continent after the peace of Amiens. "The Shipwreck"—Fishing-boats endeavouring to Rescue the Crew" (476), which was painted in 1805, but never exhibited, is even an improvement upon the last—both in drawing and in the general truth and keeping of the lights and shades, the principal warmth arising from the yellow-cinnabar sail of the fishing-boats which are trying to rescue the shipwrecked sailors. Of the sea in both these pieces are represented with weight and motive power sufficient to lift them out of the canvas. "The Death of Nelson" at the battle of Trafalgar (No. 480) is fine as regards the wild havoc and confusion attendant upon a naval action, but the figures are not sufficiently drawn and defined, and, indeed, the grand, abstract solemnity which would otherwise have attached to the picture. Majesty in its stern simplicity is wanting. "Rotterdam Leaving the Anchor" (No. 481), which was painted in 1809, and of which an engraving has been given in this journal.

In all these works, which in our opinion are of Turner's best time, we remark the wonder the grand breadth and richness of pencil with which every part is executed; marvellous handling indeed when we consider it to be the work of one who in earlier years produced water-color drawings with such microscopic detail that they put to the test the powers of the most powerful microscope to realise their spider-web tracery.

Of the late performances of Turner, produced under the influence of visions of atmospheric colour, we have not room to speak at present. We shall return to this interesting exhibition of native-born genius on a future occasion.

"CATTLE ON THE SANDS NEAR PORT MADOC."

BY H. B. WILLIS.

MR. WILLIS has in this little picture made a very interesting subject of a real scene, somewhat unusual in character, which has been realised through individual ingenuity and enterprise, in North Wales. It was the late Mr. W. A. Maclean, for many years a member of the House of Commons, who projected a plan for recovering from the sea a large portion of the land on the western side of the sandy estuary called Traeth Mawr; and in the course of years, at a cost of upwards of £100,000, seven thousand acres of fertile land were recovered from the sea and converted into fertile and beautiful meadows. He also built the town which bears his name, with all necessary wharves and quays for an important shipping trade. Mr. Willis's picture represents these newly-recovered meads, tenanted by cattle, with lingering patches of sea in the mid-distance, and, far away behind, the mountain range of the southern Snowdonian Basin. This is every respect pleasing picture was exhibited at the Royal Academy last year, and now forms part of Mr. Flaton's collection, which is on view at Messrs. Hayward and Leggatt's City Gallery, Cornhill.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. B. E.—The last subject is not a two-mover, although it has apparently one. The good reply lost is defective, for mate can be effected by moving the Kt to Q 8 3rd, as well as by placing it to Q 3rd. We have taken steps to have a more reliable and suitable problem sent to you.

Problems with the bishop or Pawn only.—No. 3 is incorrect, there White may continue 2. P takes P, and mate next play; and 3. P to K 4th or Q 4th, or Kt to Q 4th, will be mate.

C. E. C.—Both much below the mark, but still showing indications of your being capable of better things.

J. C. Hall, Wigan.—Thanks for your correct solution of a double solution.

Correct solutions are defective.—The one diagrammed answered on any mate in three moves.—1. K to K 6th, 2. Q to R 4th, to be 3 Qm. mate. The other is also unsurprised of a shorter solution than yours.

Correct solutions of Problem No. 923 (solution shall meet with an early response).

C. J. Ashley, is correct only as to fair play, since, as you will probably know that it might have involved his future ere squares before.

W. H. A.—In the Grosvenor Game between Anderssen and Steinitz, published in our Number for Nov. 2, some of the moves appear to have been transposed in the notation. After move 10, on each side, the game proceeded thus:—

WHITE.	BLACK.
11. Q takes K P	11. P takes Q P
12. Q to K 3rd	12. Q to Q 2nd
13. P takes B	13. K to K 2nd

What was the nature of the other moves and notes to which you refer?

Problem No. 926.—By Mr. Healey, Mr. W. G. Rumble, Mr. R. B. G. P. C. Rea and Capt. John G. Wilde, R.A., Mr. W. Ranken, Mr. W. Ranken, Jun., Mr. W. Ranken, Jun., Mr. W. Ranken, Jun.,

A A are the parts in which, if the bottom of the vessel be torn out, the water will take the place of ballast, the ship being as safe as before.

PLAN OF ONE OF LUNGLEY'S UNSINKABLE SHIPS.

THE UNION STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMER BRITON.

THE subject of our Engraving on page 499, intended for the conveyance of the Cape mails, is the first vessel built on the newly-patented principle of Mr. Charles Langley, of Deptford, for the construction of inattackable and incombustible ships, and which has recently excited considerable attention both of private shipowners and of the Government, in consequence of the importance of the results which are expected from the carrying out of the principle to its full extent.

During the process of construction the vessel has been inspected by numerous shipbuilders and others interested, who all concur in expressing their admiration of the invention, and their confident expectation, should it be vested by experiment, that it will inaugurate an entirely new era in shipbuilding. The invention is of such enormous national importance at the present moment, when so many millions of money are being expended in the reconstruction of our Navy, that it is not surprising that the vessel, being the first which has been built upon the principle, has created much sensation; and the Admiralty authorities, without giving any decided opinion as to the merit of the invention, are anxiously watching its development.

The great advantage which is obtained by the invention is the beneficial effect of safety and facility of remedy, wherever injury may be inflicted. The principle is simply to divide each deck from the other by a watertight flooring of iron, so that, in effect, whether the vessel be composed of one, two, three, or more decks, each becomes a distinct hull of itself, unaffected by any injury which in any happen to either of the others, and by the equalisation of the weight of water which may have obtained egress, keeping the vessel in a level position, or what is technically termed "an even keel." Each compartment of each deck has its own distinct communication with the upper-deck, and the upper-deck alone, by means of a watertight hatchway so that, in the event of a leak occurring sufficient to fill either of the decks, not only would the water spread itself over the whole on its surface, and thus maintain the trim of the ship, but it could only rise in the main trunk hatchway of that compartment to the level of the surrounding waves. It is obvious, also, that the same arrangement will afford facility for the application of fire in any of the compartments, for not only might the hatchways be closed until ventilation stopped, leaving the fire to extinguish itself, but the compartment might be almost immediately flooded with water. Inasmuch as it is a trunk hatchway which has to be formed as a general hatchway for the lower part of the vessel, as is usually the case, power will be given for ventilation than at present exists, which in the case of troop-ships, or the like, has retained any length of time in hot climates, and where there is liability to fever, is most objectionable. The plan of construction also renders the engine room is completely isolated from every other part of the ship, being inclosed in it were in four solid walls of iron, excepting, of course, the communication with the flash-deck, so that unless the ship sank bodily down underneath the water it would be impossible for it to penetrate to the fires, or in any way interfere with the working of the screw. The Briton is a noble and handsome ship, of 1092 tons builders' measurement, and 932 tons register, propelled by engines of 120 horse-power by Messrs. Day and Co., on the horizontal principle, and averaging a speed under steam alone of eleven knots per hour, by the Admiralty test. Her dimensions are as follow:—Length over all, 264ft.; length between perpendiculars, 250ft.; breadth extreme, 33ft. 8in.; depth of hold, 24ft. 11in.; depth extreme, 26ft.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN.—In addition to the lectures arrangements announced last week we can now state that the subject of Professor Tyndall's Christmas lectures will be "Light," which admits of varied and beautiful illustration. The subject of his Friday evening courses of twelve lectures will be "Heat."

THE FRIDAY EVENING DISCOURSES will probably be given by Professors Tyndall, Faraday, Rogers, Odling, and Huxley: Messrs. James Glaisher, A. B. Dobson, W. Savory, and J. A. Froude; Dr. W. Odling, Commissioner Hill, and the Astronomer Royal.

MUSICAL SOUND RESULTING FROM ECHOES.—In the *Cosmos* is a notice of some experiments showing that it is possible to produce a musical tone by echoes which succeed each other very rapidly. Two walls situated in two walls parallel with each other and distant about eight yards, and producing any sound at distinct intervals, will cause a sound that the echoings or successive echoes of this first sound, alternately from the walls, or sent from one wall to the other, gave rise to a musical tone, and a regular tone, too. Knowing the velocity of the sonorous waves, he was able to calculate the number of vibrations which corresponded to this sound, and he found an agreement between the result of this calculation and the direct observation. The fact is curious enough, because the intensity of individual sounds, which, by their frequent addition, produce the musical sound, becoming more and more weak, it was hardly to be expected that they could combine into and the same sound.

OXYGENATED WATER is the term given by Dr. Ozanam (in his paper read to the French Academy of Sciences) to distilled water charged with oxygen by means of high pressure; and this same water, deprived of the water in which it has been combined chemically. Dr. Ozanam informs the Academy that he has employed oxygenated water with success in the treatment of asthma, and, lastly, that the blood of the heart, in croup is called the dyspnœa, but increases fever. This water is perfectly harmless in almost tasteless, and contains the simple element of air.

NEBULÆ.—The Earl of Rosse has communicated to the Royal Society some observations on the Nebulæ, with practical details on the construction of large telescopes. The principal result of the observations seems to be to add another to the list of nebulæ with curved or spiral branches, and many new and remarkable nebulæ, some of oblong form, some annular, pointed out, upon which he lays the nebulæ observer, the interior of a central aperture with a similar nebula, even in this climate, will be found.

PHOSPHORESCENCE OF THE DIAMOND.—Dr. Emerson some time ago published a statement that the diamond possessed in a high quality of the diamond as producing light after friction in a dark room. When diamond is rubbed, even the surface of a polished metallic surface, it gives it emits a phosphorescent light. In the case of a large diamond, Emerson found four carats, the largest diamond ever found in Brazil. Another diamond from a book of drift near Richmond, Virginia, and now in the possession of Professor Rowney, this phosphorescent light was found on occasional, but not with a quite satisfaction.

THE RAPID COILING OF THE TENDRILS OF THE AMERICAN WINTER SQUASH has been accurately examined by Professor W. B. Rogers, of Boston, U.S. We give a note of one of his experiments. A slender, four-inches long, which had been laid into a wide hook at the freezed, was brought into contact by its concave surface with a smooth round stake, leaving about three-fourths of an inch of the outer part of the hook projecting on one side. The coiling action began at once, and could be easily followed by the eye. In fifteen minutes the other part of the hook had worked through half a circle, and the stake was clasped in a close coil.

METEOROLOGY OF SWITZERLAND.—In 1860 the Helvetic Society of Natural Sciences, at the instigation of the Federal Government, appointed a commission of three members to consider the possibility of establishing through all Switzerland a network of meteorological stations, with a uniform system of observations. In the new number of the *Bibliothèque de Genève* will be found the report of the commission, read by Professor Mousson at the last annual meeting of the society, at Lausanne, in August last. Besides two or three stations where observations can be made in summer only, eighty-three stations are proposed, varying in heights of 200 metres and more. A list of the requisite instruments is given. The observations will suffice to show the simplest of special questions which will arise of deep interest to science. The chain of the Alps, as Professor Mousson observes, cannot be overlooked, for as the geography and hydrography, a central knot of the European continent, whence diverge and where converge powerful local actions. Atmospheric currents, charged with humidity calculated from the ocean, strike against the snowy summits, are thereby cooled, and deposit a large part of their water; so that alpine and sub-alpine countries collect more rain than even the shores of the Atlantic. With regard to geographical parallels, the Alps separate in a decided manner the south from the north of Europe; and all nature participates in this climatic separation, which is wanting in the North American continent. The course of the winds, according as they blow parallel to the chains or in directions more or less oblique, are changed, and penetrate differently into the interior of the valleys, and thus modify their meteorological characters; and these changes, although hurting directly only on the lower circuits of the air, will not be without reaction on the more regular currents which pass above the highest mountain summits. Finally, the absolute or relative elevations and positions of the stations must be predictive of a number of elements of the highest meteorological importance. The report received the approval of M. Kaemtz, the learned meteorologist of Dorpat. He made a few observations which were the modification of the Grand St. Bernard to a station in the city of Montreal. The society has appointed a commission of eight members to arrange with the Government with respect to the organisation of the observations.

THE SENSIBILITY OF THE HAND AND FOOT in different parts of their surface has been tested by Mr. Harry Leith by means of a certain galvanic current. He excited a sixty-element Bunsen's battery with ordinary vinegar and suspended it freely in the air. Conducting-wires were attached to the terminal hooks, and to the wire from the copper or positive pole was connected a moistened sponge conductor, which was held upon the nerve of the experimenter, so that the sponge might rest on the thin over the middle cervical vertebræ. To the wire from the zinc end a conductor of platinum metal was attached. When this conductor was placed upon the skin of the arm or back of the hand the heat was unbearable for a single moment, but when upon any portion of the skin of the palm or under the surface of the fingers it was easily endured. There is, however, says Mr. Leith, "a fine running down the side of the fingers which is very sensitive, and which causes when pressed a peculiar sensation. This line is also to be traced round between the thumb and first finger, along the back surface of the thumb and the limit between the skin of the palm and the wrist." This line can be easily detected by the eye; the smooth papillary skin of the palm being much like, whereas the hairy polygonally-reticulated skin of the back of the hand and wrist is actually sensible. The skin on the back of the first phalanges is insensible, and also a part of the way down the second, varying in different persons. If the conductor be placed on the nails of the palm of the hand, and held there with gentle pressure for a minute or two, when conveyed is that of gently increasing pressure, as if the instrument was being thrust through the palm until the pain becomes unbearable; but there is no sensation of burning, pricking, or stinging. The same laws are discovered to hold good in respect to the foot."

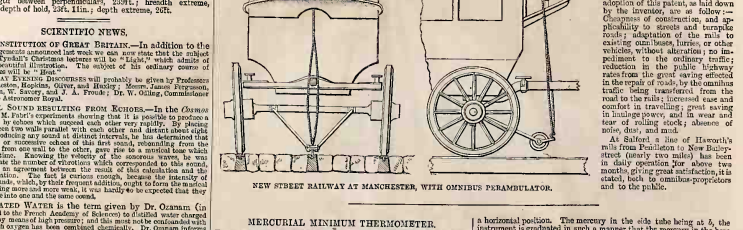
HABITS OF THE WREN.—From Mr. Brockholes's interesting paper on the birds which nest in the neighbourhood of Liverpool, printed in the *Proceedings* of the Literary and Philosophical Society of that town, we extract the following details, derived from actual observation:—The wren, as is well known, sings invariably throughout the year. Though loud, the song of the cock-wren is pleasing. In habits the wren is restless and active, bold, and cheerful. Its constructing nests, hedgerows, belated banks, and open commons especially, are favourite resorts. The nest is built by the cock-bird. It creeps quickly and mouselike through holes, hollow trees, and over the surface of the ground, and indulges frequently in short flights, in which it feeds extensively on moth, extremely rare from the ability in an ingenious manner. When a snail is found it is conveyed to a selected stone and tapped upon until the shell breaks, or the animal otherwise becomes forced. It is then easily taken out and devoured. The same stone will often be resorted to for a long time, so that a considerable number of shells will frequently be accumulated. These remains may often be noticed, and as often, perhaps, have puzzled the beholder. In winter, also, wrens collect in numbers at warm, favourite resting-places. At dusk the observer, by remaining quiet, may see them coming singly from all directions to a favourite spot. On arrival they locate themselves in holes previously made round the sides by their own species or other small birds. By going after dusk the observer may sometimes take them by the dozen in a handful from one hole. Old or unfinished nests are often chosen as dormitories, and sometimes imbued even are bulky enough for that purpose. The sites selected for these, and those required as cradles for their young, are as varied as the haunts—low branches, sprays growing from the trunks of trees, and bare roots of trees under hollow banker holes in walls, banks or hedgerows are the most common. Mr. Brockholes has frequently met at an elevation of about fifteen feet; but such instances are rare. Great skill is shown in the construction, and the nests are rarely found out in the concealment is generally successful. The situation composed generally of dead leaves and moss, the latter predominating, and the former forming the shape which are neat. If in a bank, for instance, it is formed chiefly of moss; when in a wall or stack hay is the principal material, and dead leaves are often the main component of both. The lining is of feathers, and there has the entrance on one side. The eggs are white, dotted or spotted with reddish brown, and commonly seven in number.

HAWORTH'S PATENT PERAMBULATOR AND STREET RAILWAY.

THIS patent consists in the laying down of three lines of rails, the centre one having a groove, in which the perambulator attached to the vehicle revolves, and thereby is sustained while wheels upon the rails. The rails, being laid perfectly level with the roadway, present no obstruction to the ordinary traffic. The perambulating wheel, which works in the grooved rail, is centered n a bar hinged to the fore axle of the perambulator, and squares to it on both sides so that as the wheel passes the groove the axle is necessarily at right angles to the rails. The perambulator is suspended by a chain attached to a lever fixed on the footboard, which the driver lifts by the foot when he wishes to stop or pass place, and thereby either keep or leave the rails. This facility of running off the rails renders the system free from the danger of running off the rails renders the system free from the danger of one very extensive traffic) to have a double line, on a single one can be left and then rejoined at any point. In quick curves, or junctions of streets, they may even be dispensed with altogether, the vehicles taking the ordinary line.

The advantages proposed by the adoption of this patent, as laid down by the inventor, are as follow:—Cheapness of construction, and applicability to streets and turnpike roads; adaptation of the rails to existing omnibuses, lurries, or other vehicles, without alteration; no impediment to the ordinary traffic; reduction in the public highway rates from the great saving effected in the repair of roads; by the omnibus traffic being transferred from the road to the rails; increased ease and comfort in travelling; great saving in haulage power, and in wear and tear of rolling stock; absence of noise, dust, and mud.

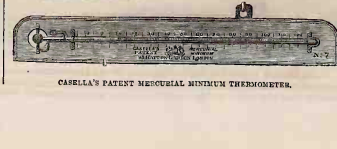
The subject a line of Haworth's rails from Pendleton to New Bailey-street (about five miles) has been in daily operation for above two months, giving great satisfaction, it is stated, both to omnibus-proprietors and to the public.



NEW STREET RAILWAY AT MANCHESTER, WITH OMNIBUS PERAMBULATOR.

MERCURIAL MINIMUM THERMOMETER.

THE following description of a new species of thermometer lately invented by Mr. L. Casella, Hatton-garden, and of which we give a representation, is from the pen of Professor Tyndall. The instrument professes to be a mercurial minimum thermometer, and appears to be very serviceable in practice as well as faultless in principle. By means of the annexed sketch the theory of the instrument may be very easily explained. Its peculiarity consists in a small side tube (a b c), of somewhat wide bore, which is connected with the capillary tube of the thermometer. This side tube breaks off abruptly into a smaller-sized tube at b, and soon afterwards terminates in a bulb. In order to set the instrument it is slightly inclined until the mercury in the side tube be brought to b, where the abrupt change of diameter takes place. This operation may, if necessary, be facilitated by tapping, and when it is finished the instrument must be placed in a horizontal position. The mercury in the side tube being at b, the instrument is graduated in such a manner that the mercury in the bore will now denote the present temperature. Let this be 50 deg. Fahr.; should it afterwards increase to 70 deg. Fahr., the mercury in the capillary will not move, but that in the side chamber will rise and fill the small bulb (the latter motion being attended with less resistance than the former). Should the temperature now fall from 70 deg. back to 50 deg. Fahr., there will be no diminution of the column in the capillary tube, but the mercury which had previously flowed into the small bulb will now again flow out of it, and be found at the end of the column, now reached 60 deg. Fahr., the point at which the instrument was set; should it fall below this point the mercury of the thermometer comes at once into play. It will now be found that the abrupt surface at b has a sufficient power over the mercury in contact with it to retain it there in spite of its endency to recede to a, owing to the diminution of temperature. If, therefore, the temperature become 50 deg. Fahr., as there is no fall in the side tube below 60 deg. Fahr., this must necessarily take place in the capillary tube, the mercury of which will now be found at 50 deg. Fahr. Lastly, should the temperature again rise to 70 deg. Fahr., the mercury will not alter its position at 50 deg. Fahr. in the capillary tube, but will rather flow from the side chamber at b into the small bulb. We are thus furnished with a minimum thermometer in which the liquid employed is mercury, and in which no separate index is necessary.



CASELLA'S PATENT MERCURIAL MINIMUM THERMOMETER.

From a short trial which has been given at Kew Observatory to one of these instruments, there appears to be no practical objection to its arrangement, and it seems worthy of a place amongst minimum thermometers similar to that occupied amongst maximum thermometers by the instrument of Professor Phillips.

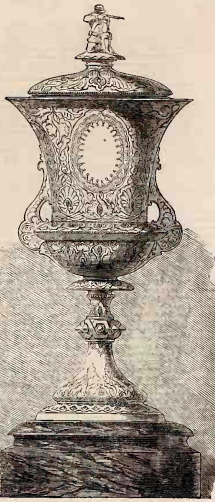
CHALLENGE CUP OF THE COUNTY OF LANCASTER RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

This handsome piece of plate was manufactured by Messrs. Dismore, of Liverpool, for the County of Lancaster Rifle Association, and was one of the numerous prizes offered by them for competition at their late meeting at Altcar, near Liverpool. The cup is of silver, partly gilt, and richly embossed, and is of the nominal value of one hundred guineas. It is surmounted by a trophy of colours, rifles, drums, &c., and upon each side is the figure, in frosted silver, of a rifleman kneeling in the Blythe position. To become the property of any person it must be won by him three times consecutively, and he competed for with the Rexield rifle. No person can compete for it who has not previously won a prize at the same meeting, and who is not also an effective volunteer of the county. Mr. Handley, the first successful competitor for it (having previously won the prize given by Mr. Barnes, of Liverpool), is Lieutenant in the 17th Lancashire Rifles, whose head-quarters are at Burnley, Lancashire. Our Engraving is from a photo-graph taken by Captain Dwyer, of the 5th Royal Lancashire Militia.

CUP PRESENTED BY THE PRINCE OF WALES TO THE CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY RIFLE CORPS.

The Prince of Wales recently opened the new practising-ground for the Cambridge University Rifle Corps, of which he is honorary Colonel, and at the same time his Royal Highness presented a silver cup to be competed for by the corps. On the conclusion of the ceremony the ex-champion, Mr. Rose, was called from the ranks to try a few shots at the new electric targets presented, on behalf of the ladies of Cambridge, by the Hon. Mrs. Neville, wife of the Vice-Chancellor, when he made five shots at 800 yards, scoring three "centres," a "below," and a "right." The Prince, after congratulating Mr. Rose, quitted the ground.

The cup presented by his Royal Highness, of which we give an Engraving, is a parcel-gilt silver cup, nearly 2ft. high, richly chased in the Moresque or Saracenic style, with jewelled bosses at the base. His Royal Highness's arms enriched are on one side, and the other side bears the following inscription:—"Challenge cup presented by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to the Cambridge University Rifle Volunteers, 1861."



CHALLENGE CUP PRESENTED BY THE PRINCE OF WALES TO THE CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY RIFLE CORPS.

THE AGRICULTURAL HALL, ISLINGTON.

On Tuesday week Lord Berners laid, with the customary ceremonial, the foundation-stone of the Agricultural Hall, which is in future to take the place of the Baker-street Bazaar for the Christmas exhibition of the Smithfield Cattle Club, and for meetings and other purposes connected with the promotion of agricultural improvement. In the evening the shareholders and visitors dined together at the London Tavern in celebration of the event of the day—Mr. Jonas Webb presiding. Lord Berners gave "Prosperity to the Agricultural Hall Company." No one, he said, had felt more strongly than he had the necessity of increasing the accommodation for the annual exhi-bition of the Smithfield Club, and he rejoiced that that necessity was now about to be met by the erection of a building which would afford ample convenience for every class of exhibitors, and at the same time a place of reunion for exhibitors and agriculturists generally. He was happy to learn that the shares in the Hall Company had been all taken up, and that two-thirds of them in number, and four-fifths of the capital in amount, were held by members of the Smithfield Club.

The building will occupy an extensive area in Liverpool-road, but a few hundred yards from the Angel at Islington. Its capacity will be very much greater than that of the Baker-street Bazaar, and it will contain the most ample accommodation for the exhibition of cattle, sheep, hogs, agricultural implements, and roots. The building will be composed chiefly of brick, iron, and glass. The principal front will be in Liverpool-road, and its most striking features will be two towers, one on each side, each 95ft. in height. The space between will be partially occupied by the spring of the roof, the arch being filled in with wrought-iron foliage and glass. On one side of the main entrance there will be a police-office, and a parcel-and cloak room; on the other side there will be an inquiry-office, a post-office, and a telegraph-office. The body of the building will be fitted up for the exhibition of cattle. A space of 384ft. in length and 217ft. in width will be covered by an arched roof of iron and glass, and will be surrounded by a gallery 36ft. in breadth, supported by iron columns 24ft. apart. The span of the roof will be 130 feet. Behind the cattle show there will be a place for the exhibition of pigs. This division will be 150ft. square, and will have a ridge-and-furrow roof of wrought iron. In addition to the glass in the roof the walls will be pierced by numerous windows. The plans also include first and second class refreshment-rooms. The entire length of the building will be 500ft.; the breadth, 220ft.; and the superficial area, 110,000ft.

LORD BERNERS LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE AGRICULTURAL HALL, ISLINGTON.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 1118.—VOL. XXXIX.] SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1861. [WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

M. FOULD AND FRENCH FINANCE.

ANOTHER decided move towards constitutional government has just been made by Imperial France, one the full importance of which it would be difficult to over-estimate. It has not been forced upon the Emperor from without; it is not, properly speaking, the result of public opinion, but it comes as the inevitable consequence of the self-exhausting tendency of those principles of government which have been in unchecked operation for the last ten years in the French empire, and hence it may fairly be regarded as permanent. The power which is cast down by external agency may, under altered conditions, rise up again and reassert its supremacy; but the power which, unassailed and almost unchallenged, falls to pieces owing to its own inherent vices of constitution can seldom, if ever, be reconstituted. Napoleon III. has parted with the main prerogative of Imperialism because he found that he could not much longer retain it with safety to himself and his dynasty. But let us do him the justice to remark that he has parted with it gracefully; that he has bowed to necessity with a frankness and dignity of manner well calculated to conceal from the world the humiliation of the act: and that no exercise of his prerogative over the realms of finance has become him half so well as that by which he has finally surrendered it.

The supremacy of the purse is just now asserting itself with extraordinary vigour against the oldest, most compact, and most formidable of the despotisms of Europe. In Russia and Austria it is still resisted, but only, as it seems certain, to achieve for itself a more crushing triumph at last. The sagacious ruler of the French people has foreseen in time—for we hope that his prescience is not too late—the uselessness of struggling with what, in the end, would strangle the empire, and, holding out his hand to it, he says, "We will be friends." In fact, it has recently become too evident, not merely for denial but for reasonable dispute, that despotism, whether founded upon hereditary claims or upon universal suffrage, carries within its bosom the active causes of its own dissolution. The Sovereign who says of himself, "I am the nation crowned," whencesoever he may profess to derive his title and his authority, occupies an unsafe position, because it is a position which demands inexhaustible resources. In the case of the French Emperor it was doubly hazardous. The *parvenu* Monarch who has vaulted into his throne over the mangled remains of a former Constitution, and who holds in his sole keeping the purse of the nation, has already put it out of his own power to defend that purse against ruinous demands. When a people resign into the hands of a single chief all the symbols and safeguards of their political liberty, they look to he repaid in some form or another. Their expectations grow in proportion as they are fed. The authority which should control their public finance is too weak to cope with the ever-increasing crowd of clamouring suitors. National extravagance begets and is stimulated by private extravagance. In hundreds of quarters simultaneously expenditure leaves income so far behind it as to cease taking account of the distance between them; and then, when the abyss of insolvency visibly yawns before it, there remains no alternative to financial ruin and its concomitant revolution but a speedy return to those wholesome restraints which nothing but constitutional authority can exert over national finance.

Such has been the natural, we might almost he justified in saying the inevitable, course of affairs in France, originated by the fact that the power of the purse was in the hands of the Emperor. His outgoings became first extravagant, then frightful, and now, at least, impossible of continuance. We know not how far his judgment and his will went with his profusion, but it is extremely questionable whether, if his own desires had been as economical as they are supposed to have been unsparing, he could very materially have stayed the advancing tide of expense. The Emperor felt himself obliged to keep the vanity and excessive egotism of France fully gratified as a sufficient compensation for the political freedom of which he had deprived her. It became necessary to trick her out in new robes of glory, to surround her with proofs of her own majestic position, to soothe the poverty of her poor with largesses, to be a munificent patron in all that concerned her comfort or refinement. But France could not rejoice in herself as the earthly Providence that regulates the destinies of other nations, always ready to intervene

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA: THE FIGHT AT BALL'S BLUFF, UPPER POTOMAC—DESPERATE EFFORT MADE BY THE 15TH MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT TO CLEAR THE WOODS BY A BAYONET CHARGE.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE PAGE 514.

and always powerful to make her intervention decisive, without having on foot an immense and thoroughly-equipped army, nor without expanding far beyond the exigencies of self-defence her naval power, while, on the other hand, the very existence and the immense strength of her army and navy created the necessity of giving them some occupation. The first false step involves all the rest. The seizure and monopoly by one man of all political rights, including the rights of the purse, precluded the practicability thenceforth of a duly-regulated finance. The Emperor, popularly imagined to be the master of boundless national wealth, and to be irresponsible in regard to his distribution of it, felt himself constrained to transgress all the known laws by which money comes and goes in order to meet the expectations of his subjects, and in less than ten years the stern teaching of events has convinced him that the Government which, on account of its own origin and constitution, has brought itself under obligation to purchase glory, predominance, splendour, labour, bread, and amusements for its subjects may have unlimited authority, but to very little purpose or duration unless it have also unlimited funds.

The Nemesis has come upon the Emperor and his Government in the shape of a bad harvest; the conscience which reproaches it in the shape of M. Fould. It is to the credit of that statesman that, though devotedly attached to the Emperor, and a friend, ostensibly at least, to Imperialism, he has unceasingly protested against the system of reckless expenditure, and, about eighteen months ago, threw up his high and lucrative position because he found himself unable to control the extravagance of the Court. But, in once more accepting responsibility, he has wisely secured for himself beforehand the conditions necessary to its free exercise. In his memorial to the Emperor he lays open to the light the financial chasm in which France is in danger of being engulfed. Within ten years he tells his Imperial master, gently, indeed, but firmly, that, without taking into account the additions made to the funded debt of the country, the loaning debt, or aggregate amount, during that short period, of the annual excess of expenditure over income has reached the alarming height of forty millions sterling. He has not even included liabilities in this calculation. With the courage of true fidelity he puts his finger upon the cause of this evil—namely, the supplementary and extraordinary credits which Napoleon III. has been in the habit of opening, in the absence of the Legislative Chamber, on the report of any Minister of a Department; and, in very few words, he points out the only means of radical cure. "The real danger for our finances," he says, "lies in the power of the Government to decree expenditure without the control of the legislative power."

The reply of the Emperor to this memorial is as satisfactory as it is characteristic. He frankly admits that M. Fould has hit upon the only efficacious mode of reducing within limits the present financial confusion. He resolutely abandons the power which appertains to him of opening a fresh credit in the absence of the Chamber. He engages to carry the resolution into effect by presenting to the Senate on the 1st of December next a Senatus Consultum making provision for the change. He expresses his hope that, in renouncing a right which equally belonged to the Sovereigns, even constitutional ones who preceded him, he may be doing a useful thing towards ensuring a right distribution of the finances; and he concludes with the following pregnant sentences:—"Faithful to my origin, I neither regard my prerogatives as a sacred deposit which cannot be touched nor as a heritage from my ancestors which must be transmitted to my son. Elected by the people, and directly representing their interests, I shall always abandon without regret every prerogative useless for the good of the public, as I shall likewise preserve unshaken in my hands all power which is indispensable for the tranquillity and prosperity of the country." These are noble words, and have justly excited the admiration of Europe. May they be followed and illustrated, as we are willing to believe they will be, by corresponding deeds!

Last year the Emperor spontaneously accorded to his Legislative Chamber the right of free discussion; this year he graciously surrenders to them the power of the purse. It is true that, for the most part, the members of that body owe their seats to the intervening influence of the Executive in the provinces, but it is the less certain that many of them will not have the courage to forget the source from which they have derived their honours. They made good use of the privilege of free speech last Session, and were not interrupted. They will probably avail themselves to a like extent, and with the like freedom, next Session, of their newly-restored power over the public purse. The lever of government will be in their hands, and there is nothing reasonable which, by means of it, they will not be able to secure. Despotism, in fact, has quietly passed away, and Constitutionalism, before its appearance, receives from its hands the key of supreme authority. Cæsar without the purse is but a limited Monarch. We heartily congratulate France on her prospects, and trust that she will this time know both how to enjoy and to improve them.

But we have hardly less reason to congratulate Europe and ourselves. The main cause of her and our disquietude, the chief pretext, if not justification, of our immense and abnormal expenditure, suddenly vanishes and is gone. The foreign policy of France, so far at least as it will need arms to give it effect, can no longer be matured and directed in secrecy. Whenever it requires money it will be discussed in the Legislative Chamber. The reign of uneasiness and suspicion may now come to an end. The New Year's address to the diplomatic body will not hereafter reveal to the nations of Europe the fate in store for them. M. Fould, at whose back stood national bankruptcy, has convinced France and her Emperor that mystery and silence inflict upon the Power that resorts to them penalties much more to be dreaded than advantages to be desired. We may now at last look forward to a settled peace, and, surely, to a sensible diminution of our fiscal burdens. The troubled dream of a feverish night gives place to the cheerful realities of returning dawn. The nightmare has faded into nothingness, and we awake to find our limbs once more free. Let us accept the blessing with thankfulness, and let us see to it that we allow no waking fancy to rob us of our returning conviction of security.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The *Constitutionnel* of Tuesday announces that the Emperor will pay on Queen Victoria the International Royal Salute of 101 guns.

Prince Napoleon is expected to leave shortly for England, to preside at the French Commission of the Universal Exhibition. On Saturday the Prince entertained M. Fould at dinner. It is said that the latter desires to see his Highness placed at the head of the Privy Council.

The decree for convoking the Senate on the 2nd of December has appeared in the *Moniteur* of Monday morning.

The Paris journals have been occupied with speculations on the measures that M. Fould will resort to in order to meet the great financial deficiency. As the war expenditure has been clearly the prime cause of the deficit, attention is naturally directed to it in the quarter in which the greatest economy could be effected, and accordingly we have the *Pays* and the *Constitutionnel* hinting at a reduction in the forces, the latter journal asserting that M. de Persigny has submitted to the Emperor a project for disarmament, but which would maintain the actual organisation. The only two new taxes pointed out are one on theatres and another on lucifer matches.

M. Thiers, it is said, is tired of retirement, and has made a bid for public employment in a letter to the Emperor on the present financial and political situation. The *Moniteur* contradicts a story which had received general circulation about M. Thiers having written a letter strongly condemning the reception of M. Fould and the French Ministry.

At the trial of Mirès it will be remembered that among his partners who were pleased at the bar at the same time was Count Portalis, but who was acquitted of the criminal charge of swindling, of which Mirès was found guilty. Subsequently the managers of Mirès' estate brought an action against the Count for the restitution of the sum of 1,700,000f. which constituted Mirès' share in the profits of the loan, for which their services said to be rendered to the bank. The Tribunal of Commerce on Tuesday gave judgment, and ordered Count Portalis to repay the above sum to the shareholders, and condemned him in costs.

The *Moniteur* publishes an Imperial decree promulgating the Additional Act of Seventeen articles, dated on the 2nd of July last, between France and England for facilitating the conveyance by post of printed papers, manuscripts, and patterns of commerce, and fixing the list of January next for the convention to take effect.

SPAIN.

The Queen is enceinte. Senor Rios Orosco has been sent on an extraordinary mission to Portugal, bearing O'Donnell's embroidered. The address of the Congress has been read: it approves all the points of the Queen's speech.

PORTUGAL.

The new King arrived at Lisbon on the 14th inst., and took the oath to the Constitution, in the presence of the Cortes, of State and of the Regent, on the following day. [A Portrait of his Majesty is given in the accompanying Supplement.]

The utmost tranquillity prevails throughout the country.

SWITZERLAND.

In the elections at Berne for the Council of State, which took place on the 16th, M. Fazy was defeated, and replaced by M. Dumpere, on what is called the Fusion party. The *Temps* of Paris says that this election is looked upon as a victory for the Federal party in Switzerlaud here without him, and several of them have announced that they will refuse to serve in his absence.

The Federal Councillors have returned to the Valley of Dappes, in order to complete their protocol on the recent violation of Swiss territory here by the Imperial troops in the late operations.

The Federal Council has taken peace measures with Geneva.

PRUSSIA.

King William has conferred the cross of Commander of the Order of the House of Hohenzollern on the Grand Duke of Saxe, on the Grand Duke of Baden, and on Prince Frederick of the Netherlands. His Majesty has also conferred the Grand Cross of the Black Eagle on the Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

The rejection, elections, or choice of the persons who are to have votes for the return of members to Parliament, took place in Prussia on Wednesday. The result in Berlin is decidedly in favour of the Liberals and Progress received a signal from the provinces soon to indicate a result generally similar throughout the country.

In the diet at Frankfort, on the 14th, at Frankfort, on Monday week, Prussia declared against the offer of Hanover to build a certain number of gun-boats for the defence of the German coasts, on the ground that it was a question exclusively for the Federal Diet, and called on that body to come to an early decision on her proposal for the creation of a Federal Fleet.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

The Austrian Government has officially informed all foreign Courts that the accession of Hungary has been proclaimed, and will duly country consents to accept the privileges granted by the Crown, instead of claiming those it possessed before the revolution of 1848.

The *Gazette d'Augsbourg* says that the Counties of the high nobility of Hungary appear determined to live in retirement. They seem resolved to meet the measures of the Government by passive resistance, and this, it is thought, will embarrass Government much more than active opposition, or possibly both.

According to a letter from Trieste, dated the 12th inst., there has been assembled a complete Austrian squadron in the Adriatic under the command of Vice-Admiral Maximilian, Count de Lord High Admiral, consisting of fifty vessels. The crews are chiefly Sclaves, Dalmatians, and Germans. The Admiral has left Trieste quadrilateral for Ancona; it is added, "the Austrian Government is now constructing ten ships of war, among which are two armed frigates, and six sailing-vessels are being transformed into steamers."

RUSSIA AND POLAND.

The astronomer Otto Struve has received from the Emperor Alexander the sum of 125,000 francs to enable him to establish a complete observatory on Mount Ararat.

A telegram from St. Petersburg, dated Nov. 13, reports the navigation closed—12 degrees frost (*Réaumur*).

The Russian authorities at Warsaw, not satisfied with the effect of the declaration of martial law, which is openly derided by the people, are said to intend proclaiming "a special and formal state of siege."

The shortage and sale of bread, the administrator of the vacant archiepiscopic of Warsaw has been arrested because he permits a refusing to cede Church property, because he has written a letter deemed disrespectful by General Liders.

TURKEY.

The Marquis de Moustier, the new French Ambassador, has arrived at Constantinople.

We read in the *Patrie* that during the 8th and 9th of the present month 340 ships of commerce passed the port of Constantinople, the largest result that has been obtained for fifty years. A great number of the ships came from the Black Sea, from the Sea of Azoff, or from the Danube, and were laden with wheat.

The Sultan has nominated Nakim Pacha, formerly Minister of War, to be Governor-General of the Province of Bagdad. He will unite with that office the duties of Commander-in-Chief of the army of Irak and of Hedjaz.

Riza Pacha has been removed from Smyrna to the inferior government of Candia.

The Armenian Patriarch has resigned. A commission has been appointed to settle the affairs of the community.

The insurgents in the Herzegovina have cut off all communication between Trebigne and Ragusa. Every day the struggle is assuming more formidable proportions. The Turkish army has been largely reinforced; and the insurgents are receiving constant accessions to their strength. A sudden visitation of snowy weather is said, however, to have driven Omer Pacha already into winter quarters.

INDIA.

The Bombay mail brings scanty intelligence to the 28th ult.

Lord Canning has published resolutions permitting the absolute sale of waste lands and the redemption of the land revenue on the conditions of clearance and cultivation. The price of unassessed lands is not to exceed five shillings per acre, and that of cleared lands is not to be more ten shillings per acre. These rates are to rule for five years.

Colonel Baird, in a report on the Andaman Islands, recommends the permanent settlement of the land and water revenue in the north-west provinces.

NEW ZEALAND.

The intelligence conveyed by the last mail from New Zealand is more satisfactory in its nature than that which of late has too frequently reached us from the colony. The peace which some six months since was concluded between the Governor and the native chiefs remains undisturbed, though its long continuance cannot be predicted with any certainty. When the mail left the Governor had just prorogued the General Assembly, and had an opportunity at the same time of hearing from the native Parliament an expression of the estimation in which his views and his policy were held, and of having before them letters which he had received from the Imperial Government conveying assurances to the same effect.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

By the arrival of the Cunard steamer Arles we have news from New York to the 6th inst.

SETTLEMENT OPERATIONS ON SEA AND LAND.

The expeditionary fleet had weathered the fierce gale which beset it, only one tug-boat, one ferry-boat, one gun-boat, and a steam-transport laden with horses and stores, having got back disabled. On Saturday night, the 2nd inst., the fleet was seen, in fine order, within thirty miles of Bull's Bay, on the coast of South Carolina. Bull's Bay is twenty-five miles north of Charleston. It is generally supposed that Captain Dupont will effect a landing at this spot. His instructions, it is said, are very general, and leave him free to act as he may find at such and such points of the Southern coast as he may see fit.

The blockading squadron continues to report the capture of English vessels trying to run into the forbidden ports.

The Potomac is still commanded by Confederate batteries, and the "grand army" in the neighbourhood of Washington still maintains its inactive attitude.

In Western Virginia General Floyd had attacked General Rosencranz (Federal) at Gauley Bridge without success. Two brigades were sent to cut off the retreat of Floyd, whose forces numbered about 5000, and hopes were entertained at Washington that the movement would be successful.

In Kentucky a Federal General captured Prestonburg, in the extreme western part of the State. The Confederate General retreated six miles further up the country to make a stand.

In Missouri the Confederate Generals Price and M'Culloch had united their forces, numbering 20,000 men, at Neosho, in the south-western angle of the State. General Fremont's head-quarters were at Springfield when the news of the junction of the two chiefs reached. The intelligence created great indignation through the camp; many officers signified their intention to resign, whole companies laid down their arms. General Fremont expostulated with both officers and men, and brought them not to abandon their posts. He issued a farewell address to the "Missouri army," calling upon them to continue to manifest the same cordial and enthusiastic support which had been accorded to him, and promising that he would lead them on with Freedom to Arms. Fremont's successor is General Hunter, his former second in command—a name which was received throughout the telegraph as "Hanks."

THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

In order to satisfy public opinion that the action of the Administration was justifiable in reference to Fremont, the Cabinet has given to the public the report of the Adjutant-General on which they acted. It is a tissue of invectives against the General, and charges him with Hunter and the Quartermaster and Paymaster-General figure as prominent accusers. The following sentence will give the reader a fair idea of the general tone and style of this remarkable document:

The opinion entertained by gentlemen of position and intelligence who have separated and associated with General Fremont is that he is more fond of the pomp than of the stern realities of war; that his mind is incapable of fixed attention or strong concentration; that by his misconceptions and delays since his arrival in Missouri the State has almost been lost; and that if he is continued in command the worst results may be anticipated.

THE RETIREMENT OF GENERAL SCOTT.

On the 31st ult. General Winfield Scott withdrew from active service on the ground of his physical infirmities. "I am old, and have, for three years," he says, "I have been unable to mount a horse or to walk more than a few paces at a time, and that with much pain, debt and new infirmities—dropsy and vertigo—admonish me that repose of mind and body are necessary to add a little more to a life already protracted much beyond the usual span of man." The resignation was regretfully accepted, but his full pay and allowances are continued to him during life. The Cabinet were divided on General Scott's residence to bid him farewell. An affecting scene took place, in which General Scott could not make a speech, and shook hands with every member of the Cabinet in succession. General Scott was born in Eastern Virginia on the 10th of June, 1786, and is consequently now in his seventy-sixth year. He served in the war of 1812. He was taken prisoner by the British at the battle of Queenstown, and was severely wounded at Lundy's Lane. He was Chief in the Mexican War, as is well known. In 1852 he was the Whig candidate for the Presidency, but was defeated by Franklin Pierce, the present Ambassador at Rome for the stronger party. Since the revolution commenced it is unnecessary to say that he has repudiated all notion of allegiance to his native State, and devoted his life and his sword to the cause of the Union. General Scott, accompanied by several members of his family, is now on his way to Europe.

THE NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

General M'Clellan received the post vacated by the veteran Scott. He was born in the city of Philadelphia on the 25th of December, 1826, and is therefore not yet thirty-five years of age. In the general order to the army announcing his promotion he says:—"Reposing trust in the district may well accompany the assumption of so vast a responsibility; but, confiding in the excellent qualities of his troops and the favour of Providence to the just cause, the result of success." Several municipal authorities of his native city having presented him with a sword, he replied very modestly:—

Nothing that I have yet accomplished would warrant this high compliment: it is for the future to determine whether I shall realise the expectations and hopes which are now centred in me. I trust and feel that the day may not be distant when I shall return to the plain dress of civil life, and to the enjoyment of the balance of my life among the people from whom I have received this splendid gift. The war must be carried on with the energy now in the future forbearance, patience, and confidence. With these we can accomplish all.

THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

The Southern journals continue to urge on the planters the necessity of abandoning the cultivation of cotton and tobacco, and the dedication of the land to the production of cereals and meat. The New Orleans *Delta* remarks that prices of breadstuffs had advanced to most exorbitant prices.

JEWISH DISABILITIES.

A cavalry regiment having been raised in New York city, of which the majority were of the Jewish faith, a Rabbi had applied for the chaplaincy. The Secretary for War replied that the Act of Congress only allowed the appointment of chaplains who belonged to "some Christian denomination." The restriction is generally condemned, and public opinion demands that at the coming Session of Congress the Act be modified in a liberal sense.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Four lives were saved by an escape-man at a fire in Commercial-road East on Wednesday evening.

The Worshipful Company of Mercers have voted a donation of fifty guineas to the National Life-boat Institution.

A dental hospital has been opened in Great Portland-street. It is established for the purpose of attending to the poorer classes gratuitously in case of necessary surgical and make a moderate addition for the comforts.

Sir Dominick Daly, the newly-appointed Governor of South Australia, was entertained at a dinner at the Reform Club on Saturday last, previous to his departure for the colony.

At the Greenwich civil-sittings, in the Isle of Dogs, the flooring of a large room gave way a few days ago under the weight of the old-men with which it was filled, and the next general room upon these persons who were in the apartment below, four of whom were seriously injured.

The Rotunda at Woolwich, appropriated for the preservation and display of models and ancient military trophies, has been ordered to be closed to the inspection of the public until after Christmas, in order to carry on some necessary repairs and make a considerable addition to the contents.

The annual festival in aid of the City Orthopedic Hospital was held on Wednesday, at the Albion Tavern. A considerable number of gentlemen sat down to dinner, under the presidency of Mr. J. Dodd, M.P. The list of subscriptions amounted to £500. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge has intimated his willingness to preside at the next anniversary festival.

The births of 876 boys and 808 girls were registered last week in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1851-60 the average number was 917. ... The births in London in 1861 were the last week of October; they rose to 1291 in the following week, and to 1288 in the week that ended on Saturday last. The estimated average number of deaths for the weeks in the ten years 1851-60, corresponding with that for which the present return is made, is 1224.

The Ethnological Society commenced its sessions on last Wednesday evening under the presidency of Mr. J. Crawfurd, who read a highly interesting paper "On the Ancient Inhabitants of Britain, in relation to Geography," in which he pointed out the constant relation which exists between the physical character of the soil and the kind of people supported by the quality of the race and physical character of the country to which the inhabitants have exercised considerable discussion.

As a proof of the severity of the frost during the past week it may be mentioned that a flock of sheep were driven across Westminster Bridge on Wednesday morning, the river between Hungerford and Westminster Bridges being completely frozen over. A number of persons on the Metropolitan Railway Bridge, carried on at about 150 feet above the bed of the river, proceeded to the centre of the bridge, and there, with a pickaxe and hammer, whole flock frequently hovering immediately above the man's heads, as though in consultation with their companions below.

At a recent sitting of the Court of Commons Council the report of a committee was presented in the shape of an amendment to a former matter to be held on the vacant ground of smithfield, instead of, as now, in Newgate-street and Giltspur-street. Speaking on this report, Mr. Deputy Saward said the change requires that a new street should be made from Farringdon-street to the new market, but as the owners of the property in Farringdon-street were neither therefore recommend that a fresh Act should be applied for, either to be passed this session or next, to enable the Council to carry out the works that are necessary roads for the purpose. This report was agreed to, though not without a sharp opposition.

An influential deputation, representing several metropolitan parishes, waited upon Lord Palmerston on Wednesday to urge upon his lordship the necessity of constructing a new embankment on the north side of the Thames. The gentlemen stated that if this were not done, the embankment would be rendered useless, and the sewage of the north side would be carried to the other side of the river, and thus be brought back with the tide. Lord Palmerston, in reply, said the subject was attended by a great deal of difficulty, and was one which was intimately connected with the Thames Embankment Bill empowering the Metropolitan Board of Works to construct the new embankment. The original plan of the embankment was submitted to his Lordship by Mr. Williams, M.P., Dr. Brady, M.P., Mr. Ayrton, and other gentlemen. Lord Palmerston promised the deputation his influence to secure to the application of the memorialists, and promised to recommend the matter to the Board of Works.

The fifteenth annual conference of the Evangelical Alliance was opened at Freemasons' Hall on Wednesday morning. In the absence of the Earl of Shaftesbury, Mr. Alderman Salomons presided. The latter gentleman, in his conviction that the Alliance was accomplishing a great work, inaugurating in a great degree the principles which they had adopted in effecting in the ecclesiastical laws of Sweden. He described the "Rosary and Reviews," and explained that practically that confederation was "Protestant" but that to the rest of their common Christianity." Extensive arrangements, he said, had been made for the reception of delegates, for which purpose the Council of London during the exhibition year. The "practical resolutions" were read by the secretary, the Rev. Dr. Steane, and were of a purely denominational character. Among the subjects proposed for consideration were "The present Duty of Religious Persons in Spain," "Rome and Protestantism," and "Sunday Desecration." Religious persecution

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA: RETREAT OF THE FEDERALISTS AFTER THE FIGHT AT BALL'S BLUFF, UPPER POTOMAC, VIRGINIA.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE WAR IN AMERICA.

PREVIOUS Numbers of this Journal have contained some particulars of the unsuccessful attempt of Stone's and Bank's columns to effect a landing on the 21st ult. on the Virginian shore of the Upper Potomac, near Leesburg; and we now give two Illustrations, from Sketches by our Special Artist, in connection with this seemingly rash enterprise on the part of the Federal forces. The whole affair appears to have been ill-planned, and adds another to the grievous blunders committed by the Federal commanders. It is hardly credible that 1800 men should have been sent across a river in the face of an enemy most strongly posted, and left unsupported when 30,000 of the division to which they belonged were within sound of their rifles. The small body, however, fought gallantly throughout the day against three times their number. One incident of the fight—a desperate effort made by the 15th Massachusetts Regiment to clear the woods by a bayonet charge—is illustrated on our first page. This is believed to be the only instance in which a bayonet charge has been attempted by a regiment in the Federal army. The 15th Massachusetts fought most gallantly throughout the whole affair, although they knew the odds to be greatly against them; and the example set by their officers, mostly students from Harvard College, Cambridge, was most praiseworthy. Their efforts, however, were not crowned with success, as the deadly fire of the Mississippi riflemen drove them back each time; and, as evening drew on, seeing the utter uselessness of contending against their powerful enemy, the few surviving combatants slowly fell back to the river-side with but two line officers remaining. In the endeavour to recross to the island, midway between the Maryland and Virginian shores, from which they had started, the general organisation of the force was quite abandoned, each company acting separately. The officers and men who could swim started, half naked, over the river, and the boats were kept awhile for the wounded. This, however, lasted but a little time. All order was quickly lost. A large flat boat was sunk by overcrowding, and scores of men perished, some by drowning and some by the fire of the Confederates, who now crowded the high bank and poured an incessant fire upon the scattering fugitives. The river channel was thickly strewed with the dead and dying, but the bearing of the survivors is reported to have been strangely quiet—the bewilderment, perhaps, of desperate hopelessness. Hundreds, probably, were here sacrificed. This much is certain, that out of the 1800 who landed scarcely 600 returned. The retreat of the Federalists forms the subject of the accompanying Engraving.

THE OLD FOREIGN OFFICE.

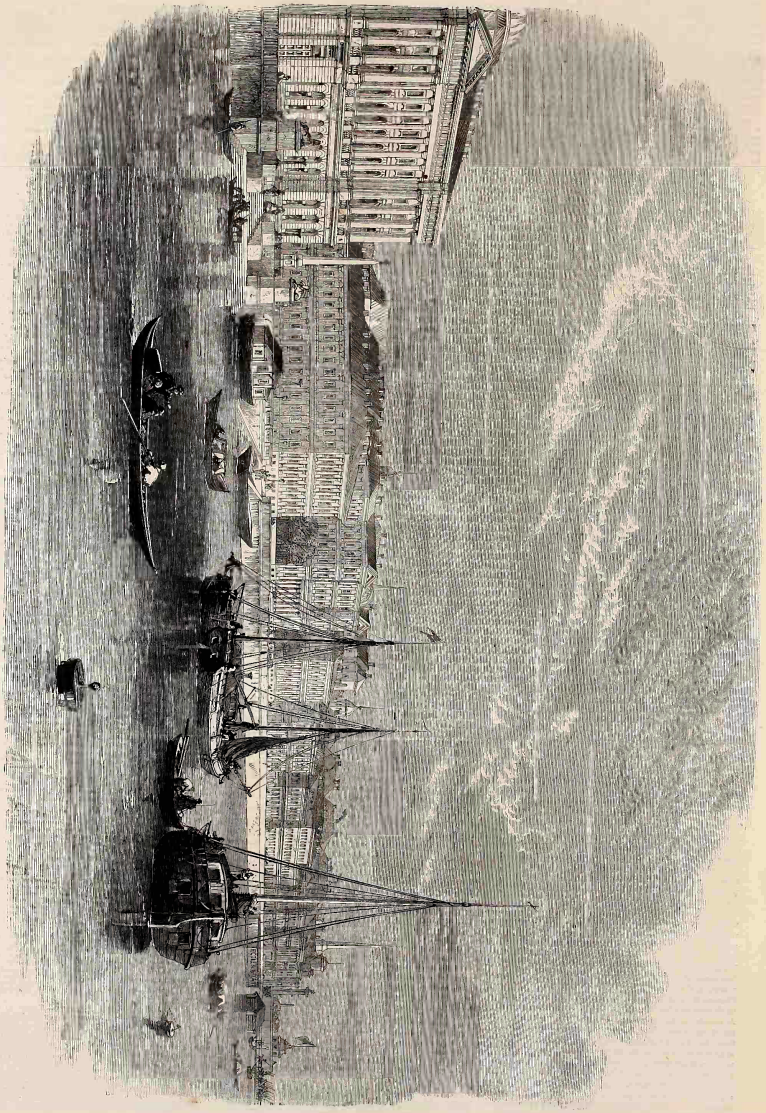
THE accompanying Engraving represents that which was the front view of the Foreign Office in Downing-street, now in process of demolition. Like the rest of the history of that dark narrow street, in which, in a series of unsightly, not to say mean, houses the public business of this country has been for many years carried on, the annals of the old Foreign Office are somewhat obscure. The numerous ancient and modern historians of the buildings of London have not thought it worth a notice, the probability being that there was really no story attached to it. All that is certainly known of it is that as it recently stood, in its confessed ugliness and inconvenience in an angle of Downing-street, it was composed of four private houses, which were gradually purchased on each side of a centre one. Two of these houses looked into St. James's Park, and two of them fronted Downing-street, and the back of the whole pile looked into Fludyer-street. The room in which the Foreign Secretary "received," and in which sometimes Cabinet Councils were held, was, on the whole, a good one, having a bay window looking into the park, and being hung with old tapestry. So long ago as the period when Carlton House was pulled down and Buckingham Palace in progress of erection, a Royal Commission sat to take into consideration the state of the public offices, and an elaborate report was presented, containing recommendations for the erection of a block of buildings, on a uniform plan, for the accommodation of Ministers in the transaction of the business of the State. Nothing, however, came of it; and, although the subject was from time to time mooted in Parliament, and inquiries made and plans suggested, nothing was done except the extension and decoration of the Whitehall front of the Treasury buildings by Sir Charles Barry. In the meantime the question was in the way of one settlement by the fact that some of the old barns in Downing-street, and the Foreign Office specially, were on the eve of tumbling down. By the elegant and decorative aid of beams and girders the walls were secured for a time; but at length even this standfast system was found insufficient to prevent the crumbling to pieces of the mortar and brickwork and in the course of this year the head-quarters of our diplomacy were transferred to Pembroke House, in Whitehall Gardens. As soon as the old building has been levelled with the ground a new range will be commenced, a vote having been taken for that purpose in the last Session of Parliament. It is not necessary here to refer to the famous "battles of the styles" which took place in the House of Commons from time to time, and in which Lord Palmerston so vigorously defended the Italian or Palladian (we never understood exactly which) against the advocates of the Gothic. As matters now stand, we believe that the building to be erected will belong to a style which is essentially "Palmerstonian," Mr. George Scott, the celebrated Gothic architect, having, with a grim humour, concocted a plan which, it is said, owes a good deal to the suggestions of the Premier, and which will be broadly Italian with an occasional infusion of Gothic.

At any rate, our Foreign Minister will at length be enabled to conduct the affairs of his department without going in fear of his life.

THE OLD FOREIGN OFFICE, DOWNING-STREET.

THE RUSSIAN UNIVERSITIES.

PARTICULARS of the disturbances among the students in the Universities of St. Petersburg and Moscow have recently been given in this Journal. With the little information which we receive from Russia, derived as it principally is from Russian sources, and further distorted in its roundabout passage to us, it is difficult to arrive at the truth in this matter, or to know definitely what are the grounds of contention. It is, therefore, with especial pleasure that we transfer to our columns the following account of the state of affairs in the Russian Universities by an accomplished Englishman residing at St. Petersburg, and intimately acquainted with the details of Russian life:—"The universities are the best institutions—almost the only really good ones—which exist in Russia; for which reason the retrograde party, dreading the dissemination of sound liberal ideas through the teaching of the University professors, are now making the most strenuous efforts to limit their influence to the narrowest possible sphere. The annual payment for students at the Universities of St. Petersburg, Moscow, Kieff, Kharkoff, Kazan, and Dorpat, was fixed during the reign of the Emperor Nicholas at fifty roubles (about eight pounds a year); but it was at the same time arranged that under their names on the books and those persons who did not wish to enter their names on the books and to submit themselves to the University regulations might attend the lectures without any payment at all. Young men whose parents certified that they could not afford the expense of a University education for their children were also allowed to become students, to make use of the University library, &c., without contributing a farthing towards the support of the establishment. Moreover, those who were not in a position even to pay for their ordinary expenses of living were aided and sometimes entirely maintained by their fellow-students, who kept up a fund for that especial purpose. It was proposed a short time since, indeed a positive order was issued, that students, and all persons attending the lectures of the Russian Universi-



THE UNIVERSITY OF ST. PETERSBURG

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 29, 1862.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
3	28	4	13	4	58	5	43	6	28	7	13	7	58

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NEW BOOKS RECEIVED.

Alsop's and Anjou. By Julian Sturtevant. 3 vols.
A Memoir of Stretford Rectory. By N. C. Cooke. Handsome.
Richard Savage; or, the Orphan Family in New Zealand. By C. E. Pearce. With 12 Illustrations. Cloth and Gilt.
Children's Friendship. Two volumes. Price 5s.
Cooper's Neat Lamp. A Free Talk. By J. Hain Friswell. Illustrated.
Little Dorrit. 2 Vols. By S. Eliot. Handsome and Gilt.
Lives of the Engineers. Two volumes. By Smiles. Portraits.
Lucy Raymond. A Tale. Two volumes. By the Author of "Our Farm of Four Acres." Saunders and Otley.
Recollections of the Life of the late Rev. Dr. Cooper, M.A., Vicar of St. Mary's, Newington. Edited by his Son. Price 5s.
The Dutch at Home. By Alphonse Esquiros. Translated by Mrs. Newton Crosland. Two volumes. Chapman and Hall.
The Law of Nations. By Sir Travers Twiss. Oxford: Clarendon Press.
The Lives of Celebrated Swordsmen. By the Author of "Manual of Gymnastics." Two volumes. Hurst and Blackett.
The National Dictionary. By G. F. Ribbs. Groom and Sons.
The Two Admirals. Two volumes. Saunders and Otley.

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.—Under the management of MR LOUISA PYNE and Mr. W. HARRISON.—On Monday next WEBER'S OPERA, THE MARRIAGE OF OBERON, with Mr. SIMS REEVES as ROBIN HOOD. On Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, THE TOWNARE MEETING. On Wednesday, for the last time this season, MARITANA, with Miss ROSE HERSEE as Maritana. On Saturday next, for the last time this season, MARITANA, with Mr. W. H. Seguin and Mr. W. Bath, entitled THE PURITAN'S DAUGHTER.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Great hit of Mr. JOHN L. TOOLE, in Lord Dundreary, in OUR AMERICAN COUSIN. Every evening at the request of "Boxing Night's Audience" MONDAY, Nov. 24, and during the Week, to commence at 7 o'clock, with THE BALANCE OF COMFORT.—On Monday, Nov. 24, and During the Week, at 8 o'clock, by Special Desire, the new Comedy, OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.—On Tuesday, Nov. 25, and during the Week, the Farce of THE BALANCE OF COMFORT. Doors open at half-past six. Commence at seven o'clock. Stalls, One Shilling. Private Boxes and Dress Circle, Half-a-Crown. Upper Boxes and Gallery, Is. Acting Manager, Mr. F. B. Chatterton.

ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE.—Manager, Mr. EDMUND FALCONER.—On Monday, and during the Week, GOOD TO TRUST. Concessions of Prices. Stalls, 2s. 6d.; Dress Circle, 2s.; Upper Boxes, 1s.; Amphitheatre Stalls, Reserved, 1s.; Pit, 6d.; Gallery, 3d. Acting Manager, Mr. F. A. Gastineau.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Monday, and during the Week, MY WIFE'S DIAMONDS.—Mr. Paul Bedford; Mrs. Woolgar. THE OLD CORNER; or, Life in Environs.—Messrs. D. Rowlands, Emery, Jackson; Mrs. D. Rowlands, Miss Kelleher; and ROMEO TO JULIET. Concessions of Prices.

ROYAL ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Manager, Mr. ALFRED WIGAN.—Monday, and during the Week, A WIFE'S JOURNAL, and THE ISLE OF ST. CYPRUS. To conclude with MARRIED AND MARRIED. Doors open at Seven. Commence at Eight.

The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of next Saturday, Nov. 30, will consist of TWO WHOLE SHEETS, containing a profusion of Fine Art and News Illustrations.

Price Fivepence; Stamped, Sixpence.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1862.

THE fearful storms which have raged on the eastern coast of North America have acquired a strange and almost ghastly interest in the North and South. The magnificent Federal Armada that had sailed to deal the accumulated vengeance of the Federalists upon the Confederates had, it was thought, steered into the very heart of the tempest. The most opposite passions were aroused, and while the Northerners were praying that the armament to which the honour of the Union had been so solemnly confided might escape the fury of the elements the fiercer prayers of the South went up for its destruction—a result which the terrible character of the storms made painfully probable. We are told that a part of the fleet under Admiral Du Pont has been preserved: and we may hear at once that it has not only been saved, but has delivered its blows at Charleston or elsewhere. Meantime affairs on land have assumed a perplexing, not to say menacing character. It was finally decided to remove General Fremont from his command, and the order came suddenly down to him camp, together with the journals which made the fact public. A mutiny of the gravest kind instantly showed itself. So say of the gravest kind because the principal actors were not from the rank and file, but from the officers, those on duty next subordination, and who set the fatal example of declaring that they would not serve except under the General whose somewhat melodramatic faults seem to have endeared him to the forces lately under his command. General Fremont himself had to appeal to their sense of duty to the Republic; and it would appear that a sullen acquiescence was obtained, and that they will condescend to fight under the new leader appointed by the authorities. This may all augur ill for operations in that quarter. An American writer who has been narrowly inspecting the army of the North draws so unfavourable a picture of its discipline, cleanliness, and soldierly bearing as makes the English reports appear almost complimentary. But, in the face of all, Secretary Cameron announces to the nation that the day of reverses is over, and that the Union is now about to proceed from triumph to triumph. More to the purpose, it is distinctly stated that not only will the battalions of Southern slavery certainly cut of the plans of the North, but that slaves who may be used by the army of the Federalists shall, if they belong to loyal owners, be paid for just as if they had been mules or any other article required for the campaign. This may be a rudimentary appreciation of the breach held out to smooth matters in the event of a Northern success making a compromise possible. The Abolition party are enraged beyond measure, and their demonstrations are formidable. Meantime the usual raving of the rabid press is launched against England: and we are told that our case is "Puritan and blackleg Cabinet," that the *Daily News* is the accepted organ of the English Tories (which may be news to our contemporary), and that as soon as ever the war is over "such a train of disasters" shall be inflicted upon England as shall make her the day when she declared that ten millions of Americans were belligerents instead of rebels. It is impossible to believe that such rabid rant and utter nonsense can have weight with educated Americans; but why is it tolerated by authorities that have and use power to suppress a journal for only expressing a wish for peace?

From Russian Poland the news is very melancholy. It is stated that arrests, executions, imprisonments, floggings, and forcible impressment into the army, are taking place in all parts of that unhappy country with a frequency and a severity which are only equalled in the time of the Emperor Nicholas. Nor is this painful intelligence compensated for—could that be possible?—by any information from St. Petersburg that under the Emperor's own eye, and in presence of his entourage, a trial has been conducted safe to allow the University students to emerge from their prison. We do not, however, hear that up to the latest dates any more ladies had been flogged at the police-office. The Americans, who profess themselves so enchanted at the sympathies of the Czar, and who will menace us with a fleet and army with a Russo-American crusade, will have some few sacrifices to make in the matter of civilisation when the proposed coalition takes place. They open private letters, imprison suspected persons, put down anarchy and clamour for hanging again, but they have not attained the point of tying up women and flogging them for Southern proclivities, though, if it be true, as stated, that "the ladies of the North are all for the Southrons," there is no saying what the New York press may not recommend as "vigour of action."

Since Mr. Disraeli's Aylesbury oration, in which he assailed with much truth and power the "Essays and Reviews," and gave the Church of England the worst counsel it has heard since the days of Sacheverel, there has not been any English demonstration of interest. But the meeting which Sir Robert Peel, M.P., has, as Irish Secretary, determined to see things for himself, has turned upon Dr. Cullen and lashed that furious ecclesiastic in his own style—but to far better effect—amid the applauding laughter of Ireland, has afforded much excitement on the other side of the Channel. Even were a priest who pronounced that official decorum would make him safe in the omission of Billingsgate so cruelly and completely deceived. Sir Robert took him at once in hand, convicted him of misrepresentations of truth, and then entered him in the Red Book of three or four years of succession, to the delight of the Roman Catholics no less than to that of the Protestants. It may be all highly irregular in a Secretary, and highly impolitic in a politician; but in the meantime Paul Cullen has been delightfully well castigated, and every body is pleased except himself. Before Parliament rises Leeds has been remarkable chiefly for the absence of every notoriety whom it was sought to get upon the platform, and for Lord Londesborough sending *his* excuse with an extra "h" beyond the exact proportion of the verb: he meant to use one.

Finsbury has a vacant seat. The witty, high-spirited, gentlemanly "dandy" (the term belongs to the time when he was town-talk), Mr. Thomas Duncombe, is no more. The borough will look in vain for another member who will represent its radicalism as it meant its rapidity. Mr. Foley's death occasions a vacancy for East Worcestershire.

The formidable list of "Bankrupts," under which head all insolvents now come, is a new sign of the times. The clearing out of debtors' prisons is another. A social question has been raised upon the working of the new Act which, we think, according to the *New-York Tribune*, was the last act of Mr. Edwin James before leaving England), and it may deserve consideration. The Act confers very great powers upon a malicious creditor, and he can so easily force a careless or absent man into a awkward position before the Court, that it is suggested that society, hitherto severe upon a man branded as an "insolvent," must learn to draw a line between the seamy and the possibly hardly-used victim of some Shylock. The clubs might not unreasonably revise the rule which at once expels the insolvent, and might ordain that it should be competent to a sub-committee to hear the case of an unlucky member, and, if he appeared to be honest, to leave him in possession of his club rights. This would be a wise injustice, and would disarm many a vindictive usurer or college trader who had lured a young fellow into debt, but, at the same time, would ensure a due examination of the case.

The subscriptions to the Shakspeare Fund up to Wednesday evening, including £100 just subscribed by his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, amounted to £1,171.

TERMINATION OF THE CHESS MATCH BETWEEN MESSRS. PAULSEN AND KOLISCH.—This protracted contest, which has now lasted, without cessation of play, for nearly six weeks, was brought to an unexpected and a not very satisfactory conclusion on Monday last. The combatants met on that day, and, after making another drawn game, they mutually agreed that, as the struggle appeared to be interminable, they would call it a drawn battle. The score at the end was: Paulsen, 7; Kolisch, 6; drawn, 17.

THE COURT.

The Queen rode out on horseback on Saturday in the Home Park. The Right Rev. Dr. Baring had an audience of her Majesty to the homage on being translated to the see of Durham. The Bishop was introduced by the Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Secretary of State for the Home Department. Mr. Colquhoun was introduced by Secretary Sir George Grey and received the honour of knighthood from the Queen.

On Sunday, the Queen and Prince Consort, Princess Alice, Prince Arthur, Princess Helena, and Princess Louise, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended Divine service in the private chapel. The Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor officiated.

On Monday the Queen and the Prince Consort walked in the Home Park. Prince Arthur, attended by Major Teesdale, and Prince Leopold took a carriage drive. The Queen and the Prince Consort, accompanied by Princess Alice, drove out in the afternoon, and honoured the Belgian Minister and Madame, van de Weyer with a visit at New Lodge, Windsor Forest.

On Tuesday the Queen walked in the grounds of the castle, attended by Lady Augusta Bruce. The Prince Consort went out shooting, attended by Colonel the Hon. Sir C. Phipps, Colonel Purvoway, and Colonel the Hon. A. Hardinge. Princess Alice drove to Watford in a carriage and four, and honoured the Countess of Clarendon with a visit at the Grove.

On Wednesday the Queen held a Privy Council at Buckingham Palace. Present—The Prince Consort, Earl Granville, the Duke of Argyll, Viscount Palmerston, the Duke of Newcastle, the Right Hon. Sir G. C. Lewis, the Duke of Somerset, the Right Hon. T. Milner Gibson, and the Right Hon. C. P. Villiers. Her Majesty having been pleased to appoint the Most Noble Edward Duke of Somerset to be Lord Lieutenant of the county of Devon, his Grace took the customary oaths. Earl Cowper was sworn Lord Lieutenant of the county of Herts, and Lord Llanover was sworn Lord Lieutenant of the county of Monmouth. Earl Fortescue and Lord Lyttelton and the Queen and delivered to her Majesty the insignia of the Order of the Garter worn by his late father.

On Thursday the birthday of the Princess Royal (Crown Princess of Prussia) was observed as usual in the Royal borough, and no festivities took place at the castle in consequence of the Court mourning for the King of Portugal.

The Duchess of Atholl has succeeded the Marchioness of Ely as Lady in Waiting to her Majesty.

Mr. Thomas Battle has been honoured with a sitting by her Majesty the Queen, to enable him to complete his marble statue for the People's Park, Kingston-upon-Hull.

The Grand Duke and Duchess Constantine of Russia and Princess Olga, with the Grand Duke Nicholas and Suite, were received by his Excellency Baron Brunnow, for Gravesend, to embark on board her Majesty's yacht Osborne for Holland.

The Duchess of Cumbridge and Princess Mary come to town on Monday next, from Brighton.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Normanby have returned to Hamilton Lodge, Kensington, from visiting the Earl and Countess of Derby at Knowsley Park, Lancashire.

The Marchioness of Salisbury has issued cards for the annual conny ball at Hatfield House, which will take place on Thursday, the 24th inst.

The Countess Russell and Lady Gwendoline Russell and Lady Gwendoleena Anson have arrived in Hill-street from a tour of visits.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston entertained a select party at dinner on Saturday evening at Cambridge House. Later in the evening her Ladyship received the members of the diplomatic corps and the members of the aristocracy in private circles.

Lord Yelverton has left town, charged with a mission from the Queen and the Prince Consort to visit the reigning King of Portugal.

Mr. and Lady Isabella Schuster have passed through town, en route for Ventnor, in the Isle of Wight, where her Ladyship has been ordered for change of air after her confinement.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, with Mrs. and Miss Gladstone, has left town on a visit to the Duke of Devonshire at Chatsworth.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

The new free church, dedicated to St. Timothy, now building at Liverpool, is to be similar, in its internal fittings, to one which will be retained if the experiment be successful.

The fourth of the bishops sent to New Zealand, which Colonel Palmer, of Reading (one of the founders of that colony in 1840) gave over sometime since to the Bishops of New Zealand and Wellington for the use of the Church, is likely to prove auriferous.

On Thursday week a new mission chapel and school were opened in Bethnal-green, in connection with the parish of St. Matthias, by the Bishop of London. The chapel and school are under one roof, the chapel being on the ground floor.

At a pension of the Honourable Society of Gray's Inn held on Wednesday last, the Rev. Charles Kemble, A.M., Fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge, was elected to the office of Chapel Reader and Afternoon Preacher of the society, vacated by the decease of the Rev. W. H. Hurt.

Wellingborough Church, which has lately been most beautifully restored, was reopened on Tuesday. The church was temporarily required in 1853, but in 1859 the restorations were commenced the work of restoration under the advice and direction of Mr. G. Gilbert Scott.

An address signed by the Dean and twenty-two clergymen has been presented to the Ven. H. O. Jones, late Archdeacon of Essex, on his retirement from that office; and a subscription has been entered into for the purpose of erecting a special fund attached to the Essex Clergy Charity, and to be called by his name.

A testimonial to the memory of the late Lord Hatherley is to be just been erected in St. Philip's Church, Bath-court, Kensington. The principal subject introduced is the Saviour blessing little children, occupying the greater portion of the centre section, and surrounded by a series of figures representing the Apostles.

The consecration of Christ Church, Shield-field, Newcastle-on-Tyne, which had been unhappily delayed in consequence of the illness and death of the Rev. Hilkiah Bedford Nicholson, one of the Hon. Canons of Durham, appointed Bishop of Durham thus making his first appearance in the principal town of his diocese, took place on Thursday.

The Bishop of Calcutta, on his late visit to Cachar—which with all its natural beauty he describes as "a complete paugolin" after rain—told the first stone of the new church of St. Andrew's, at Silchar, where the superintendent and the majority of the neighbouring tea-planters are Presbyterians. He visited Sylhet and Cherra Poonjee, and found that in every small opportunity which the residents seemed inclined to give for any intercourse or logical discussion on the merits of the Bishop's position, he soon able to recommend the appointment of one chaplain for the three stations of Sylhet, Cachar, and Cherra Poonjee. In his visitation of Cachar the steamer was half filled with the somewhat "unpleasant cargo of opium."

For several years past a memorial has been sent out for the bishop to sign and to be the first name on a long roll of churches within the precincts of the City. An Act of Parliament authorising the proposed new site is obtained, and subscriptions have appeared under it for carrying out the scheme. The Union commissioners of the metropolitan district have offered to the corporation a scheme by which fourteen old churches will be erased from the map of the City, and the funds for the purchase of the freehold to the sites will be in a corresponding degree benefit by having the means of religious instruction brought home to the people. The corporation appear to have taken the matter in their own hands, and to have carried out their sentences of destruction with a little unchecked zeal.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Rectories:* The Rev. G. Carter to Fullbridgham, with the vicarage of Lanuffon, Lincolnshire; Rev. W. Gill to Sandon, Staffordshire; Rev. G. D. Haslam to Scott Willoughby, Lincolnshire; Rev. W. M. Leir to Datchett, Somerset; Rev. J. J. Stanley to Colwich, Herts. *Vicarages:* The Rev. G. Hunter to Newcastle, Northampton; Rev. W. F. White to Stonehouse, Gloucestershire. *Incumbencies:* The Rev. W. J. Hall, jun., to Holy Trinity, Batcombe; Rev. J. Moorhouse to St. John's, Pitsea-square. *Perpetual Curacies:* The Rev. B. Aumbler to Saint Hutton, Yorkshire; Rev. E. Lee to Hook, Lincolnshire; Rev. J. F. Porter; Rev. J. R. Eyre to Denbridge; Rev. J. Rider; Rev. H. A. Gilbert to Sandon; Rev. J. Hall to Holy Trinity, Batcombe, Dublin; Rev. A. Sanderson to Ainsdale, Lancashire. *Chaplaincies:* The appointment of Mr. Rose's prisoners to the Reformed Convoy of St. John, Worthington, Cumberland, was announced. *Curacies:* The Rev. O. J. Aubrey to Seal, Kent; Rev. H. W. Butler to Lympsfield; Rev. W. L. Clay to Holy Trinity, Coventry; Rev. J. T. Harding to Stratton, Gloucestershire; Rev. G. H. Hoskins to Bishop's Middleham, Durham; Rev. W. Jago to St. Mark, Surbiton, Surrey; Rev. W. Woods to St. Mary Dublin.—*Gazettes.*

The Secretary for War has presented £50 to the fund raised for the restoration of the round church of the Holy Sepulchre at Northampton.

The Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels held its first meeting for the present session on Monday—the first of Session in the chair. Grants of money were made in aid of the following objects:—Building churches at Bangor-hill, in the parishes of Clayton and Keymer, near Hurstpierpoint, Sussex, and St. Philip's Church, Lambeth; rebuilding the churches at Broadwoodwidger, Devon, and Llandrygarn, near Holyhead; and for other otherwise increasing the accommodation in the churches at Ashtead, near Epsom; Bulmer, near Sudbury, Suffolk; Harvel, near Meopham; and Much-wenlock, Salop; and for the enlargement of the chapels of Ease at Upper Colchesworth, Bromley, near North Walsham; and Tickenham, near Clevedon, Somerset. Additional grants were also voted to the churches at Mid-Lavant, Sussex, in the parish of Harton, near Mossley, and Broadmoor, near Bury, Lancashire; and Broadwell, Gloucestershire; and to the churches at Dursley, near Bristol; Limerick, near Bromley, Kent; Pendlebury, near Swinton, Lancashire; and Sutton-in-the-Isle of Ely, Cambs. A grant was also made from the School, Chapels, and Mission Fund for building a school-chapel at Lower Ince, Wigan. The society accepted the trust of a sum of money to be laid out in the purchase of a site for a church at Bishop's Hatfield.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—Oxford: In a convocation on Thursday week, the names of Mr. G. V. Harcourt, M.A., Christ Church, as Examiner in Classical Honours, and Mr. Arthur J. Mc-Intire, M.A., Christ Church, as Moderator in the Mathematical School, were approved. Mr. Roy, B.D., Rawlinson, Lady elected Camden Professor of Ancient History, took the oaths, and was admitted to office. The Chancellor's Prize for Latin Hexameters was adjudged to Mr. Robert Bickersteth Holmes, Scholar of Balliol College, for his poem on the Queen's visit to the Duke of Cleveland's seat, Raby Castle. Lord Stanley, now Secretary for the Colonial Department, in consequence of the late lamented Mr. Gladstone's resignation of the Chancellorship for "Hong Kong Cadetships," will be happy to nominate to three of the candidates, who are to undergo a competitive examination before the 8th of December. The Vice-Chancellor will then nominate the two first gentlemen who shall be in his judgment most likely to succeed. Mr. R. B. Sanderson has been nominated by Mr. Woodard, the Provost, to the post of Rector of Lancing College, Sussex. In a congregation held on Wednesday the two forms of statute on the subject of the Bodleian Library and Radcliffe Library, with certain amendments, which had been duly submitted to the House, and approved unanimously. A form of statute was then passed, empowering the Bursar and the eldest senior Student (after the ordinary academical dues until the time of taking the first degree without remainder) for their privileges, and accepting the proposer name of Mr. Gaisford, the obligation of wearing a peculiar costume altogether.

Cambridge: The following prize has been awarded on the following subject has been adjudged to George Frederic Maclear, M.A., of Trinity College:—"The control exercised by the Middle Ages in regard to property in land, considered with reference to the external and internal condition of the Church." The examiners for the Chancellor's medals for proficiency in Classics are George Forrest Browne, M.A., of Trinity College. The Professorship of Chemistry having become vacant by the death of Dr. Alexander Wood, M.D., the election of a new Professor of Chemistry will take place on Friday, the 6th of December.

The new schoolroom in connection with the Grammar School, at the Cross corner of the Market-ground, nearly opposite the bank of the Head Master's house. They will contain 300 fourteen inches apart from each, opening into a quadrangle which will run round the interior of the quadrangle.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE

Six Woolwich cadets have been rusticated, for disobedience to the standing orders of the Academy, in taking discovered playing cards, smoking, &c., and drinking.

There is a vacancy at Christ's Hospital for the sons of naval Lieutenants here in Scotland, and between the ages of seven and nine. Applications to be made to the Secretary of the Admiralty.

A court-martial at Halifax has sentenced Commander Nelson and Mr. Fraser, R.N., to be severely reprimanded, and the latter to two months' imprisonment, in consequence of the recent loss of H.M.S. *Bruce* on one of the Bahama Banks.

A party of officers and men of the Army last week commenced the long course of musketry instruction at Hythe. Captain Boxer, R.A., will last about ten weeks, and will be followed (about the commencement of February) by a course of similar duration for officers only. About 140 officers altogether now undergo instruction at the school, of whom 12 belong to the Militia and 14 to the Volunteer Brigades.

The text of the convention which has been entered into between Great Britain and France for the purpose of regulating the interference with the internal government of the country; that a commission of three persons be appointed to determine all questions relative to the distribution of the money which may be obtained from Mexico; and that the co-operation of the United States Government shall be invited.

The iron-cased frigate the Black Prince, which possesses the strength of the Warrior and is but little inferior to her in armament or steam-power, was launched at Blackwall on Tuesday. She is 380 feet long, she was built, and which she has actually surpassed on the Measured Mile. She is expected to be ready for sea in January. The Black Prince's engines are of 1,250-horse power nominal, and are supplied with four steam boilers. The result of the trial was in every respect satisfactory, and believe would be equal, if not superior, to the four runs at the mile, and realised a speed of 14½0. This can only be regarded as a most favourable result, and not indicative of the speed of the ship, inasmuch as there were many things which combined to retard her speed. Her bottom, however, is in a very foul state, and this alone would appear to be every reason to suppose that the Black Prince, when fitted out for sea with her bottom in good trim, will equal, if not surpass, that of the Warrior.

The official reports to the Lords of the Admiralty respecting the trial-trip of the new iron-plated frigate Warrior have been circulated from Plymouth to the Admiralty and to the Horse-guards. The general and most positive results is apparent that, when under full steam, the mean rate at which she was impelled by the Warrior exceeded 14 knots, or nearly sixteen statute miles. In sailing, the ship has considerable advantage over the fastest. The forward draft is 26 feet 6 inches, which gives the latter an excellent her great length and the insufficient supply of canvas forward, requires nine-teen sail, to carry her steam-sloop superior speed. Her ship is very sufficiently heavy to test the extent of the Warrior's sailing, which attained a mean of 8½ knots on the Measured Mile Course. The pressure of the steam, a range of 4½ deg., those in the frigate 12 deg. Bearing headsails the Revenge and Warrior 4 deg. The Warrior did not, in fact, use her auxiliary machinery, worked by one boiler, save where the space between decks from smoke; she was, therefore, without supplies with fresh air, which is a great tribute to the beneficial condition of the ship. In respect to ventilation she reflects great credit on the contractors, Messrs. Penn and Son. The ship requires a powerful pump of men to steer her. It is stated that there is too much stability in the ship, which are unquestionably very high. In the case of comparative results, it should not be forgotten that the Warrior's superior speed was attained with a foul bottom, which has since been cleaned.

The official trial of the Octavia, 31, screw, took place at Portsmouth on Wednesday week, under the superintendence of Mr. Barnaby, from the designs of Mr. William Symonds, the then Surveyor of the Navy, and sailing qualities, and to have every confidence in her. The Octavia was constructed for the navy of Messrs. Penn and Son, Rotherhith and Esher, and Blackwall, Penn and Son, contracted to produce only the best of materials without limit to cost of manufacture or of design, that should be, as far as they could go, perfect. Recommended in their working, each to be of 300-horse power, nominal. The Octavia's engines have been designed, and their principles carried out, by Mr. Penn's draughtsman Messrs. Maudslay, Sons, and Field, and contain all the latest improvements, with surface condensers, and vee air-pumps. The cylinders are 63 inches in diameter, with 3 ft. 6 in. stroke. The screwpropeller, by the Messrs. Penn, is of variable motion to the draft. The boilers are tubular, and as nearly as possible on the principle of those in the same proportion to the engines as their ships. From initial steps taken it has been satisfactorily proved that the consumption of coal in working the Octavia's engines will not exceed 2½ pounds per hour per indicated horse-power. The boilers are fitted with Mr. Field's patent superheating apparatus, which on Wednesday acted exceedingly well, giving a temperature of steam of about 320 deg. When tried at the measured mile the ship ran at an average speed of 13½ knots, and the results were considered satisfactory. The vacuum obtained was 25½in.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

The annual inspection of the Inns of Court Volunteers will take place on Saturday next by Colonel M'Murdo, C.B., and it is expected that after the inspection they will be entertained by the non-commissioned officers at Hall.

Last Saturday afternoon the members of the second company of the 29th (North West) Middlesex Rifle Volunteers competed for their annual prize shot at Willesden. The prize consisted of a valuable cup. Ranked rifle, the gift of Lieutenant Brewster, a money prize, and two sweepstakes. The Enfield rifle was won by Private Colson.

A rifle contest took place on the 8th inst. at the Tottenham range between ten men of the 31st and ten of the 4th Middlesex, resulting in the victory of the 31st (Tottenham Corps).

A rifle-shooting contest took place at Wormwood Scrubbs last Saturday between the members of the University College company, West Middlesex Rifle, for a silver cup, value £10 10s., presented by Messrs. H. and E. Lopez. The prize was won by Sergeant Ee Mendes.

The competition of the 1st Surrey Rifles for prize at long ranges, consisting of the challenge cup, a ladies' challenge cup, and a Wimbourn prize, took place on Tuesday week, at Plumstead, in consequence of the range at Peckham-rye being closed. The competitors numbered 120, and the weather was favourable, but a heavy fog prevailed during the latter part of the day. Captain Knowles and A. H. Twentyman made seven points severally, but on the shoot-off Captain Knowles became the winner. Another shoot-off for the ring was suspended till Saturday, when it was resumed at Plumstead. The challenge cup, value 20 guineas, was won by Sergeant Fenlon, and E. Wilsmerit rifle, the gift of Mr. J. Knowles, by Private J. C. Hewitt.

In an official return of the Volunteer Force now in the strength of the Rear Volunteer Corps is 237 consolidated officers, 379 non-commissioned officers, 3,000 privates, giving a total of 3,616, including 1,000 Artillery-men, containing 600 members, but exclusive of 665 honorary members. The 5th Corps (Wiltshire), 1,000 strong, had a meeting for a harmonic meeting, presided by Captain Cavill. The prize was carried off by Private Ruffell.

The Royal Victoria Rifle Volunteers have had a busy week for a silver tankard, presented by the members for the corps—Mr. E. Warner and Sir W. Call, Bart. The first was by Sergeant Hutchinson, 1st Kent, the second by Private Hutchinson, 1st Kent, the third by Private Hutchinson, 1st Kent, the fourth by Private Hutchinson, 1st Kent, the fifth by Private Hutchinson, 1st Kent, the sixth by Private Hutchinson, 1st Kent, the seventh by Private Hutchinson, 1st Kent, the eighth by Private Hutchinson, 1st Kent, the ninth by Private Hutchinson, 1st Kent, the tenth by Private Hutchinson, 1st Kent, the eleventh by Private Hutchinson, 1st Kent, the twelfth by Private Hutchinson, 1st Kent, the thirteenth by Private Hutchinson, 1st Kent, the fourteenth by Private Hutchinson, 1st Kent, the fifteenth by Private Hutchinson, 1st Kent, the sixteenth by Private Hutchinson, 1st Kent, the seventeenth by Private Hutchinson, 1st Kent, the eighteenth by Private Hutchinson, 1st Kent, the nineteenth by Private Hutchinson, 1st Kent, the twentieth by Private Hutchinson, 1st Kent, the twenty-first by Private Hutchinson, 1st Kent, the twenty-second by Private Hutchinson, 1st Kent, the twenty-third by Private Hutchinson, 1st Kent, the twenty-fourth by Private Hutchinson, 1st Kent, the twenty-fifth by Private Hutchinson, 1st Kent, the twenty-sixth by Private Hutchinson, 1st Kent, the twenty-seventh by Private Hutchinson, 1st Kent, the twenty-eighth by Private Hutchinson, 1st Kent, the twenty-ninth by Private Hutchinson, 1st Kent, the thirtieth by Private Hutchinson, 1st Kent, the thirty-first by Private Hutchinson, 1st Kent, the thirty-second by Private Hutchinson, 1st Kent, the thirty-third by Private Hutchinson, 1st Kent, the thirty-fourth by Private Hutchinson, 1st Kent, the thirty-fifth by Private Hutchinson, 1st Kent, the thirty-sixth by Private Hutchinson, 1st Kent, the thirty-seventh by Private Hutchinson, 1st Kent, the thirty-eighth by Private Hutchinson, 1st Kent, the thirty-ninth by Private Hutchinson, 1st Kent, the fortieth by Private Hutchinson, 1st Kent, the forty-first by Private Hutchinson, 1st Kent, the forty-second by Private Hutchinson, 1st Kent, the forty-third by Private Hutchinson, 1st Kent, the forty-fourth by Private Hutchinson, 1st Kent, the forty-fifth by Private Hutchinson, 1st Kent, the forty-sixth by Private Hutchinson, 1st Kent, the forty-seventh by Private Hutchinson, 1st Kent, the forty-eighth by Private Hutchinson, 1st Kent, the forty-ninth by Private Hutchinson, 1st Kent, the fiftieth by Private Hutchinson, 1st Kent, the fifty-first by Private Hutchinson, 1st Kent, the fifty-second by Private Hutchinson, 1st Kent, the fifty-third by Private Hutchinson, 1st Kent, the fifty-fourth by Private Hutchinson, 1st Kent, the fifty-fifth by Private Hutchinson, 1st Kent, the fifty-sixth by Private Hutchinson, 1st Kent, the fifty-seventh by Private Hutchinson, 1st Kent, the fifty-eighth by Private Hutchinson, 1st Kent, the fifty-ninth by Private Hutchinson, 1st Kent, the sixtieth by Private Hutchinson, 1st Kent, the sixty-first by Private Hutchinson, 1st Kent, the sixty-second by Private Hutchinson, 1st Kent, the sixty-third by Private Hutchinson, 1st Kent, the sixty-fourth by Private Hutchinson, 1st Kent, the sixty-fifth by Private Hutchinson, 1st Kent, the sixty-sixth by Private Hutchinson, 1st Kent, the sixty-seventh by Private Hutchinson, 1st Kent, the sixty-eighth by Private Hutchinson, 1st Kent, the sixty-ninth by Private Hutchinson, 1st Kent, the seventieth by Private Hutchinson, 1st Kent, the seventy-first by Private Hutchinson, 1st Kent, the seventy-second by Private Hutchinson, 1st Kent, the seventy-third by Private Hutchinson, 1st Kent, the seventy-fourth by Private Hutchinson, 1st Kent, the seventy-fifth by Private Hutchinson, 1st Kent, the seventy-sixth by Private Hutchinson, 1st Kent, the seventy-seventh by Private Hutchinson, 1st Kent, the seventy-eighth by Private Hutchinson, 1st Kent, the seventy-ninth by Private Hutchinson, 1st Kent, the eightieth by Private Hutchinson, 1st Kent, the eighty-first by Private Hutchinson, 1st Kent, the eighty-second by Private Hutchinson, 1st Kent, the eighty-third by Private Hutchinson, 1st Kent, the eighty-fourth by Private Hutchinson, 1st Kent, the eighty-fifth by Private Hutchinson, 1st Kent, the eighty-sixth by Private Hutchinson, 1st Kent, the eighty-seventh by Private Hutchinson, 1st Kent, the eighty-eighth by Private Hutchinson, 1st Kent, the eighty-ninth by Private Hutchinson, 1st Kent, the ninetieth by Private Hutchinson, 1st Kent, the ninety-first by Private Hutchinson, 1st Kent, the ninety-second by Private Hutchinson, 1st Kent, the ninety-third by Private Hutchinson, 1st Kent, the ninety-fourth by Private Hutchinson, 1st Kent, the ninety-fifth by Private Hutchinson, 1st Kent, the ninety-sixth by Private Hutchinson, 1st Kent, the ninety-seventh by Private Hutchinson, 1st Kent, the ninety-eighth by Private Hutchinson, 1st Kent, the ninety-ninth by Private Hutchinson, 1st Kent, the hundredth by Private Hutchinson, 1st Kent.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE frost brought about a twenty-four hours' adjournment at Newmarket, "a lovely mild and clear day" succeeded. The French division were dispersed to the last with their Gabrielle d'Estrées in the Somerset Cup, and Nothnik gave Galadrine 5lb., and overthrew all Mr. Payne's calculations by beating him cleverly in a half-mile match. No doubt whether even Vulture could have defeated this flying granddaughter of Lanercost at that distance. Wellington (Sabon) has its stanchions on Monday; and on Tuesday there will be a good "mixed day" at Leadenham. Forty are handicapped for the Great Annual Steeplechase, and Cosmopolite leads them at 12st., while Jessie, 11st. 2lb., stands fourth on the list, and level with the too illustrious Bastian. Racing men will then have to fall back upon their "dog-books" and no doubt a few will be found to make a match in the Warwick Plate if not on "the Derby-day" (as poor Bill Scott used to call it) next Thursday night.

Mr. M'Grogor has been, we are glad to say, remanded starter to the Jockey Club; and Lord Portsmouth, the third Jockey Club steward, is expected back from the Continent in a fortnight, when a meeting will be waiting till the next number of the sheet *Racing Calendar* came out to declare his dissent from his colleagues, but of intimating it through "Argus" in the *Morning Post*. We believe that the complainants against this official are most strongly exaggerated. His appointment was "a snap decision" to back Lord Zetland (although it was stated neither of Lord Portsmouth's dissent), and, consequently, many who felt aggrieved have "pocketed their wrath" against him, and feel faster and jockey satisfactory which might gradually grow up out of fixus. We only go to racecourses on very picked days; still, except during Doncaster week, we prefer the starter to the winning post, and we are bound to bear our testimony, so far as we have seen, to the uniform tact and patience of Mr. M'Grogor when under very deep aggravation. Those who have been near him at *those* times have universally stated that they were struck with the calmness at the other end of the course there and get a faint notion of what the young rebels are whose cause they espouse. He is described as being a man of the strictest practice makes perfect; and we are glad to see that the majority of the stewards, now that the appointment is made, will not consent to sacrifice their eleventh commandment. We believe that the blame rests very much with the Jockey Club themselves, and that two Doncaster stewards prefer the starter to the jockeys behind whom, when Mr. M'Grogor "might as well speak to as many stones," are most really needful.

The Chumpagne Stakes has closed with forty-five subscribers, and Charles Marlowe is now installed as owner of the pace and mate to Mr. Payne, who has still a good string to ride for, viz. Lancaster, Lecknow, Wing, Mountain Deer, Ethelbert, and poor old Sweetmeat, who has been laid up for Doncaster to be sadly worried. Little Hell a few days since on their way to Baron Maltchaus'. Ethelbert is a very great horse, and seems to make light of his work.

Alfred Mynn was buried on Wednesday week at Thanahan. The body was preceded to the grave by a number of the leads and Hambledown Volunteers of which corps he was a member, followed by Major Mortlock, late M.P. for West Kent. The hand played "The Dead March in Saul," and when the last sad rites had been performed three volleys over its grave. The most striking copy of criticism verses that we ever remember to have seen is the following 200 memory, speaking thus in one stanza of the great cricket days of Kent:—

When the great old Kent Eleven, full of pluck and hope began
The battle with All England, single handed, man to man,
How the bowlers were watched by the anxious crowd, and, call,
As he moved among the players like a king amongst them all,
Till we came to Alfred Mynn, and then how he was a terror to
To decide their country's triumph when led on by Alfred Mynn.

The great sweepstakes of Wednesday ended in favour of Deerfoot, who, after a splendid effort of throw and muscle, which completely overcame Sandiacre's last, won by two inches. Deerfoot is described than the Mills tactics. His speed is the finer of the two, and yet he makes the most of his stamina. He runs mile, and quite eight yards ahead, and then, when he is caught, he keeps making a succession of spurts, just as Jones did in his four-mile race at Brompton, and was regularly exhausted when he (Jones) ceased them. As long as Sandiacre will revene jockeys' tactics we shall never get the Indian beat over a long distance of ground. He will not run fast enough, and when he spurts make very little matter to him; but his pace is very second-class. Perhaps Deerfoot is about the same, but he is a horse that really such fools as they seem, and that they will to prolong the *furore* which the Indian has excited. His mentor, George Martin, has pasted £100 with the *Sporting Life*, and intended to run him against the Mills within the hour (within the American Door did cleverly in his heyday), in one set day one week to Lord's, the next to the Oval, and then to the top of the Snipe clan of the Senecas, on Cattaraugus Reservation, and has a quarter of a million of people all present applied with the news from him through Mr. Wright, the subsidiary of the decider, to whom Derfoot regularly forwards the records of his English progress, and who will vouch that he is not "a mere trotting horse," "a dodger" or "gag" in any other shape. He runs ten miles on Monday for £20 a side and the Champion's Belt, at Barnes, with Mr. Burton, of Hackney-wick.

Bell Dunn, a daughter of Effoe, divided the Hedley Cup at Hampton Court with Arthur, by Sunbeam, from Fleet and a brother to Aldesbury; and Adam Bede won the All-aged Cup. Five years ago Mr. Dunn won this cup with Adam Bede as a colt, and he once looked very formidable for it. Perseve and Penny, one an own and the other a half sister to Bell Dunn, by Sunbeam, and Lord Lyon, by Ainderby, are to be entered for the Ladies' Plate, when Rose Cox was also to be a starter for the Ladies' Purse at Shrewsbury Club. It seems early of the latter meeting that two of the large stakes were each divided between two sisters of the same litter. In the Lytham Cup, Atterstone was beaten by his first cousin, and in the Liverpool Autumn, the South Lancashire and Ribble Stakes Mr. Campbell's Bacon and Scotland Yet litter did something of the same. Tony Day was beaten by Romping Girl in the second ties for the cup at Cirencester, and Mr. King Hall's Mr. Margetson's Ashmeadow with Bellerophon, Rosalind, Rosina, and Rowden. The Meadows, Cantab, Sackcloth, and Bright Steel Mould all ran well, and Rosalind, by a brother to Honeycomb, Lord Boaring divided a stake with his Brand and Burlesque at Barton Agnes; and, at Coupetelon, Mr. Gavin's Sixty-One, one of his famous Reginald and Sorcerer's Daughter, beat a stake with Dr. J. Campbell's Rees of Liddle by Lanrston. Frost has produced "the real jam" in the Cambridgeshire Handicap, and has got a lot in for the Derby, the Scots Luneba

FINE ARTS.

"THE STORM AT SEA," BY J. MORGAN, IN WALLIS'S COLLECTION AT THE FRENCH GALLERY.

THE FRENCH GALLERY.

THE "Winter Exhibition" of cabinet pictures by British artists, which for some years maintained a certain position before the public, has lately fallen into comparative neglect, and would probably have been discontinued but for an alliance formed with it by Mr. H. Wallis, the extensive picture-dealer, who this year adds a new collection of works painted expressly for himself. What pertain to the "Winter Exhibition" proper and what to Mr. Wallis in the joint collection now opened to public view is not specified, but the exhibition as a whole is a very creditable and very pleasing one, comprising many well-selected efforts from the easels of some of our leading masters, besides others of great promise from those of the young men of the day.

Among the more important works in the room is the celebrated picture of "The Goths in Italy," painted by F. P. Poole, R.A., in 1851, and admirably illustrative of the passage from Gibbon:—"And the principal warriors insulted the villas and gardens once inhabited by Lucullus and Cicero along the beauteous coast of Campania. Their trembling captives, the sons and daughters of Roman senators, presented, in goblets of gold and gems, large draughts of Falernian wine to the haughty victors, who stretched their huge limbs under the shade of plane-trees, artificially disposed to exclude the scorching rays, and to admit the genial warmth, of the sun. These delights were enhanced by the memory of past hardships: the comparison of their native soil, the bleak and barren hills of Scythia, and the frozen banks of the Elbe and Danube, added new charms to the felicity of the Italian climate." The character of the barbarian conquerors, sinking, after the savage atrocities of invasive war, into indulgence in all the enervating luxuries of a high civilisation, is most skilfully preserved; and the fine orange hue which covers the canvas (so much a favourite with Mr. Poole) is here most appropriate.

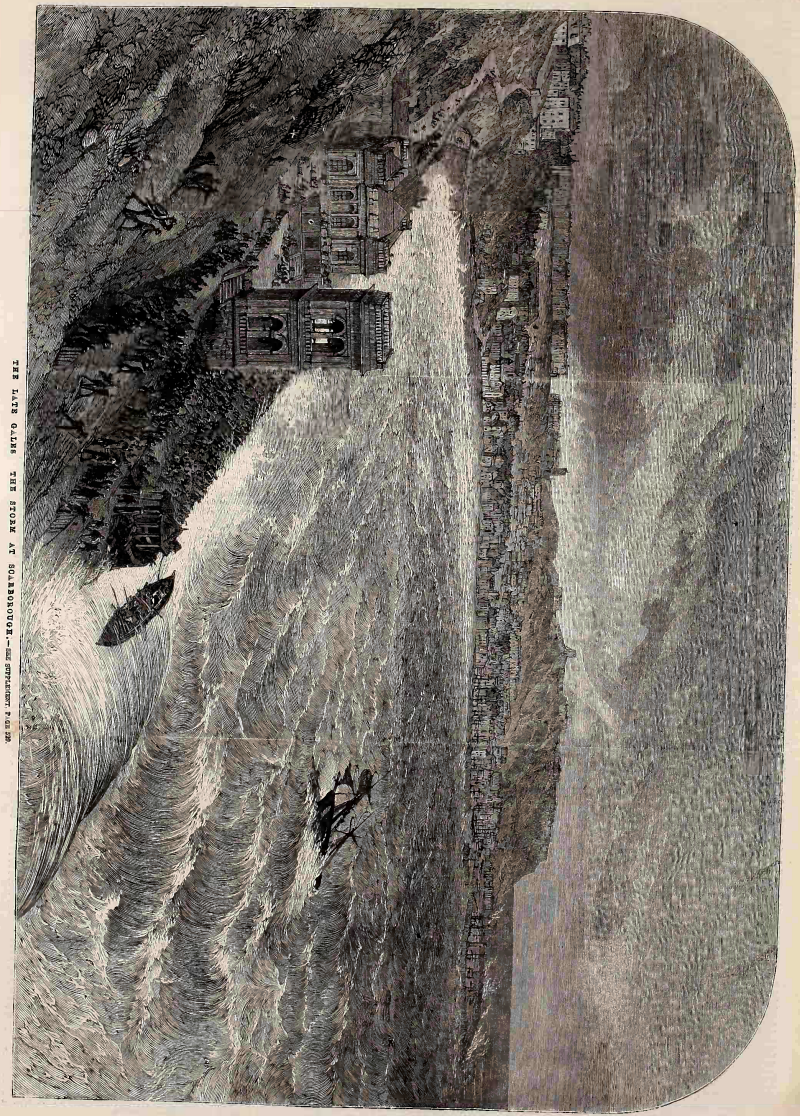
By the late F. Stone, A.R.A., is a work which we do not recollect having seen before, representing Christ with Martha and Mary, to the former of whom Christ utters the celebrated admonition, "Martha, Martha, thou art troubled about many things," &c. It was not often that this artist, amongst various other subjects, attempted Scripture. In the present instance he shows an eye for the solemnity of the incident, which he treats with sufficient modesty and simplicity; but, whilst the face of the Saviour is tolerably successful, according to the traditional ideal, those of the females, particularly that of Martha, are of modern commonplace. The execution is careful but tame, the colouring thin and ineffective.

A very creditable picture is that by Mrs. Hay, which was exhibited last season at the Royal Academy, representing Tobias Curing the Blindness of his Father:—"And he strake off the gall on his father's eyes, saying, 'Be of good hope, my father.'" Tobit xi., 11th verse. The figures are ranged on one plane, in attitudes of great solemnity and dignity, an expression of great earnestness pervading all their faces. In the distance is a simple landscape, somewhat severely treated, after the manner of the early Italian masters. The colouring, though contesting of secondary and tertiary colours, is harmonious and effective.

Miss Solomon displays considerable intelligence in her picture of "A Young Teacher," which represents a young girl pointing out the pictures in a book to her younger sister, a child in the lap of her ayah. The animation and curiosity depicted in the faces of the juveniles is very pretty, and contrasts with the gravity of the mahogany-coloured nurse, but, in point of complexion, the former, particularly the elder of the two, might have been improved. With such a foil as the Indian face presented the little fairer haired European ought not to look sickly and muddy. The same lady has a more ambitiously-constructed picture, "The Appointment," in which we see a young lady in a white chip bonnet standing by the fireplace, with an open letter in her hand, expecting the arrival of a gentleman, who—a perfect "dick," with magnificent whiskers, and the most ardent of smiles—is discovered reflected in the chimneyglass as just entering the door. This is one of those things which in the present state of art-patronage are sure to find admirers, and we hope purchasers.

Mrs. Ward contributes a single and rather slight sketch, "Fetch It," representing a lady on the seashore with a pet spaniel, whom she is urging to leap into the water. This lady's works would be improved by a little more attention to finish and a purer and more harmonious treatment of colours.

R. Ansdell, A.R.A., has some "Pet Calves," capitally painted in a cool landscape, but the dairymaid is too much after the drawing-room cut. A similar remark applies to the same artist's figures in the "Harvesting," which is probably an early work, painted before he found where lay his strength. The surface is too uniformly smooth and yellow; very different from the rough bold touching and the deep and strongly-contrasted hues with which he has latterly dealt in,



THE LATE STORM AT SCARBOROUGH.—SEE PAGE 526.

C. Stanfield exhibits three little landscapes in a single frame, painted with a minute detail and firmness of touch which are not usual with him. They represent, respectively, "Benchey Head from Northaven," "Picking up a Lame Duck off Hurst Castle," and "In the Mid—t of the Ocean." The warmth and richness of tone and the successful character are displayed in those entitle them to rank amongst the chief gems of the collection. "The Boy of Basle," painted upon a large scale, though still of cabinet size, does not so much please us. It is too mechanically cold in colour and the southern clime it assumes to represent; uniformly cold in tone for the sunlight of the open air; the figure being and the execution is careless and feeble, the paint on the canvas having had no attention that sculptor and living manipulation which such subjects require, and at the hand of a master jealous of his fame usually exercises.

W. C. Dobson, A.R.A., displays his most amiable sentiment in a little child-subject. "How Pretty!" a young girl stops a hawker-child to admire a younger brother's head, in the midst of one of those chief results of the younger brother's head, in the midst of one of those chief results of the younger brother's head, in the midst of one of those chief results of the

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28′ 07″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above sea 24 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOMETER.		WIND.		RAIN
	Barometer reduced to 32° and Sea Level.	Dew Point.	Humidity. Saturation = 100.	Ozone. Scale of 0 to 6.	Maximum in the Sun.	Minimum on the Grass.	General Direction.	Miles.	Inches.
Nov.	Inches.								
19	29·447	39·0	89·6	2·0	52·0	45·9	E. NW.	383	·745
20	29·354	41·9	92·3	2·0	53·9	44·7	WSW. W.	1027	1·000
21	29·005	39·0	87·9	2·1	51·1	42·4	W. NW.	575	·005
22	29·205	37·2	84·1	2·0	49·7	37·4	SSW. WNW.	1242	·000
23	29·385	39·6	90·1	1·1	51·2	41·0	W.	1010	·000
24	29·595	39·6	90·1	1·1	51·7	39·4	W.SW.	720	·000
25	29·659	37·7	87·1	1·0	49·9	36·0	WSW. W.	1151	·000
	Inches.								
Means	29·407	39·0	88·6	1·5	51·2	41·0		6108	·750

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m.:—

Barometer in inches corrected	29·630	29·522	29·426	29·431	...	29·345	29·570	
Temperature of Air	...	52°	49°	51°	...	...	...	
Temperature of Evaporation	...	48°	47°	49°	...	...	...	
Direction of Wind	...	W.	W.	W.	...	...	...	

Bixio has fought a duel in which, it is said, he was wounded in the hand by a pistol-shot.

The Italian Government has granted the concession for the construction of a railway from Turin to Savona to an English company.

George William Frederick Freytag, the celebrated Oriental scholar, died on the 16th inst., at Bonnendorf, near Bonn.

A box of gunpowder exploded on Tuesday on the rail way works near Ostwick, Italy, killing seven persons and wounding five others.

The Guernsey & Jersey Advertiser states that there has lately been discovered near St. Maurice, in that department, under a small exploded as nine of the ancient pile. It is of great architectural interest, and in perfect preservation.

An extraordinary number of tourists have this year visited Chamounix. From the official lists it exceeds 3000: among whom there were 440 English, 140 Americans, 1051 French, 712 Germans, 356 Russians, 56 Spaniards, and 7 Turks.

The *Glasgow Gazette* says:—"The 'Bank' of Homburg has recovered its losses, and is now free from its gaming connection. The latter has just let, in June, 2,000,000*l.*, and has retained house as poor as it was when it fell."

On Saturday last the first tree—a fine Wellingtonia gigantia—was planted in the grounds of the new Royal Normal College by the Master, Mr. Benjamin Webster, and a number of the council.

At the opening of a congregational place of worship at Stowmarket, the Rev. Mr. Binney condemned the "low-falutin' system of public into platforms by Dissenters, and said "he never could see the use of setting a man up to sweat a priest all place. Ministers and members of Parliament did not speak over pillows, and why in the world should preachers have to do so?"

DE LA RUE'S DIARIES AND POCKET BOOKS FOR 1862.—These useful diaries, in their delicately beautiful pearine and turquoise blue papers, are now as well and widely known as to need no more than the passing notice that they are now ready for the season. Of the Royal Diaries, it is pictured by a perfect almanack and calendar, crowded with useful information, for reference, and in the margins in the business and the state diaries. The Times of high water, tables of interest and wages, and notice of the sittings, lists of clubs, and statistics of importance, are all given in their proper situations, and the thousand and one useful things in such a desk-book, are found herein. The Court Diary still lingers at the weeks and months. The pocket-books are of two sizes and descriptions—the one a steel, handsome, elaborately executed, of the best and most finished workmanship, and convenient receptacles in the finishes of a portmanteau, containing, like the former desk-book, all that can be required in a diary and demanded by a monster form; the other is a more petite purse-book, of brilliant morocco morocco, full gilt, and with all the conveniences of the larger book, reduced to two sixteens.

EXTRAORDINARY ACCURACY AT SEA.—The following strange story was telegraphed from Southampton, through Mr. Reuter's office:—"Southampton, Tuesday.—A large paddle-steamer, the Nashville, fled the Confederate flag, has just arrived in our river and landed the captain and crew of the American ship Harvey Birch. Captain Nelson, of the Harvey Birch, reports having left Havre on Saturday last, the 17th inst., bound for New York. At 9h. 30m. On the 19th inst., when in lat. 49 deg. 30 m. N., long. 9 deg. 52 m.W., he was brought to by the Confederate steamer Nashville, Semmes, Captain, late of the United States Navy. The Harvey Birch was immediately boarded by the officers and crew of the Nashville, who at once ordered the captain and crew on board the steamer, allowing them to take a few of their effects and fresh provisions. Captain Semmes then ordered the Harvey Birch to be fired, and half-an-hour after she was burnt to the water's edge. Captain Nelson is just landed with his crew and officers, having been told that he was immediately placed himself in communication with Captain Britton, the United States Consul at this port. We believe he is still lying in the river, flying the Confederate or federate flag. Captain Nelson says that Commander Fengrim states he has no commission from the Southern Government to issue letters-of-marque, and pro-fesses he is not a privateer. No Southern Commissioners have arrived by the Nashville. There are, however, on board a Colonel Forbes and Lieut. Maffitt. Forbes appears to have some commission to execute, as he proceeds to London immediately on his arrival. The Nashville is a screw steamer of 1,500 tons, and is heavily armed. She has a crew consisting of English, as well as Southern seamen. Her crew consists of English, and on the arrival of the last shipment, were compelled to sign other articles. The whole of the crew of the Harvey Birch, with the exception of Captain Nelson and his officers, were placed in irons until arriving here. Captain Fengrim endeavoured to make Captain Nelson sign a bill of sale as sole owner of the ship to the federate Government. Captain Fengrim has communicated with Mr. Yancey."

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent)

NOTWITHSTANDING that the Minister of Finance has intimated that there is an unreasonable sufficiency in the Revenue of the present year to meet the expenditure, of 4,250,000 sterling, and that there is every prospect of a new French loan of 4,000,000 being shortly announced, Paris is still excited, and has been passing in the market for Home Securities this week, as exhausted quotations.

The demand for accommodation in all quarters has slightly improved; but, owing to the absence of coupons, no advance has taken place in the rate demanded. In the open market they rule as under for the best commercial paper:—

Percent.	
Thirty days' bills ..... 2½ to ...	Four months' bills ..... 3 to 3½
Sixty days' bills ..... 2½ to 3	Six months' bills ..... 3½ to 4
Three months' bills ..... 3 to 3	

Money is almost a drug in the Stock Exchange, and advances can be obtained at from 1½ to 2 per cent.

Some of the Continental Exchanges show rather more firmness, and, in some quarters, money has advanced in price. We annex present quotations in the leading cities:—

	Bank rate.	Open market.		Bank rate.	Open market.
Paris	3	2½ to ...	Hamburg	4	3 to 3½
Vienna	6	5 ... 6	Brussels	4	... to 3½
Berlin	5	4½ ... 5	Frankfort	4	... to 4
Frankfort	4	3½ ... 4	St. Petersburg..	7	... to ...
Amsterdam	4	3½ ... 4			

About 1,000,000 in bullion has arrived, chiefly from Australia, via Suez, and nearly the whole of the gold at hand has passed into the Bank of England. The New York exchanges for bankers' bills are 107½ to 108, being against this country. However, the last steamer took only 650,000*l.*, being against about 1,200,000*l.* by the previous steamer via the Cape.

About 450,000 in bullion was forwarded to the East, principally in silver. The demand for that metal is steady, at 61d. per ounce for cash and 61¼d. for delivery.

The advices at hand from the manufacturing districts are still unfavourable. Bale for home consumption is the only demand for goods in any quarter.

A slight advance took place in the value of English Stocks on Monday, but the improvement was chiefly—Consols for Account, 93¼ to 94½; Ditto for Account, 92⅞ ex div.; Reduced and New Three per Cents were 92 to 94½; Exchequer Bills, March, 4s. to 10s.; Ditto, June, 12s. to 15s. pm.; Bank Stock was 209 to 212; India Stock sixties 224 to 226; Ditto, Five per Cents, 103½; Ditto, Paper, 99 and 101½; and the Bonds, 11s. to 16s. pm.; Exchequer Bills advance took place in the quotations on the following day:—Consols left off at 93½; Bank Stock, 209 to 212; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 92½; India Stock, 224 to 226; India Five per Cents, 104½; Ditto, Paper, 99½; India Stock, 224 to 226; India Five per Cents, 104½; Ditto, Paper, 99½; India Bonds, 11s. to 16s. pm.; and Exchequer Bills, 7s. to 10s. pm. On Thursday there was less firmness in the market, and prices were rather lower:—Consols for Money marked 93⅞; for the Account, 93⅝ ex div.; the Reduced Three per Cents, 92¾ to 94½; the New Three per Cents, 92¾ to ⅞; March Exchequer Bills, 7s. to 10s. pm.; June Ditto, 12s. to 15s. pm.; and Bank Stock, 209½ to 212.

The market for Foreign Bonds has been rather active; and, in some instances, an advance has taken place in the quotations. Turkish, Mexican, Spanish, and Venezuela Stocks, especially, have been very firm: Brazilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents (Rothschild), 99½; Ditto Four per Cents, 96½; Ditto Five per Cents (Deferred, 98½; Chilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 86½; Spanish New Consolidated Three per Cent. Certificates, 46½; Ditto Passive Certificates, 5-Half per Cents (Coupons), 86½; Peruvian Three per Cents, 61½; Portuguese Four per Cents, 43½; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 91½; Spanish Three per Cents, 52½; Ditto, New Deferred, 43; Ditto, Certificates, 41; Spanish Coupons, 20 per Cents, 5½; Turkish Six per Cents, 1858, 87½; Ditto, 1858, Bonds, 4½; Ditto, 1860 Bonds, 71; Venezuela Three per Cents, 24½; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 63½; and Ditto Four per Cents, 94½.

The dealings in Joint-stock Bank Shares have been numerous, and prices have ruled firm:—Australia, 5 new shares, 5*l.* paid, 5½ to ⅝ pm.; Australasia, 40*l.* paid, 42½; Chartered of India, Australia, and China, 20; Chartered Mercantile of India, London, and China, 20*l.* paid, 20½; City of Glasgow, 100*l.* paid, 110 to 112; London Chartered of Australia, 20; Ditto, New, 2½; London and County, 17½; London Joint-Stock, 20*l.* paid, 19½; London and South Africa, 10; Oriental, 6½; Ottoman, 17½; Union of Australia, 30*l.*; and Union of London, 6½ pm.

The trading quotations for shares in new undertakings are as follows:—Great Marlow Railway, 2½ to 3 pm.; Thames and Medway Canal, 1 to 1¼ pm.; Universal Marine, 15s to 1*l.* 1s to 1*l.* 1s 6d.; London and Provincial Marine, 1*l.* 1s to 1*l.* 1s 6d.; and General Marine, 1*l.* 1s to 1*l.* 1s 6d. Canada 6 per cents, 1873, 2 pm.; Commercial Union Fire, 2 pds. to par.; Hudson Carrying Company, 1*l.* to 1*l.* 1s; and Universal Shipbuilding Company, 1 to 1¼ pm.

In Colonial Government Securities only a moderate business has been transacted:—Canada Five per Cents have sold at 101½; Ditto, Six per Cents, 1868 and upwards, 20; Nova Scotia Six per Cents, 1869; and Ditto, Six per Cents, 1870, 112.

The Miscellaneous Market has been steady:—Australian Agricultural have changed hands at 2½; Australian Land, 1½; Crystal Palace, 3½ ex div.; Electric Telegraph, 86; Oriental Gas, 1½; Oriental Inland Steam, 6½; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 71; Royal Mail Steam, 47; Victoria Graving Dock, 8½.

In railway Share Market has been less active than in the previous week, and the following quotations have not been supported. The following are the closing prices of the leading lines:—

Caledonian, 87½; Chester and Holyhead, 12½; Eastern Counties, 7½; Great Northern, 104½; Ditto, A Stock, 120; Ditto, B Stock, 120; Ditto, C Stock, 120; Ditto, D Stock, 120; Ditto, Extension, 20; Great Southern and Western, 108; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 107½; London and Brighton, 117½; London and North-Western, 96½; London and North-Western, Lancashire Extension, 20; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 53½; Ditto, New Shares, 20; North British, 63; North-Eastern—Berwick, 101½; Ditto, Leeds, 101½; Ditto, Newcastle, 101½; Ditto, York, 101½; North Staffordshire, 13; Nottingham and Grantham Railway and Canal Companies, 77½; Scottish Central, 107½; Scottish North-Eastern, 107½; Shrewsbury and Wolverhampton, 17½; Vale of Neath, 96½; West Hartlepool Harbour and Railway, 84½.

LOANS LEASED AS FIXED RENTALS.—Chester and Holyhead, 50*l.*; Ditto Consolidated Stock, 100*l.*; Ditto, 125*l.*; Caledonian, Stour Valley, Clarence, Hitchin, and Shepreth, 100*l.*; Wilts and Somerset, 91.

RAILWAY SHARES.—Hillingdon and Uxbridge, 10*l.* Dundee, 81½; Great Northern Five per Cents, 1863; Great Western Four per Cent, 103; Ditto Five per Cents, 1864, 113; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 1865, 109; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 1903; London, Chatham, and Dover, Metropolitan Extension, 3*l.*; North Staffordshire, 10*l.*; Nottingham and Grantham, 10*l.*; Scottish Central, 107½; Scottish North-Eastern, 107½.

The total circulation is now £21,289,440. Public deposits amount to £4,134,901, and private deposits to £11,379,277. Securities are £17,098,518, and the stock of bullion is £16,718,987.

The market for Home Securities is dull to-day, and prices have a drooping tendency. Consols for Money marked 93⅞; for the Account, 93⅝ ex div.; the Reduced Three per Cents, 92½ to ⅝; the New Three per Cents, 92⅞ to ⅞; and Bank Stock, 209½ to 212. In the value of Foreign Bonds very little change has occurred. The Five per Cent Stock is 103 to ⅝. In the value of Foreign Bonds very little change has occurred. The Five per Cent Stock is 103 to ⅝. In the value of Foreign Bonds very little change has occurred. Advices from Paris are to the effect that the Bank have relieved the rate of discount to five per cent.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—Fresh up to this morning's market the arrivals of English wheat have been moderate, and of foreign extremely small. The trade has been very dull throughout the week. The show of feeling wheat was tolerably satisfactory. The sales of flour were limited, and prices were barely supported. Barley was in fair request, and prices were fully maintained. Malt was dull, and the quotations were nominally unchanged, yet no chances took place in the value. Malt with the exception of fine corn, was in good request, at previous quotations. Beans and peas were in limited demand, at late rates; but inferior parcels were a slow inquiry, though not cheaper. The show of oats was moderate, and the trade was in a sluggish state, at late rates.

ENGLISH WHEAT, per imperial quarter, 40s. to 44s.; Essex, Kent, and Suffolk (new), 40s. to 44s.; Scotch, 40s. to 44s.; Irish, 40s. to 44s.; foreign, 40s. to 44s.; Barley, 30s. to 32s.; malting ditto, 32s. to 34s.; Chevalier and Scotch malt, 50s. to 52s.; pale malt, 44s. to 46s.; Essex, Kent, and Suffolk ditto, 44s. to 46s.; Norfolk and Lincolnshire ditto, 42s. to 44s.; Oxford, Cambridge, and Northampton ditto, 42s. to 44s.; Yorkshire ditto, 42s. to 44s.; Scotch ditto, 42s. to 44s.; Irish ditto, 42s. to 44s.; Beans, 36s. to 38s.; Harrow ditto, 40s. to 42s.; Pigeon ditto, 40s. to 42s.; Winchester ditto, 40s. to 42s.; Egyptian ditto, 36s. to 38s.; Peas, 36s. to 38s.; grey peas, 34s. to 36s.; maple, 36s. to 38s.; white, 36s. to 38s.; boilers, 36s. to 38s.; Tick beans, 36s. to 38s.; Indian corn, 30s. to 32s.; oats, 20s. to 22s.; Scotch feed, 22s. to 24s.; Irish ditto, 20s. to 22s.; potato ditto, 22s. to 24s.; Irish potatoes, 90s. to 95s.; Egyptian ditto, 90s. to 95s.; Spanish ditto, 90s. to 95s.; Jersey ditto, 90s. to 95s.; Madeira ditto, 90s. to 95s.; Canada ditto, 90s. to 95s.; American ditto, 90s. to 95s.; per cwt.; country meal, 32s. to 34s. per 280 lbs.; French flour, 40s. to 42s. per 280 lbs.; country ditto, 32s. to 34s. per 280 lbs.; Hertz marine, 44s. per sack.

ENGLISH FLOUR, per sack of 280 lbs., 40s. to 44s.; Calcutta, 42s. to 44s.; Stockport, 42s. to 44s.; Norfolk, 42s. to 44s.; Suffolk, 42s. to 44s.; Essex, 42s. to 44s.; Kent, 42s. to 44s.; Irish, 42s. to 44s.; Scotch, 42s. to 44s.; foreign, 40s. to 42s.; Hertz marine, 44s. per sack.

Foreign.—Wheat, Ghee and Kent, red, 40s. to 42s.; ditto white, 42s. to 44s.; Nortolk and Lincolnshire, red, 40s. to 42s.; ditto white, 42s. to 44s.; Scotch, 40s. to 42s.; Irish, 40s. to 42s.; malting ditto, 32s. to 34s.; Chevalier and Scotch malt, 50s. to 52s.; brewers' ditto, 44s. to 46s.; Essex, Kent, and Suffolk ditto, 44s. to 46s.; Norfolk and Lincolnshire ditto, 42s. to 44s.; Oxford, Cambridge, and Northampton ditto, 42s. to 44s.; Yorkshire ditto, 42s. to 44s.; Scotch ditto, 42s. to 44s.; Irish ditto, 42s. to 44s.; Beans, 36s. to 38s.; Harrow ditto, 40s. to 42s.; Pigeon ditto, 40s. to 42s.; Winchester ditto, 40s. to 42s.; Egyptian ditto, 36s. to 38s.; Peas, 36s. to 38s.; grey peas, 34s. to 36s.; maple, 36s. to 38s.; white ditto, 36s. to 38s.; boilers, 36s. to 38s.; Tick beans, 36s. to 38s.; Indian corn, 30s. to 32s.; oats, 20s. to 22s.; Scotch feed, 22s. to 24s.; Irish ditto, 20s. to 22s.; potato ditto, 22s. to 24s.; Irish potatoes, 90s. to 95s.; Egyptian ditto, 90s. to 95s.; Spanish ditto, 90s. to 95s.; Jersey ditto, 90s. to 95s.; Madeira ditto, 90s. to 95s.; Canada ditto, 90s. to 95s.; American ditto, 90s. to 95s.; per cwt.; country meal, 32s. to 34s. per 280 lbs.; French flour, 40s. to 42s. per 280 lbs.; country ditto, 32s. to 34s. per 280 lbs.; Hertz marine, 44s. per sack.

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Liverpool Corn and Provision Market.—Fresh up to this morning's market the arrivals of wheat from Wednesday last have been moderate, and of flour extremely small. The trade has been very dull throughout the week. The show of feeling wheat was tolerably satisfactory. The sales of flour were limited, and prices were barely supported. Barley was in fair request, and prices were fully maintained. Malt was dull, and the quotations were nominally unchanged, yet no chances took place in the value. Malt with the exception of fine corn, was in good request, at previous quotations. Beans and peas were in limited demand, at late rates; but inferior parcels were a slow inquiry, though not cheaper. The show of oats was moderate, and the trade was in a sluggish state, at late rates.

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English Grain Sold last Week.—Wheat, 107,412; barley, 113,281; oats, 13,020; rye, 731; beans, 2,000; peas, 1,000.

Average Prices of Corn in England and Wales for the Week ending Nov. 9.—Wheat—The market has pulsatory but and very few buyers have come forward, at Monday's quotations. Barley—Fine malting qualities have been in request, and have to-day realised full prices; inferior ditto have taken place in prices; but the market generally has been quiet. Oats—The demand is chiefly confined to small parcels on the spot; nevertheless, prices have undergone no change.

Provisions.—Good and fine qualities of butter are in moderate request, at full quotations; but inferior sorts are dull, and 2s. per cwt. cheaper. Bacon—The demand is steady, at full prices. Hams—Are in good request, at 2s. per cwt. more money. Lard—Is in fair request, at 1s. per cwt. higher. Cheese—Fine, rich qualities are in steady request, at full prices; but the demand for inferior sorts is dull, at 1s. per cwt. less money.

Tallow.—Fine P.Y.C. on the spot, has sold at 41s. for new; 41s. 3d. for old. At these rates the market is firm.

Oils.—Linseed is in good request, at full prices. Rapeseed is dull, at 1s. per cwt. lower. Cocoa-nut Cylon is in request at from £37 to £38. Palm is dull, at 1s. per cwt. lower. Sperm is in fair request, at £87 10s. for pale. Seal Greenland is dull, at £36 10s. for pale. Cod is dull, at £35 for pale. Linseed is dull, at £29 10s. for pale. Rapeseed is dull, at £34 10s. for pale. Turpentine is dull, at 1s. per cwt. lower.

Hops.—Fine qualities are in improving request, at a decline of from 2s. to 4s. per lb. Generally, next to nothing is doing.

Wool.—Fine descriptions are in steady request, at full prices; but the demand is slow, at from 0½d. to 1d. per lb. lower.

Coals.—Market—Best house coals, 19s. 6d. to 20s. 6d.; seconds, 17s. 6d. to 18s. 6d.; steam coals, 17s. 6d. to 18s. 6d.; Wallsend, 19s. 6d. to 20s. 6d.

Sugar (Friday).—Good and fine new sugars remain in demand, at very full prices. Other kinds are dull, and 6d. to 1s. per cwt. lower. Refined goods are in fair request, at 1s. per cwt. higher. Crushed, 3s. 6d. to 4s.; Bastard, 3s. 6d. to 4s.; grocery lumps, 4s. 6d. to 5s.; fine ditto, 5s. to 5s. 6d.; double refined, 5s. 6d. to 6s.; pale ditto, 6s. to 6s. 6d.; extra ditto, 6s. 6d. to 7s.

Coffee (Friday).—Fine qualities are in steady request, at full prices. Other kinds are dull, and 1s. per cwt. lower. Ordinary, 44s. to 46s.; middling, 47s. to 48s.; fine, 49s. to 50s.; superior, 51s. to 52s.; Mocha, 53s. to 54s.; Java, 50s. to 54s.; Ceylon, 50s. to 54s.; Plantation, 50s. to 54s.; Costa Rica, 50s. to 54s.; Cuba, 50s. to 54s.; Brazil, 50s. to 54s.; Jamaica, 50s. to 54s.; Trinidad, 50s. to 54s.; Honduras, 50s. to 54s.; Haiti, 50s. to 54s.; Manilla, 50s. to 54s.; Sumatra, 50

THE PRIME MINISTER OF THE NEW ZEALAND ADMINISTRATION.

WILLIAM FOX, Esq., of Westoe, Rangitiki, New Zealand, is the third son of the late George Townshend Fox, Esq. Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for the county of Durham, and brother of the Rev. G. T. Fox, of Durham. He was born at Westoe, in that county, on the 20th of January, 1812. He graduated at Oxford in 1835, after which he entered Lincoln's Inn, and was called to the Bar about the year 1839. In 1842 he married Sarah, daughter of William Halcomb, Esq., of Poulton, near Marlborough, Wilts, and shortly after emigrated to New Zealand. For nine years he resided in Wellington, but, having purchased an extensive tract of land in the Rangitiki district, he has since then resided on his own estate, except when absent on public duty in Auckland.

From his first entrance into the colony Mr. Fox always took a lively interest in politics, representing popular principles, and was a zealous advocate for self-government in the colony. In the year 1852 he visited England, with a view to obtaining those political privileges for New Zealand which were afterwards accorded to it, and which have at length resulted in his obtaining the reins of government at a crisis of unparalleled importance and anxiety in the colony. He has always been a friend of the natives, who repose unbounded confidence in him; so that it may be regarded as a most fortunate circumstance that the "war party," who have involved the country in its present difficulties, are to be followed by one to well calculated to pour oil on the troubled waters, and of all other men in the colony perhaps the best fitted to aid Governor Grey in his laudable efforts to restore peace and regain the confidence of the natives. As a public speaker Mr. Fox is fluent and ready in debate, his speaking being characterised by the honest straightforwardness with which he advocates his principles, and the plain common sense which commends itself so strongly to an English audience. The uniform consistency of his political career, and his thorough independence of character, have gained for him that weight and influence in the colony which have placed him in his present commanding position. Having no selfish ends in view, and aiming only at the public good, for which he has sacrificed both time and money, he has given the best proofs of his attachment to the country of his adoption, which have gained for him the fullest confidence of his fellow-colonists.

W. FOX, ESQ., COLONIAL SECRETARY AND PRIME MINISTER OF NEW ZEALAND.

ST. MARK'S, VENICE.

St. Mark yet near his lion shines he stood
Stand, but in mockery of his withered power,
Over the proud Place where an Emperor sued,
And monarchs gazed and envied in the hour
When Venice was a queen with an unequall'd dower.

* * * * *

Before St. Mark still glow his steeds of brass,
Their gilded collars glittering in the sun;
But is not Doria's menace come to pass?
Are they not *bridled?*—Venice, lost and won,
Her thirteen hundred years of freedom done,
Sinks, like a seaweed, into whence she rose!
Better be whelm'd beneath the waves, and shun,
Even in Destruction's depth, her foreign foes,
Than view thus slumberless yonder failing repose.

Childe Harold, canto iv.

So wrote Byron more than forty years ago, when Venice, although greatly decayed, was not such a shadow of her former self as she is at present; then she boasted 120,000 inhabitants, now barely 70,000; and, if the horses might be said to be bridled in 1818, what shall be said of them in 1861?

The Church of St. Mark occupies the eastern side of the great square bearing the same name; a little more to the right than is shown in the Engraving is the celebrated Campanile, and to the left is the Orologio, or clock tower, both of which may be considered appendages of the cathedral. The present church was commenced in 977 (one year after the destruction of another church on the same site by fire (likewise dedicated to St. Mark), but was not completed till nearly a century afterwards, in 1071, the mosaics and interior decorations occupying twenty years still further. The general form of it is a cross, surmounted by five domes of nearlyequal size, one of them being placed at the intersection of the arms and the others at the extremities. "The building then completed," says Fergusson, "was probably only the cross surmounted by the five domes; the portices which surround three sides of the nave were added afterwards; the cupe canopies, the foliage, and pinnacles all belong to the fourteenth century." In the centre of the building are the celebrated horses referred to by Byron their antiquity is very great, and their origin is absolutely lost in the mist of ages. It is known that they were brought from the Hippodrome at Constantinople in 1260, but their history anterior to that date is very uncertain. Napoleon, according to his usual practice, removed them to Paris; but they were not long afterwards restored to their original position. Above them is the Lion of St. Mark's, of which it was remarked by a gondolier, when the French erased the scriptural precept inscribed on the Gospel it holds, and in its place put their cant phrase of "the rights of man and of citizenship," that "the Lion, for the first time, had turned over a new leaf."

All writers on Venice vie with each other in praises of St. Mark's, but of the whole of them perhaps Ruskin has done the church most justice. In his "Stones of Venice," after having described the approach to it in his own peculiar manner, he says, the first view strikes the beholder as "a multitude of pillars and white domes, clustered with a long, low pyramid of coloured light—a treasure-heap, it seems, partly of gold and partly of opal and mother-of-pearl, hollowed beneath into five great vaulted porches, ended with fair mosaic and beset with sculpture of alabaster, clear as amber and delicate as ivory; sculptures, fantastic and involved, of palm-leaves and lilies, and grapes and pomegranates, and birds fluttering among the branches, all twined together with an endless network of leaves and plumes, and in the midst of it the solemn forms of angels sceptered and robed to the feet, and leaning to each other across the gates, their figures indistinct among the gleaming of the golden ground through the leaves beside them, interrupted and dim like the morning light as it faded back among the branches of Eden when first its gates were angel-guarded long ago. And round the walls of the porches are set pillars of variegated stones, jasper and porphyry, and deep green serpentine spotted with flakes of snow, and marbles that half refuse and half yield to the smallest, Cleopatra-like, 'their bluest veins to kiss,' the shadow, as it steals back from them, revealing line after line of azure undulation, as a receding tide leaves the waved sand. Their capitals, rich with interwoven tracery, rooted knots of herbage, and drifting leaves of acanthus and vine, and mystical signs, all beginning and ending in the cross; and above them, in the broad archivolts, a continuous chain of language and of life—angels and the signs of Heaven, and the labours of men, each in its appointed season upon the earth; and above these another range of glittering pinnacles, mixed with white arches edged with scarlet flowers, a confusion of delight, amidst which the heroes of the Greek horses are seen blazing in their breadth of golden strength, and the St. Mark's Lion lifted on a blue ground covered with stars, until at last, as if in ecstasy, the crests of the arches break into a marble foam, and toss themselves far into the blue sky in flashes and wreaths of sculptured spray."

LONDON STREET ARCHITECTURE.

THE accompanying elevation of Messrs. W. and A. Gilbey's offices in Oxford-street exhibits a novelty in street architecture. The architect, Mr. Thomas Harris, author of a pamphlet on what he styles "Victorian Architecture," has here found scope for illustrating some of his peculiar views on that subject.

The distinctive feature principally sought to be kept in view has

THE CHURCH OF ST. MARK, VENICE.

been to secure the largest amount of accommodation combined with ample light and ventilation. The interior consists of one large room, 115ft. by 17ft., and 18ft. high, all the fittings of which have been designed by the architect, the woodwork being unpainted stained deal varnished. The lower part of the front is executed in stone, of plain, bold design, the predominating idea being, according to the architect's theory, "angularity." The upper portion consists of ornamental brickwork, of an entirely new and chaste character, and harmonising with the stone portion below. The doorway admits to a commodious lobby, in the construction of which considerable originality has been displayed, above the entrance the hyetagre has the trade mark of the firm carved in bold relief. The builder is Mr. John Hale, Queen Anne-street.

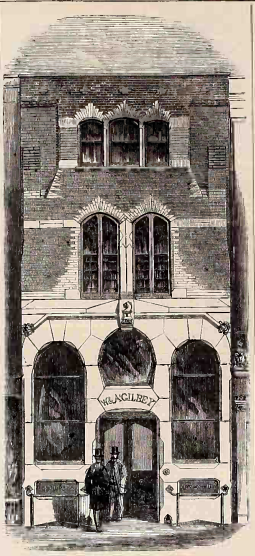
These premises are connected by telegraph with the stores of the establishment in Titchfield-street (about 160 yards apart), and which we may describe as "cellars above ground," the old plan of dark ill-

DRINKING-VESSELS: "THE LUCK OF EDEN HALL," WITH LEATHER CASE FOR SAME, AND A PEG TANKARD OF WOOD.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 502.

ventilated, underground cellars being here exchanged for convenient departments for the separate wines of the different countries, the temperature of the whole being duly regulated in the winter by heated steam, and in summer by currents of pure air. The departments in question are vaulted and fireproof, and form three sides of a court in which the packing is carried on.

Everything here, from the packing-case (which was designed and introduced by the firm some four years ago, and has since been generally adopted by the trade in place of the old-fashioned hamper) to the three-wheeled truck, used for collecting the wines from the different floors when bottled, is subordinated to save time and secure rapidity of dispatch.

The extent of the entire store comprises 480,000 cubic feet, with accommodation for 1400 to 1500 hogsheads of wine on the scantling



MESSRS. GILBEY'S WINE OFFICE, OXFORD-STREET.

in condition for bottling, and (as was being done at the time of our visit) facilities for packing and forwarding to all parts of the kingdom upwards of 300 dozen of wine a day.

We have before referred in these pages to the impetus given to the consumption of light French and German wines by the alterations inaugurated this year by the Chancellor of the Exchequer; and although during the last seven months the returns show no less a con-

IVORY GRACE CUP OF THOMAS A'BECKET, SET IN GOLD. SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 502.

sumption than 1,530,410 gallons against a consumption in 1859 of 418,843, and in 1860 of 817,789 gallons, we believe this branch of trade is as yet comparatively in its infancy. These remarks are, however, only another illustration of our aptitude as a "nation of shopkeepers," showing as they do the amount of energy brought at once to bear to meet any requirements of the times.

MESSRS. GILBEY'S WINE STORES IN TITCHFIELD-STREET.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, is Five Shillings for every Ten Words.*

BIRTHS.

On the 18th inst., at Wickham, near Cheadle, Staffordshire, the wife of John Kay, Esq., of a son.

On the 14th inst., at Monk Hill, in the county of Devon, the wife of Reginald Tuke, Esq., of a son and heir.

On the 1st of August, the wife of the Rev. George F. Boyle, of Ardtrostan, in the county of Argyll, of a daughter.

At Fort House, Kildare, the Hon. Mrs. Colborne, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 13th inst., at St. Jude's Episcopal Church, Glasgow, by the Rev. Gerhard K. Fridell, Incumbent, Henry Fridell, Esq., cotton-broker, Liverpool, to Henry Fridell, daughter of J. Fairfull Smith, Esq., Mary Bowman, eldest daughter of Maybole, Ayrshire, Wm. of Old Aberdeen, parish of Maybole, Ayrshire, and Ruth-crescent, Glasgow.

On the 15th inst., at Trinity Church, Dover, by the Rev. Charles Jenkinson, the Rev. Charles Wordsworth, father of the bridegroom, and the Rev. Charles Cornish, of Canterbury, Essex, son of the Rev. Charles Cornish, of Canterbury, Essex, Warwickshire, to Frances Elizabeth, youngest daughter of John Dixon, Esq., of Dunsley, Surrey, and the late Mrs. Dixon, of Great Yarmouth.

On the 15th inst., at Cuddington, Cheshire, by the Rev. Edmund Roberts Tarleton, Rector of Ince-in-Makerfield, Lancashire, brother of the bridegroom, Thomas Burton-Ley Tarleton, Esq., of Ince Hall, Wigan, Lancashire Lurcher, Esq., of Foo-Chow, China, to Sarah Elizabeth, youngest daughter of John Tennant, Esq., of Queensbury, Leeds.

DEATHS.

In Clarges-street, Lady Maria Saunderson, wife of Colonel H. R. Saunderson, and daughter of the late Earl of Caithness, aged 61.

On the 13th inst., at Victoria-street, Norwich, in his 22nd year, Joseph Edward Sloane, eldest son of the late Simon Joseph Sloane, M.R.C.S., of Great Yarmouth.

On the 16th inst., at Cadiz, in the 60th year of her age, Margaret Ann, wife of the William Lancaster, after an illness of only four days.

On Sept. 15, at Perth, Western Australia, in the 32nd year of his age, Alexander John Forrest, Esq., Surveyor-General of that colony, and Commissioner of Crown Lands, eldest son of the late Alexander Forrest, Esq., of Seafield, Ayrshire, and brother of Dugald Forrest, Esq., of Lisbon, Portugal, and the wife of Dr. Cowell, Physician-in-Ordinary to the King of Portugal, and the Algarves at the Palace of St. Ubes.

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THE KING OF PORTUGAL.

By a succession of events which could hardly have been expected to have occurred in the course of nature the young Duke of Oporto has been called to fill the throne of Portugal. The death of his mother, Donna Maria da Gloria, may be said to have been premature, inasmuch as it took place at an age when in any ordinary calculation she might have been expected to have reigned many years; indeed, she was but six weeks older than the Queen of these realms. Her crown descended to her eldest son, then only sixteen years old, who in due season having married under what seemed the happiest auspices, there was every chance against such a contingency as the descent of the Crown on his next brother. But Death, in the instances of both the late King and his Queen, knocking at the door of the palace under circumstances strangely like those about which we are accustomed to associate with his advent to the humblest cottages, in the twentieth year of his age the second son of Donna Maria finds himself suddenly called on to assert his hereditary right to rule over the ancient kingdom of Portugal.

As usual in Spanish and Portuguese Royal and noble families, the new King was invested at his baptism with a long array of names. Dom Louis Philipe Maria Fernando Pedro d'Alcantara Antonio Miguel Raphael Gabriel Gonzaga Xavier Francisco d'Assise Jean Augusto Jules Yolfando de Braganza-Bourbon, the second son of Donna Maria II. da Gloria and Don Ferdinand Auguste Francois Antoine, Duke of Saxe, was born on the 31st of October, 1838. At an early age his Majesty, then Duke of Oporto, was enrolled in the maritime service of the kingdom of Portugal, and at the time of his accession held the rank of "Capitaine de Vaisseau." His education was, it is understood, as carefully guarded as that of his brother, the late King; and together they made that tour of Europe, embracing visits to England, France, Italy, Switzerland, and Belgium, in 1854, which brought their names somewhat prominently before Europe.

In the tranquil years of his brother's reign of course no opportunity was afforded the Duke of Oporto of distinguishing himself, even if his years had not precluded him from taking any part in the public life of Portugal. It is understood that his Majesty possesses all the qualities, both of intellect and disposition, which belonged to his brother, the late Sovereign.

The new King arrived in Lisbon on Saturday, and was saluted as Sovereign.

THE NEW KING OF PORTUGAL.

THE STORM AT SCARBOROUGH ON NOVEMBER 2.

ACCUSTOMED as are the dwellers in the coast towns of our island to scenes of disaster, and often of death, from the war of the elements and the raging of the tempests that occasionally prevail, we may unhesitatingly say that the awful events that transpired at Scarborough on Saturday, the 2nd inst., have rarely had a parallel, either there or elsewhere. Up to Friday night the weather remained calm and serene. Notwithstanding a depression of the mercury in the barometer an ordinary observer would have failed to perceive any indications of the really terrific hurricane which a few hours afterwards rose to its greatest strength, dealing death and desolation to families, and destroying property on land and sea to a deplorable extent.

At about one o'clock on the morning of Saturday the wind freshened, and it then rose so rapidly that by two o'clock it blew a strong gale from the N. or N.E., which increased in force until three or four o'clock, when it had reached its greatest degree of violence. It is stated by some persons that the occasional rapid veering of the wind gave it at times the character of a whirlwind, and some of the gusts about the hour last mentioned are said to have been actually from the opposite point to that of the prevailing storm. Throughout the town it has been commonly said that houses substantially built, and hemmed in on each side, really vibrated and shook under the pressure and force of the wind upon them. Sleep forsook full many an eyelid on that fearful morning, and many were the sad and anxious hearts that beat in fitful and sorrowing response to the voice of the tempest.

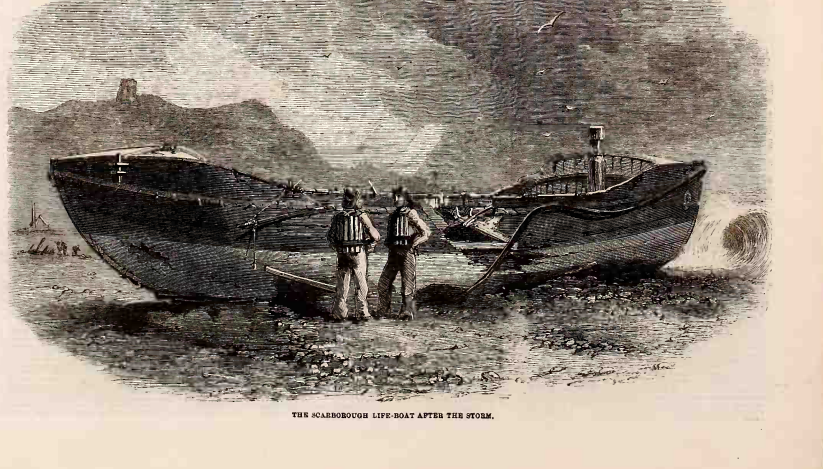
In nearly every street of the town the storm has injured dwelling-houses and other buildings. In New Queen-street the upper part of a house was blown away completely, including part of the outer walls. A photographic gallery in the same neighbourhood, belonging to Mr. John Inskip, is utterly destroyed, and a similar erection in the centre of the town is shattered to pieces. A new villa at Falsgrave is razed to the ground. The roof of St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church is seriously injured; and in every street at the north of the town the fragments of fallen buildings or roofs are to be met with.

The scene on the Sandside and in Quay-street, during the early part of the afternoon, was one of the greatest excitement. The tide, being at the spring, was forced to an extraordinary height by the wind. The spectacle of the waves dashing over the outer pier, at the end nearest the town, was one in itself of awful grandeur. Hundreds of tons weight of water were carried at intervals, with huge masses of foam and surf, across that part of the harbour, appearing for the moment of their being uplifted like inverted cataracts, bounding upwards against the laws of gravity. The sea rose to the level of the West Pier, and threatened destruction to many small craft, and danger to the shipping in the harbour. The heavy stonework on the parapet of the Spa Promenade was in several places dislodged by the force and weight of the water beating against it.

We must now refer to another class of lamentable disasters resulting from this distressing storm. Regularly as the wintry season commences the records of maritime disasters are looked for in the columns of the newspaper press; and as regularly we look for the recital of deeds of daring performed by our life-boat crews and others of our coast boatmen, in the endeavour to rescue their fellow-creatures from impending death. Happily, owing to the valuable properties of our life-boats and their generally skilful management, we have not often to record disasters to them. Yet ever and anon, as if to remind us of the hazardous character of those services, and to force upon us a due appreciation of them, we read of the appalling destruction of a life-boat and the loss of some or all of her crew.

The worst fears were entertained throughout the day for the safety of the fishing-boats, a numerous fleet of which were known to be at sea. The gale was now at its worst, and there being an unusually high spring tide, its effects were doubly destructive. A terrible disaster was about to befall, which we will relate as described in a local paper:

At four p.m. the schooner Coupland, laden with granite, from Aberdeen, attempted to enter the harbour, but, being taken aback on rounding the pier, her sails were disabled, and she rapidly drifted, and ultimately struck on the sand opposite the orchestra at the Spa, not twenty yards from the sea-wall of the promenade. In her passage between the pier and the Spa she drifted rapidly amid foaming billows that chased each other like so many huge cataracts until she struck. In the meantime the life-boat was manned and went out to the relief of the schooner's crew, whose danger, however, was not now so imminent. The sea broke upon the sea-wall of the Spa with such terrific violence that the stones of the parapet were dislodged, and the rebound of the waves caused such a sea as no small craft could live in, much less horse. Arrived at this point, where they were watched and even spoken to by the people on the Spa, amongst whom the most painful and agonising excitement prevailed, the crew of the life-boat appeared terror-stricken by their awful position. Suddenly a fearful birch of the boat pitched out the veteran boatman, Thomas Clayton, and the lad-man in the boat, and one of great experience and good judgment. He was quickly washed up to the Spa wall, and was saved by a life-buoy. Again the boat was dashed up to the wall, as though she were but the merest trifle. Her position was awful in the extreme. She was actually touched by a gentleman on the promenade; and down again she was precipitated into the foaming billows, her destruction and the loss of her unfortunate crew being apparently inevitable. James Banks, Thomas Brewster, and Isaac Morley were now thrown out by the violence of the tossing to which the boat was subjected. Banks, after a fearful struggle in the water, was rescued by the same means that had saved Clayton a few minutes previously. Morley was drawn into the boat by John Barton, who, as the sequel will show, perished in the subsequent attempt to land. The oars of some of the crew were



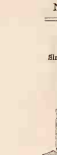
THE SCARBOROUGH LIFE-BOAT AFTER THE STORM.

now dashed out of their hands, and they were at once rendered powerless. The boat was washed heavily up against the wall, and the current, which was at that moment at its greatest fury, rushing her with great strength and excellent qualities preserved her from being instantly dashed to pieces. Hopes were thrown from the boat to the promenade, and she was drawn through the surf to a landing-place at the southern end of the wall. Having touched the ground, the men jumped out of the boat before the water had receded, and, seeing the danger they were in, a rush down the incline was made by a great number of men in search of safety. It was at this juncture that the dreadful spectacle of the destruction of human life was witnessed. In the momentary confusion that ensued another one of the boats, and nearly all the party were thrown from their feet, and were now scrambling to save their lives. Many succeeded in getting up, but another section of them were swept away below. Five or three times were they carried out and back again. Among these Lord Charles Beauclerk was prominent. His Lordship, with great pluck, after performing a rope round his body, on her release, it was found that a man, supposed to have been Thomas Brewster, one of the crew, having been between the boat and the wall, was killed by the collision. He instantly fell forward as one dead, and was washed out to sea. Lord Charles Beauclerk was similarly treated, though he was not killed on the spot. He was washed to the foot of the cliff, where Mr. Sarony, the photographic artist, seeing his Lordship's great peril, ran down the incline to his assistance. Mr. Sarony succeeded, single-handed, in fastening a rope round his Lordship's body, when Mr. Hutter, superintendent of the engineering department of the Shoreham railway station, also went to his aid. He was drawn up the incline, the lift just coming out of him. Two or three others were rescued in safety when she lifted with the waves. One of these was Mr. William Tindall, son of the late John Tindall, Esq., banker, of Hastings. This young gentleman was one of the first in the death-scene, and he fell a victim to his philanthropic exercises. The crew of the stranded vessel were saved by the rocket apparatus.

The life-boat, having broken away, drifted on the rocks under the cliff, a hole in the starboard of the bow, where the water rushed in, and rendered unfit for future use. This was her first experience, and is not one it pleases. It was only on the 28th of September last that she was placed here by the Royal National Life-boat Institution, and was launched amid the prayers and good wishes of the inhabitants and visitors assembled on the occasion. Her conduct on Saturday justified every good opinion that had been expressed on her qualities as a life-boat. She was the admiration of every spectator, and the well-being men of the place—seeing the endurance of the terrific test to which she was subjected, she heading backwards and forwards, shipping in every direction, and dashed up against the wall—have expressed the idea that she could not have been overturned. In all her performances she didn't lie the cold not have been overturned. In all her performances she didn't lie the cold not have been overturned. In all her performances she didn't lie the cold

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR THOMAS BUTLER, BART.



Sir Thomas Butler, eighth Baronet, of Garryhundon, in the county of Carlow, was the eldest son of Sir Richard Butler, M.P. for Carlow, by his wife, Sarah Maria, only daughter of Thomas Worth, Newmarket, Esq., of Coolmore, in the county of Cork. He was born on the 21st of October, 1793, and succeeded his father, as eighth Baronet, on the 16th of January, 1817. He married, on the 30th of January, 1815, Frances, fourth daughter of John Graham Clarke, Esq., of Grotto, in the county of Cork, and by her, who survives him, had seven sons and five daughters, all of whom, except the youngest son, are living. Mrs. Graham Clarke, Mrs. Hanly, Colonel Butler, Captain Butler, Mrs. Hedley, Sir Thomas Butler (who on the 8th inst. succeeded to the title), and his son, now Sir Richard Power Butler, the ninth Baronet, who was born on the 29th of November, 1818, and married, in 1853, Matilda, second daughter of Thomas Cockburn, Esq., of Hendrington, Durham, and has a family of nine sons and daughters. The family of Butler is a branch of the great house of Ormonde, the first Baronet, so created in 1628, was Sir Edward Butler, second son of James, ninth Earl of Ormonde. This Sir Edward and his successors represented Carlow in the Irish Parliament for more than one hundred years: their representation ceased at the Union.

SIR J. CÆSAR HAWKINS, BART.

Sir John Cæsar Hawkins, third Baronet, of Kitcham, in the county of Somerset, was the second son of John Hawkins, Esq., by his wife Anne, daughter and coheir of Joseph Cæsarino, Esq., of Hardenhuish House, Wilts, and was the grandson of Cæsar Hawkins, the first Baronet, Serjeant-Surgeon to George III. He was born on the 23rd of February, 1797, and was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated M.A. in 1819. He succeeded to the baronetcy on the demise, unmarried, of his elder brother, Sir Cæsar Hawkins, second Baronet. He married, on the 11th of August, 1824, Charlotte, eldest daughter of William Surtees, Esq., of Redworth, Northumberland, by whom (who died in 1865) he had thirteen children, of whom seven sons and two of the daughters survive him. The eldest son, John Cæsar, died in 1880. The second son, William Hawkins, is in the Navy. He is succeeded by his grandson, now Sir John Cæsar Hawkins, the fourth Baronet, the son of his eldest son, the late John Cæsar Hawkins, by his wife Georgiana Letitia, youngest daughter of Thomas Bourke Hickette, Esq., of Castle Hacketstown. This family of Hawkins, so distinguished in the surgical profession, is of old descent; and their ancestor, Colonel Hawkins, was a staunch Cavalier man. Charles I. and other royalists defended Greenland House, Bisley, against the Parliamentary forces. The uncle of the Baronet just dead was Sir Benjamin Hawkins, Serjeant-Surgeon to Queen Victoria, and his cousin is the present eminent Cæsar Hawkins, Esq., Surgeon Extraordinary to the Queen.

THOMAS S. DUNCOMBE, ESQ.

Thomas Slingsby Duncombe, Esq., M.P. for Finsbury, and a popular and well-known figure, was the eldest son of Thomas Duncombe, Esq., of Copgrove, Yorkshire, by his wife Emma, eldest daughter of the Right Rev. Dr. Hinchliffe, Bishop of Peterborough, and was a nephew of Lord Feversham, and first cousin of William, second and present Lord Feversham, who was born in 1798, and was formerly a captain in the 1st Regiment of Dragoon Guards, in which he was a Lieutenant. He was first returned to the House of Commons for Hertford, in 1826, and afterwards for the borough till 1832. He became member for Finsbury in 1834, and continued to represent it until his death. Throughout his parliamentary career Mr. Duncombe has shown himself an active, and sometimes Reformer, and was both in public and private much liked and esteemed. He died on the 14th inst., at Lancing, near Brighton.

SIR JOHN FURDES, M.D.

Sir John Furdes, M.D., D.C.L., F.R.S., was the fourth son of Alexander Furdes, Esq., of the Ends, Banffshire, and was born at Cuttlebrae, in that county, in the year of Culloden, 1787. He was educated at the Universities of Aberdeen and Edinburgh, and entered the Royal Navy as Assistant Surgeon in 1807, and, after a short service, was promoted to be Surgeon in 1809. He graduated as Doctor of Medicine in the University of Edinburgh, and accompanied Jenner as a physician at Berkeley, and was the first to call attention himself to endemic parotitis. In 1820 he married Eliza Mary, daughter of John Bendy, Esq., D.C.L., by whom, who died in 1871, he had one son, only child, Alexander Clark Furdes. Dr. Furdes obtained a large practice at Penzance, and afterwards at Clifton, where he was active and instrumental in establishing the infirmary in the latter town. His very great services were "The Contagionists' Vade Mecum" and "The Medicine" and "The British and Foreign Medical Review." In 1844 he published a work on the Climate of Penzance, and in 1851 another, still befalling health compelled him to retire from practice, and he then settled at Bath, where he died on the 17th inst., and where for the last few years he had been a frequent visitor. He was a learned man, most distinguished medical, scientific, and philanthropic societies in Madrid, Copenhagen, Stockholm, Vienna, Turin, Amsterdam, &c. He received the honour of Physician in Ordinary to her Majesty's Household and to the late Duke of Cambridge, and was Physician Extraordinary to the Queen Dowager. Sir John Furdes, as a medical lecturer and philosopher, has written many interesting and valuable papers connected with his profession.

The *Liverpool Mercury* announces the death of Mr. John Gray "who achieved a world-wide reputation by his professional abilities in adjusting the complicated affairs of Overend, Gurney, and Co."

Mr. J. R. Godley, Assistant Under-Secretary for War, died on Monday morning at his residence at Gloucester-place, Portman-square.

Mr. Clough, one of the examiners in the Educational Department of the Privy Council Office, died on the 9th inst. at Penzance.

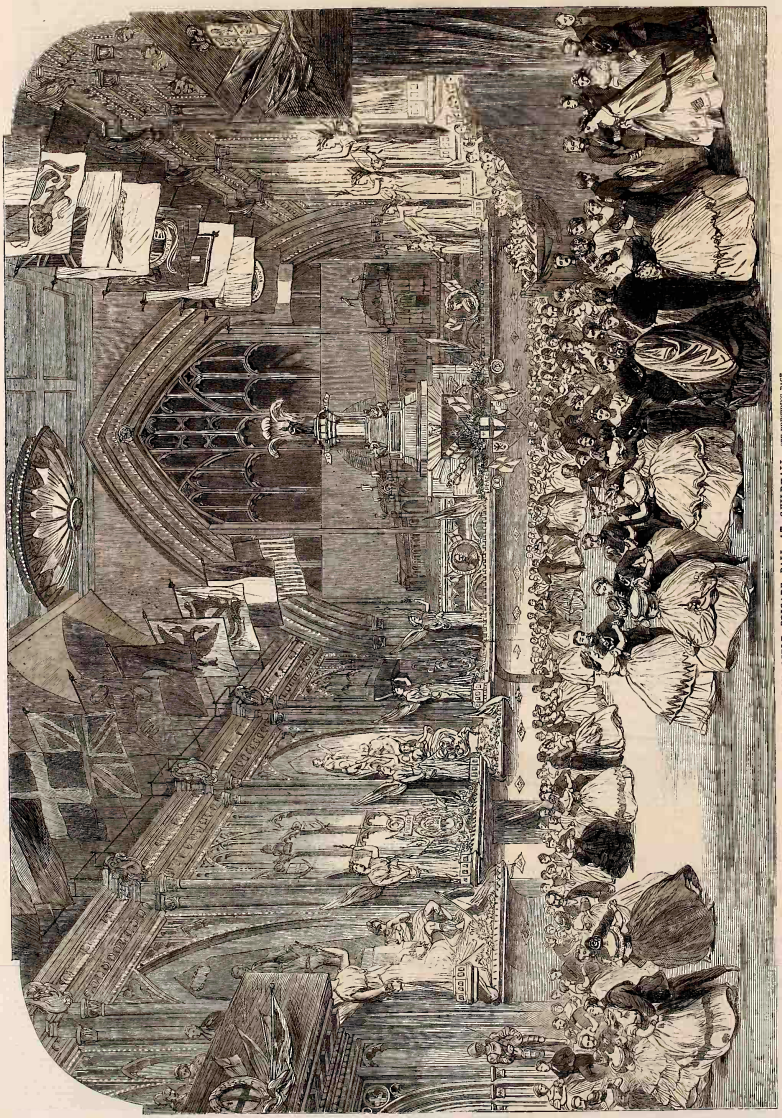
Mr. G. W. Clement, one of the proprietors of the *Observer* and of *Bell's Life in London*, died on Saturday last at Hemyock Lodge, Clapham Park.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

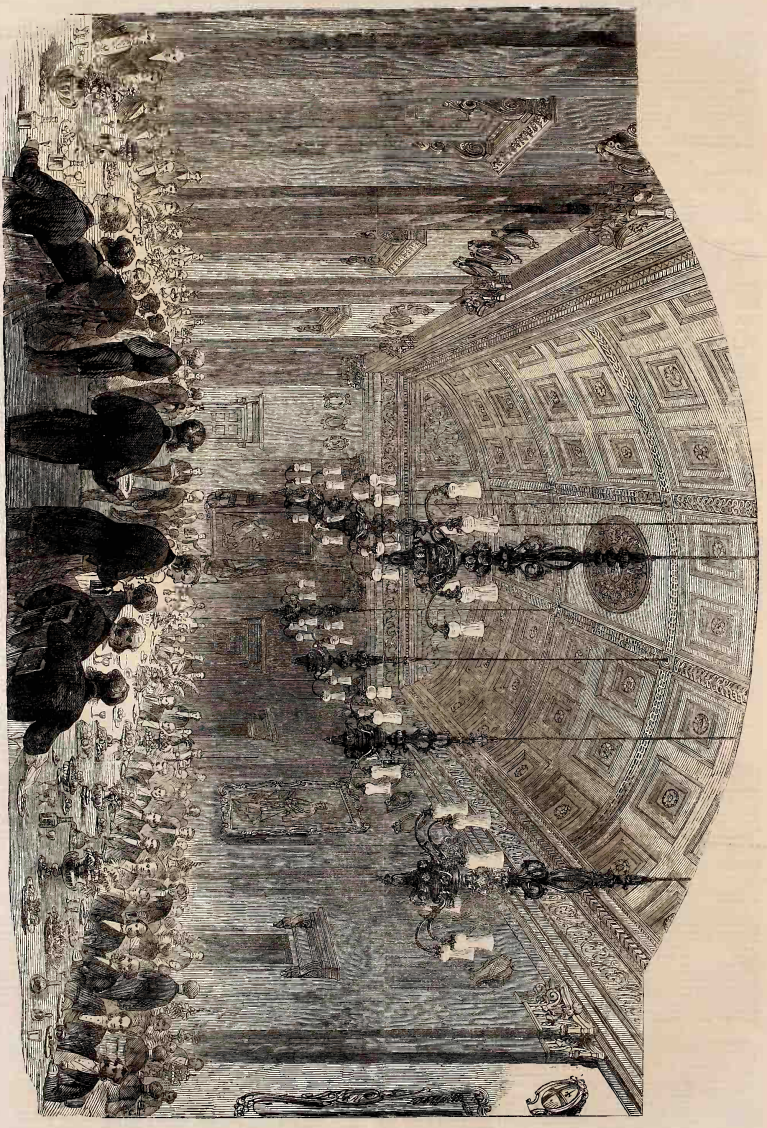
The will and two codicils of the Right Hon. Sir James Robert George Graham, Bart., M.P., G.C.B., of Netherby Hall, Cumberland, and 6, Grosvenor-place, was proved in the principal Registry of the Probate Court by Sir Frederick Ulric Graham, the grandson, the testator's heir-at-law, and one of the executors, Lieutenant-Colonel Graham, the value of the effects being sworn under £35,000. This distinguished statesman has disposed of his property entirely amongst his family. Sir James says in his will in 1859, being the year following the decease of his wife, Lady Graham. In 1860 and 1861 two codicils to his will. Sir James has devised to his eldest son, Sir Frederick Ulric Graham, Bart., all his real estates, and has left him also the sum of £10,000 personal property. To his other sons and to his three daughters sums amounting to £40,000 are left by will and settlement, his eldest daughter also getting all furniture and some other articles at the town residence, Grosvenor-place. Sir James has empowered his trustees to present to a living, the Rev. Walter Reginald Farnham, the incumbent of the parish of Arthuret, Cumberland. These gentlemen are also requested to inspect all Sir James's paintings, correspondence, documents, &c., and to keep them, preserve, or publish any, according to their discretion. To the executors legacies of £500 are not bequeathed.

The will of George Henry Littledale, Esq., of Crick, Northamptonshire, was proved in London on the 8th inst., by the Rev. Charles Littledale, of Thrapston Road Rectory, Kettering, and C. H. Perceval, Esq., of Liverpool, merchants, the executors, the personalty being sworn under £140,000. The gentleman's will disposes of property of a mixed kind, in some instances settled upon trusts, and in others unsettled. The testator has made provision for his mother, his sisters, and his brothers, all his real and personal property, and also any funds considered necessary for the purchase of an annuity for Mrs. Joseph Littledale, and of the income of £10,000 for the time being constituting his mother residuary legatee. The testator bequeaths to his said brothers the sum of £1000 to purchase mourning rings, and a like amount would be entitled on the decease of his mother; and a further sum to which he is also entitled under marriage settlement on the decease in succession of the testator's father, Mr. George Henry Trench.

The will of Charles Reed, Q.C., of Framlingham Castle, Bayswater, which was proved in London by the executors, W. H. Dutton, George Gladstone, and the testator's son, Charles Reed, Q.C., M.P., is dated the 10th of October, 1882, and is very brief. It was a codicil of considerable prominence, and carried on an existing business for several years in Fleet-street. His widow enjoys a prior



THE LONDON RIFLE BRIGADE BALL AT GUILDHALL.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



BANQUET AT THE FISHMONGERS' HALL ON LORD MAYOR'S DAY.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

Relics of the Past.

THE LUCK OF EDEN HALL.

THE very curious cup of Venetian glass represented on page 529 is supposed to be of great antiquity, and is preserved with scrupulous care in the mansion called Eden Hall, belonging to Sir G. Musgrave, near Penrith, in Cumberland. Its name and conservation are owing to a superstition that if ever this vessel is destroyed the good fortune of Eden Hall will surely depart. The cup in reality, was probably a sacred chalice, but the family tradition invests it with a more romantic interest. According to this legend, a servant of the proprietor of Eden Hall, many centuries ago, was sent to draw water from a famous spring in the garden, called St. Cuthbert's Well, and returned in hasty fairies who were disporting themselves upon the green hard by. Seeing a beautiful drinking-vessel upon the margin of the spring, he snatched it up, whereupon he was surrounded by the fairies, but with every effort to recapture their cup, had, after an ineffectual struggle, they gave up the attempt and flew away, crying out as they departed:

> If that glass shall break or fall,
> Farewell the luck of Eden Hall.

This interesting relic is alluded to in a ballad by Phillip, Duke of Wharton, a parody of "Cheery Chase," entitled "The Drinking Match of Edenhall," which opens thus:—

> To chase the spleen with cup and cann
> Is the delight of a merry man;
> Bates pet rupon shall never see
> The like of such a day.

PEG TANKARDS.

The remarkable old drinking-vessel, an Engraving of which accompanies "The Luck of Eden Hall," is in the possession of Mrs. Davidson, of Shipley Park, Yorkshire. It holds five pints of liquid, and is described as contained between each peg. This species of tankard originated, it is said, with King Edgar, who established at the great metropolitan monasteries the good rule had learned from the Danes, not only put down much the drinking, but to restrain immoderate potations, ordained that the same purpose that pins or nails should be fastened into the drinking cups and cans. These pins were fixed at regularly distances, and if any person drank beyond the limit marked in a single draught he was held liable to severe punishment. The effect of this ordinance, "according to Gordon," was the very reverse of that which it was intended to produce. The worthy lexicographer, under the word "to Pin-drinking," or to "Pin the Pin," tells us this was "to do as the head of "

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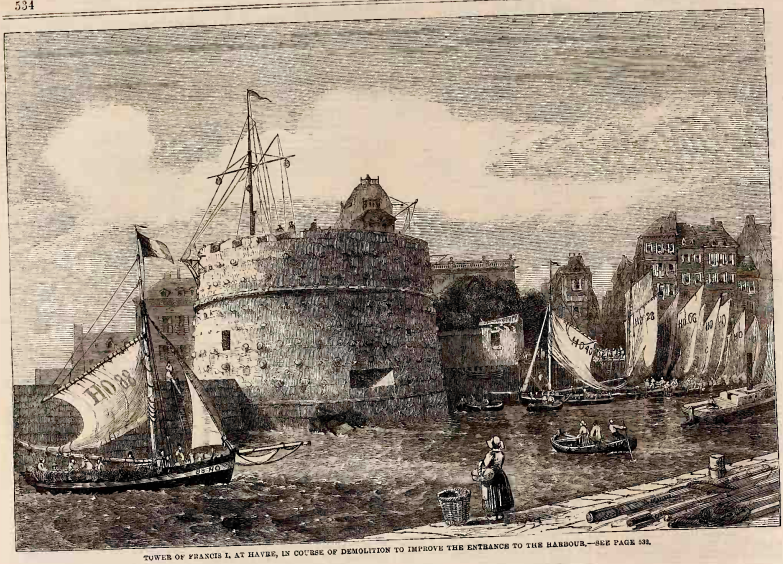
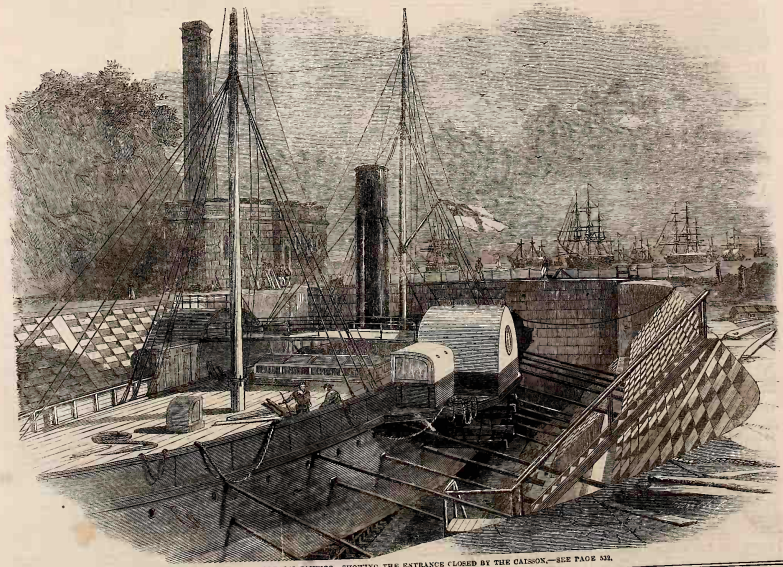


TOWER OF FRANCIS I, AT HAVRE, IN COURSE OF DEMOLITION TO IMPROVE THE ENTRANCE TO THE HARBOUR.—SEE PAGE 530.



THE IMPERIAL DOCK, RIO JANEIRO—SHOWING THE ENTRANCE CLOSED BY THE CAISSON.—SEE PAGE 530.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1861.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 1119.—VOL. XXXIX.] SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1861. [TWO SHEETS, FIVEPENCE

THE NASHVILLE AT SOUTHAMPTON.

It has become a question whether there is any design in both or either of the contending parties in the States of America to obtain from Great Britain, in a certain sense involuntarily, that which would amount to a violation of neutrality. It is well known that there has been, and probably there still is, an irritability among the more sensitive spirits of the Federal States against England on account of the decided principles of non-intervention in this terrible quarrel which have been laid down by our statesmen and universally acquiesced in by our people. What was expected of this country in such a juncture of American affairs as now exists does not very clearly appear; but of the fact that dissatisfaction with the conduct of England prevails to a considerable extent in the Northern States there is no doubt. Of the feeling towards this country in the Southern States we have little or no knowledge; but there have been rumours, the effect of which is that the Confederates believe that, in our secret hearts, our leaning is to

DESTRUCTION OF THE FEDERAL MERCHANTMAN HARVEY BIRCH BY THE CONFEDERATE WAR-SLOOP NASHVILLE.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

their side, and that our sympathies are, so to speak, wrapped up in cotton. So much of our prosperity, and of the welfare of a large part of our population, is supposed, not without reason, to depend on our import of an article of which in our markets the South has hitherto enjoyed a practical monopoly, that it has been whispered that the Confederate leaders had determined not to allow the export of any cotton to this country under any circumstances, and even apart from the restriction of a blockade, in the hope that England would yield to a commercial pressure, which might easily be converted into a social disturbance, and take such steps as would in effect constitute her to do something more than lean to the party of the Secessionists. It would scarcely be denied, even in America itself—certainly not in the Southern States—that even a show of pretext for such a charge of England would throw a heavy weight in the scale against the party which is the discontentenanced; and, however any such idea may be disavowed, it is more than probable that either section would be glad to test the real feeling of this country and the absolute soundness of her neutrality which she professes. Circumstances have just occurred which, as we conceive, will tend to bring about a settlement of any doubts which may exist in regard to this question. For be it from us to insinuate anything which can be construed into even a tendency to offence to either party in this unhappy contest, but we may be permitted to say that it has long been the boast of the Americans as a people that they are essentially what they call "smart;" and, among other additions to the language which is common to the Old and the New Country which they have succeeded in making is the word "dodge"—the significance of which is admitted. Of course, the word could not exist unless that which it signifies also existed; and that its application should creep into the conduct of the public affairs of the States, Federal or Confederate, at a critical moment, and when a great object was at stake, would not be in the least surprising.

These remarks have been elicited by the fact that armed vessels, both of the Federal and Confederate States, have made their appearance at one of our principal ports, and have their appearance at one of opportunities and facilities demanded that what, by the permission of the Sovereign, any for refitting, which, by the permission of the Sovereign, any State is accustomed to afford to the war-vessels of all nations. In the case of the Federal vessel, whatever may have been her objects or her destination, she bore with her no distinctive marks of those qualities which would have brought her within the terms of the declaration of neutrality which has been solemnly exacted of the contending parties in America by the Government of this country. In that declaration it is laid down that her Majesty and all her subjects will "hold a strict and impartial neutrality between the Government of the United States of America and certain States styling themselves the Confederate States of America." The subjects of this realm are warned against adding to the warlike force of any ship or vessel of war or other armed vessel belonging to either of the contending parties; and an interdict has been laid on the armed ships, and also the privateers of both parties, from carrying prizes made by them into the ports of the United Kingdom or of any of her Majesty's possessions. Sinning overtly Federalist—got what she required at Southampton, and at the same time departed from that port, neither and for what immediate purposes we were bound by the letter of international law not too curiously to inquire. Hardly had the Federal flag disappeared from our waters when the Confederate colours floated in the same harbour, also over an armed ship, coming, avowedly, for the purpose of refitting. But here the parallel ceases. Without any attempt at disguise, but, as far as we can judge, with ostentatious frankness, it is made known by the commander of the Nashville that almost, if not entirely, in British waters, he had captured and burnt a trading vessel belonging to adherents of the Federal party, made prisoners of the crew, and brought them to England in irons; this latter course having been taken because they declined to enter the Confederate service.

So much of the well-known facts connected with the Nashville as has been necessary to state in order to justify the supposition which we venture to lay down, that the object of receiving, from first to last, was carried on with the design of bringing to the test the question of British neutrality. It would seem as if this merchantman in ballast was taken and destroyed by a Confederate ship of war with the object of exhibiting in the character of the latter openly before the eyes of the English Government, and coming, as it were, red-handed, from the destruction of a Federal vessel, she enters an English port, and asks aid and assistance in rendering her complete and efficient, and enabled to proceed on a cruise in search of others she expects to meet with either under the flag belonging to her enemies and to deal with them in the same manner as she treated the Harvey Birch. It is true that she brought no prize into a British port; but she brought with her all the symbols and signs of a prize. Indeed, she retains property on board of her belonging to the captain and passengers of the captured, for the recovery of which these latter have endeavoured to invoke the help of English law. Can it be denied that, if permission were given to the Nashville to refit and repair, it would be a violation of the spirit, if not of the letter—and even this distinction is by no means clear—of that part of the Queen's declaration which forbids "the adding to the warlike force of any ship or vessel of war or other armed vessel belonging to either of the contending parties?" No doubt the technical answer to this assertion is that these words apply only to matters which are called contraband of war. But the real question is how would such an act as the aiding and comforting—to use an old legal word—of this Confederate vessel, fresh from the capture of a Federal vessel, be construed by the authorities and the people of the North; and, if the truth were known, does not the Captain of the Nashville know that it would be construed in a hostile sense; and is not that the very reason why he has brought his ship, with the crew of her prize, into Southampton harbour?

Something might be said of the "prononce" manner in which a Confederate agent who has come to England in the Nashville—of whom and of his mission we say nothing—has talked of the vast quantities of cotton which are lying ready for shipment in the Southern States, and which, of course, only await some contingency which would break up or render ineffective the Federal blockade. This matter, small in itself, is sufficiently suggestive, and is not without significance in arguing the view we have taken in reference to this transaction.

It should be clearly understood that we are discussing this question, not in any spirit of partisanship or with any tendency of feeling or opinion towards either party in the United States, but solely, as it stands, as a matter for the exercise of the discretion of the Government of this country in carrying out that principle of neutrality which has been laid down as our rule of action. In that sense, and considering the question only from that point of view in coming to a conclusion, it seems to me that the observance of perfect and unadulterated neutrality demands that no facilities should be given to the Nashville. Admitting that all which we have suggested of a cavilly device having been adopted in order to embroil this country with the Federal Government to be without foundation, and indeed we did not for a moment mean to insinuate that it should enter into the consideration of the Government in practically dealing with the matter, on the true construction of our declaration of rigid non-intervention, and, still more or on the principle of sound policy, the usual accommodation and appliances which are granted to ships of war in our ports ought to be withheld from the Confederate vessel of war presenting herself under her this Confederate vessel of war presenting herself under her peculiar circumstances to the notice of the English authorities.

We have waited in vain up to the moment at which we are writing for the decision of her Majesty's Government on this subject. Not that has hitherto appeared the affair of the Nashville remains unsettled. It is certain that some definite and unmistakable rule which would include just such an circumstances as those which surround the case of the Confederate ship ought to have been immediately promulgated by the Government, so that there might be no mistake as to the conditions on which armed vessels of either belligerent are henceforth to be allowed to enter British harbours, and as to the rights which they are to enjoy whilst they remain in harbour. It is certain that still more important event may bring the question of the relations which are to exist between this country and those of the Federal Government and of the San Jacinto to our mutual intercourse. They may not lead to hostilities between the two countries, and in that case the necessity for accurate and unmistakable rules of neutrality will be more than ever needed.

DESTRUCTION OF A FEDERAL AMERICAN SHIP BY A CONFEDERATE SLOOP OF WAR.

The greatest excitement prevailed at Southampton on Thursday week by the arrival in the harbour of a large paddle-steamer, crowded with persons, and flying the Confederate flag of America. She proved to be the Nashville, Captain Pegram, which ran the blockade at Charleston on the 28th ult., and, on her coming to anchor there, hauled down from her, with their personal effects, the crew (twenty-one in number) of the late American ship Harvey Birch. This latter was a fine-looking vessel of 1,100 tons burden, coal laden, and was on her way from Hayre to New York, but fell in with the Nashville on the morning of Tuesday, the 19th inst., and by her was boarded and destroyed by fire.

The following is the statement of her commander, Captain W. H. Lay, R.N.:—"The American ship Harvey Birch, of New York, left Havre for Nelson—The American ship Harvey Birch, of New York, left Havre for Nelson—The American ship Harvey Birch, of New York, left Havre for Nelson—

carried on. The last encounters appear to have been favourable to the Turks. On the 21st inst. Derwish Pacha, after a fight of four hours, defeated with great loss a body of 6000 insurgents near Piva, in Montenegro. Another body which attempted to invade Kolaschin was also repulsed after a bloody fight; and forty Montenegrin barges which attempted to capture a Turkish steamer on the Lake of Scutari were also repulsed with loss. Omer Pacha has received fresh reinforcements.

CANADA.

The prosecution against Colonel Hankin for his breach of the neutrality proclaimed in Canada during the late American war, for the arrest that, for offence being against an Imperial statute, he could only be tried in Westminster Hall.

The public buildings in course of erection at Ottawa, the new capital, have been stopped from want of funds. The sum of 900,000 dollars had been voted, and it is calculated that at least 2,000,000 dollars more will be needed to complete the plan.

The Canadian papers are discussing the project of the Intercolonial Railroad to connect Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Canada.

INDIA.

The news from Calcutta brought by the overland mail is nearly confined to speculations on the cotton cultivation and to the discussion of the Governor General's resolutions for the sale of waste lands and the redemption of land revenue. The latter measure has been warmly approved, and the greatest expectations are entertained of its valuable effects.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

We have telegraphic news from China to the 15th of October. The allied forces on that date were leaving Tien-Tsin and Canton. The rebels were troublesome at Ningpo and Hangchow, and the trade at these ports was much obstructed by them.

In Japan the state of affairs is said to be more favourable.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

By the arrival of the Europa we are in receipt of papers to the 13th and telegrams to the 15th, inst.

THE CAPTURE OF BEAUFORT.

Of the eighty-four transports and war-vessels which constituted the naval expedition when it set sail from Hampton Roads seventy-five arrived safely at Port Royal, on the coast of South Carolina, about midway between Charleston and Savannah. The embarkment commenced on the 7th inst., and, after a fight of four hours, the Confederates abandoned the forts at the entrance to the inlet, and retreated precipitately. The Federals captured forty guns, forty-two carriages, military equipments, stores, and other valuable papers. The Confederates complain that their artillery was badly served, while their officer enemies say they handled it well. The fleet in the attack lost only one gun-boat, whose hands were all saved. On the following day the Federal army, numbering 12,000 men, landed and established themselves at Beaufort, the seaside resort of the planters. The latter, together with the negro population, abandoned, had been totally destroyed by the Confederates. Large numbers of negroes came into the Federal camp. The loss of life seems to have been small. The Admiral set down the loss at eighty; that of the Confederates is loosely estimated at a hundred. The small fleet of the Confederates commanded by Commodore Tatnall fled at the sight of the action. Many of them escaped up the inlet leading to the Savannah river, others were run ashore, and the remainder were intercepted by the Federal vessels. Of the nine Federal vessels which were disabled on shore, seven returned to Fortress Monroe, and two were ordered to the coast of North Carolina. One of these contained ordnance stores, the other, troops to the number of 75 (who were taken prisoners) and horses, of which we have lost enough.

BELLIGERENT OPERATIONS ON LAND.

In Western Virginia the town of Guyandote, on the Ohio River, was attacked by 600 Confederates, and, out of 150 Union troops stationed there, 100 were either killed or taken prisoners. The Confederates then retreated. A Federal regiment reached the town and set fire to it, burning the greater part to ashes.

At Pikeville, the capital of Pike county, Kentucky, the easternmost county in the State, General Nelson (Federal) defeated General Williams's forces and took their busiest prisoners. The Secessionists lost 400 killed and a large number of prisoners.

A battle took place in Missouri on the 7th, of which the accounts are very contradictory. It appears that an expedition left the Federal camp at Cairo, Illinois, and landed at Belmont, in Missouri, nearly opposite Columbia. The expedition numbered about 3500 men, and set aside as attack on a Confederate camp, numbering, they say, 7000. The enemy got news out of their correspondence, and the camp was destroyed. As the Federals were retiring, heavy loads, they were taken in the rear by a body of Confederates and compelled to retreat to their boats, leaving their baggage to the enemy. The Federals admit a loss of from 300 to 500 in killed, wounded, and missing.

The army of the West has now advanced beyond Springfield. General Halleck, of California, has been appointed to command it. He is one of the ablest Generals of the regular army of the United States. He entered the army in 1839, and is now about forty-two years of age. His late writings on military matters, and till recently was practising law in San Francisco. General Halleck will his retire to St. Louis, received an ovation from the Germans of that city.

THE SOUTHERN COAST.

The late gale, in which the North Briton was lost, raged with almost unexampled severity at Hatteras Inlet, and the high tide had overflowed the coast outside the forts for miles, so that a wreck and a rescue was being formed between them. It was apprehended that the forts might then be rendered untenable. Some clothing and stores taken from the Confederate Monroe for the use of the Federal troops stationed there were washed away, after being landed, and lost. The camp of the Federals was submerged and everything in it more or less washed away. The regiment has since been brought back to Monroe. Much clothing was found among the property taken from Hatteras.

The Southern journals report the arrival of the Confederate steamer Theodora at Savannah with a valuable cargo of cotton.

The steamer Bermuda escaped from Wilmington with a cargo of rosin and turpentine and 2000 bales of cotton. She was permitted to take a cargo of cotton as a mark of gratitude for the valuable supply of coal and ammunition she had brought; but, as a general rule, ships running the blockade for Europe are not allowed by the people to take cotton.

THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

President Davis and Vice-President Stephens have been re-elected to the position they now severally occupy.

Judah P. Benjamin has been appointed Secretary for War.

THE REVENGE OF THE CHIEFS.

Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, has issued a caustic reply to Mr. Seward's circular letter. He objects to corresponding by slips cut from newspapers on the ground that the late Congress was not called for the base appropriation for this purpose if things were more meaning than than now. He says that he does not feel himself justified in calling a special Session of the State Legislature, while Congress may soon assemble a month before the regular Session of the former body. The whole subject of coast defences could only be dealt with by the general Government. Even if the States were to undertake the job, the competition in the purchase of materials for loans between the States and the States would be very injurious to both. Pennsylvania had already advanced considerable sums of money to volunteers and the Federal Government had thrown great difficulties in the way of repayment. On the whole, he suggests the abandonment of Mr. Seward's plan.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The captain of the slaver Erie had been convicted of the capital crime by a New York jury. This is remarkable as being the only conviction of the kind since 1820 when the traffic was declared piracy by Congress. Another trial for a similar crime is progressing in New Bedford.

In New Jersey the Democratic party had carried the State. In Maryland the Union interest prevailed. To this result the surveillance exercised over the polls by General Dix's troops greatly contributed.

A reciprocal war in circulation in St. Louis, aiming Congress to relieve Missouri from the national taxes, because her citizens have already suffered so seriously from the war.

LATEST NEWS FROM ABROAD.

The following telegrams were received through Mr. Reuter's office yesterday (Friday) :—

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

By the steamer City of New York, which arrived at Queenstown on Thursday, we have intelligence from New York to the 14th inst. :—

There is no conclusive evidence of the occupation of Bainbridge by the Federals. The Charleston papers of the 12th inst. deny that the Federals have occupied the town, and state that reinforcements had been sent thither by the Confederates who were preparing to defend the town. The Federals, however, have seized Hilton Island, the cotton crop on which was found to have been fired by the residents before leaving. The *Charleston Courier* says that the Federal troops have crossed at Georgetown. The New York journals state that the Federal Government has not determined whether Beaufort shall be made a port of entry. The Southern journals state that black flags have been hoisted at Charleston and Savannah as an intimation that no quarter would be given and that no prisoners will be taken.

Eighteen Federal officers prisoners of war at Richmond, have been selected to be hung, should the Federal Government hang the crew of the privateer Savannah.

Confirmatory accounts have been received of bridge-burning on a recent extensive scale by the Union men of East Tennessee, Missouri.

The Federal army has evacuated Springfield, in Missouri, and moved to St. Louis.

It is reported that a United States' war-vessel has captured a large Bermuda steamer, supposed to be the Fingal, laden with arms, at Key West.

Colonel Cochrane, in addressing his regiment at Washington, urged the arming of the Southern slaves against their masters. The Secretary for War was present on the occasion, and appeared to have fully endorsed Colonel Cochrane's speech.

A despatch from Fortress Monroe reports the arrival of the United States' steam-sloop-of-war San Jacinto, with Messrs. Slidell and Mason on board.

The reported battle at Pikeville, Kentucky, was very much exaggerated. There were no killed, and the number of wounded and prisoners is reduced to 200 on each side.

The report of the capture of the Samter has not been confirmed.

OPINIONS OF THE FRENCH PRESS ON THE CAPTURE OF THE SOUTHERN COMMISSIONERS, MESSRS. MASON AND SLIDELL.

Standing news has been brought by the West Indian mail steamer La Plata, which arrived at Southampton on Saturday, of the capture of Messrs. Slidell, the accredited commissioner to France from the Southern States, and Mason, the accredited envoy to the same mission to France, with their respective secretaries, Messrs. Eustis and M'Farland—who had run the blockade at Charleston and arrived at Havannah on the 16th ult., were forcibly taken out of the British mail-steamer Trent by the commander of the American steam-frigate San Jacinto.

SEIZURE OF CONFEDERATE COMMISSIONERS.

Startling news has been brought by the West Indian mail steamer La Plata, which arrived at Southampton on Saturday morning. The fish inst. Mr. Slidell, the accredited commissioner to France from the Southern States, and Mr. Mason, accredited envoy to the same mission to France, with their respective secretaries, Messrs. Eustis and M'Farland—who had run the blockade at Charleston and arrived at Havannah on the 16th ult., were forcibly taken out of the British mail-steamer Trent by the commander of the American steam-frigate San Jacinto.

It appears that on the 7th inst. the Trent sailed in her regular course of service from Havannah for Vera Cruz and Jamaica. Early that day, while the Trent was approaching a narrow passage in the Bahama Channel, a large steam-ship of war, which showed no colours, was seen waiting for her. The Trent, having both British ensign, but elicited no responsive display of colours until she had approached within about half a pistol-shot of the vessel. Then a gun was fired across the Trent's bow, hoisted the United States' flag, and fired a shell to leeward of the Trent's stern. The Trent, on being thus brought to, hoisted the United States' steamer's captain, who replied that he wished to send a boat on board. A boat, containing two officers and ten men, accordingly left the San Jacinto, and the latter's commanding officer, Lieutenant Fairfax, demanded to inspect the passenger-list, but was refused permission. He then declared that his commander, Captain Wilkes, of the United States' steam-ship San Jacinto, had received information that Messrs. Slidell, Mason, Eustis, and M'Farland were among the passengers, and required that they should be given up to him. Captain Muir and Captain Moir, of the Trent, refused to comply with this demand, refused to comply with the requisition; and the Confederate Commissioners, who were standing near, claimed the protection of the British flag under which they were sailing. Lieutenant Fairfax said he would take charge of the Trent, and made a signal to the San Jacinto, which immediately lowered a boat, which advanced with seventeen men, 100 marines and seamen, who with drawn cutlasses boarded the Trent, arrested the Commissioners and their secretaries, and took them on board the San Jacinto. While this was doing, Commander Williams protested against the act in the following terms :—

In the name of the Government of her Majesty's Government, and I call upon the officers of the ship and passengers generally to mark my words when, in the name of the British Government, I protest against this outrage upon the flag as an illegal act, an act in violation of international law—an act, indeed, of serious character, which I am bound to report to my Government for their action.

Mr. Slidell, as he was forced into the boat, requested the Trent's Captain to report exactly what had occurred, and declared that he looked to the British Government for redress for the outrage committed upon him while he was under the protection of the British flag. The American steamer then proceeded on her course, and the Trent, with the Confederate Commissioners, their secretaries, and their followers, and asked for a supply for their prisoners, which was given by Captain Moir for the "exclusive use" of Messrs. Slidell, Mason, Eustis, and M'Farland. Captain Williams said that he would send a prize crew to take charge of the Trent, and make a signal to the San Jacinto, which immediately lowered a boat, which advanced with seventeen men and marines and seamen, who with drawn cutlasses boarded the Trent, arrested the Commissioners and their secretaries, and took them on board the San Jacinto. While this was doing, Commander Williams protested against the act in the following terms :—

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The "Alamanach de Gotha" for 1863 gives to Victor Emmanuel the legitimacy of Napoleon I.

According to the *Trieste Gazette* M. Kossuth is seriously ill; it is said that he exhibits alarming consumptive symptoms.

The Rev. William Jacobson, D.D., Rector of St. Andrew's, Philadelphia, has been elected Assistant-Bishop of the Episcopal Church in Pennsylvania, in the room of Bishop Potter.

There is nothing striking in the news fromsthe West Indies. In Jamaica and the other islands trade was improving, and the crops looking well. Business was generally quiet in Europe.

The North Briton was wrecked on the coast of Labrador on the 6th inst., and out of 237 persons on board only seventy-two were saved.

Workmen have just completed the building at the Camp of Chalons of a Protestant chapel intended for the celebration of Divine service by the troops of the camp of Protestants. The building will be inaugurated next year.

The Municipality at Turin has ordered a slab of marble to be inserted in the wall of the palace in that town which was the residence of Cavour, bearing the following inscription :—"Count Camillo de Cavour was born in this house, August 10, 1810, and died in the same, June 6, 1861. A memorial placed by the Municipality."

The Cape of Good Hope.—The Cambrian arrived at Plymouth on Wednesday with the Cape mails. The state of affairs on the frontier is described as still very unsettled. In Kaffraria Proper, Kreli was threatening to attack the Tambookies; Pretorius was instigating for the possession of St. Lucia Bay, which is claimed by the English, and Panda and his son Ketchwayo still demand that the United Government should give up the latter's younger brothers and rivals, which the Lieutenant-Governor had refused to do. The agitation on the aggression movement had greatly diminished. The works on the Cape Town and Wellington Railway had been stopped in consequence of a dispute between the contractor and the company, which the Supreme Court had settled in favour of the latter. The town received of Dr. Mackenzie and Dr. Livingstone was good.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

The Bishop of London resumed his weekly levées on Tuesday.

The Bishop of Durham has forwarded £20 to the Holy Island Church restoration committee.

Thursday week was the day fixed for the hearing, in the Court of Arches, of the suit commenced by the Bishop of Salisbury against Dr. Rowland Williams. The matter is postponed to the 20th of next month.

The Rev. J. Macnaught was presented last Saturday with a silver salver and a purse of £40, as tokens of the esteem of the congregation of St. Chrysostom's Church, Everton. The living of St. Chrysostom's has been conferred upon the Rev. Thomas G. Crowe, of St. Anthony's Church, Liverpool.

A memorial window has lately been presented to St. Thomas's Church, Whitechapel, by a parishioner. It has already been transferred to the adornment of this beautiful edifice. The new window consists of two lights enriched, "The Good Samaritan" and "Abraham entertaining the Three Angels."

On Sunday the Ven. Robert Lascelles, late Archdeacon of Nassau, was consecrated Bishop of Nassau, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, in Lambeth Palace Chapel. He was presented by the Bishops of London and Winchester, the former of whom read the Gospel and the Litany, and the latter the Epistle.

On Saturday last, at Little Horton-green, in the borough of Bradford, Mr. P. S. Powell, of Horton Hall, in the presence of a large assembly of clergy and laity, laid the foundation-stone of a new church, which, shortly it is indicated in the scheme of the Bradford Ten Church-Building Society, will be erected and endowed solely from his own munificence.

The ceremony of enthroning the new Bishop of Durham, Dr. Baring, took place last Wednesday week very quietly. The event was ushered in at an early hour in the morning by the cathedral bells ringing a merry peal. It was not expected that any large number of persons would witness the ceremony, notwithstanding the unfavourable nature of the weather.

On Wednesday the Bishop of Rochester presided over a conference at Chelmsford, in which the clergy and laity of that neighbourhood joined, on the present state of the laboring classes in regard to their moral, social, and religious condition, and their spiritual and religious condition generally, with the best means capable of being adopted for their improvement. The conference was one of a series which will be held in various parts of the diocese of Rochester.

The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts have determined to establish several new missions, or, for example, Roseboe and Pataa in the peninsula of Malacca, Rangoon in Burmah, Singapore in the Straits of Malacca. The society has also resolved to found a mission in the interest of Christ's religion among the natives beyond the sea support of a Bishop and cost of missionaries on the Orange River Free State, South Africa, and for the establishment of a mission in Caffraria Proper.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—Rev. R. E. Brooke to be Incumbent of Shadwell, Leeds; Rev. Richard Richardson, Rector, to be Rural Dean of Lindsey, Dorset; Rev. W. L. Buckley to Astbury, Devon; Rev. C. H. Dukes to Babbacombe, near Teignmouth; Rev. J. M. Porter to Broughton Poggs, Oxfordshire; Rev. W. H. Teale to Dewsbre; Rev. H. B. Wayte to St. Matthew's, Bethnal-green; Rev. Sir Alfred de Rodd Weldon, Baronet; Rev. T. Cowan to St. Chrysostom's, Liverpool. *Perpetual Curacies*: Rev. A. Case to St. Michael's, Westgate-common, Wakefield; Rev. M. S. Bidgett to Swanley, near Dartford, Kent; Rev. H. M'Gorley to St. Paul's, Tokenhouse Yard, London; Rev. J. Gilbert, Vicar, to Rye; Rev. R. Bond to St. Mary's, Longbredy, Dorset. *Consuls*: Rev. W. H. Corbould to Middleton, Lancashire; Rev. W. Foxton to Rochdale; Rev. G. Lee to Saint Simon's Green, Forest; Rev. G. Horn to Nash and Llanvetty, Monmouthshire; Rev. G. R. Wynne to Llanfrothen, Merioneth; Rev. F. P. Meldrum to Denbridge, Devizes; Rev. A. A. O'Neil to St. George's, Chorley; Rev. A. V. Walters to Wyke, Winchester, with the chapelry of Bentley; Rev. J. Wood to Ecclesfield, near Hindon, Wilts; Rev. J. Owen to Bowerchalke, Salisbury.—*Guardian*.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The annual ball in aid of the funds of the Royal Dramatic College is to take place at Willis's Rooms on Thursday next.

A memorial to the Court of Aldermen is in preparation on the part of members of the Stock Exchange for an abolition of the annual tax known as "Brokers' cover."

Formal notices have been issued by the Board of Works and Parish Committee of St. Bartholomew's Hospital to Parliament for a Bill *Act* enabling them to acquire the necessary space for enlarging the Admiralty and Methodist.

A number of Americans in London celebrated the recent success of the expedition to the Southern coast by a dinner on Monday night. "It was suggested, and heartily approved, that on General Scott's arrival to visit this country, he should be entertained at a banquet of loyal Americans and English sympathizers."

A public meeting was held on Thursday evening at 244, Marylebone-road, to consider a report of the Rev. Dr. Lees, Chaplain to London Sheltering Brigade, and to inaugurate the Home recently established for the reception of discharged soldiers from this institution, on the central west existing in the metropolis.

The enlargement of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, West Smithfield, is completed. The frontage of the hospital now covers the entire south side of West Smithfield, from Giltspur-street to Cloth-fair. Besides the entirely new surgery and operation-room, with all the modern improvements of light and ventilation, available to the visiting staff, are numerous wards to undergo operations will now be carried direct into the surgery.

The pupils of the schools of the Jews' Hospital, who opened the ordeal of their Oxford examinations in the London district, received their prizes and certificates of merit on Wednesday at the Mansion-house, presented by the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress. The Chancellor of the Exchequer presided on the occasion, and, in addressing the children, dwelt on the great benefit which these examinations gave to the scholastic of the country, and to the fresh stimulus to exertion which they encouraged by their effective working.

At the Bayswater Athenæum, on Wednesday evening, Mr. Henry Oatley gave a lecture "On a New Version of 'Othello' from a French Point of View" before a large audience, including many literary celebrities of eminence. The lecturer was with great minuteness into a critical examination of M. Alexandre Dumas's translation. The "admirable scenes and mutilations" of text, and the "extraordinary stage business" involved in it; and was listened to with great attention, and frequently applauded throughout to the close.

An inquest was holden Monday on an artificial flower maker, Matilda Schriever, who died from the effects of arsenic used in the green colouring matter employed in her business. Medical evidence showed that had been ill from the poison four times in eighteen months. Her employer, Mr. Frederick Cook, said that he had since changed the dye used in his warehouse, but although he had finished them with vanish masks they refused to wear them on account of the smell. He had known many females to be poisoned by it, but had been troubled for a fever, in ignorance of any knowledge of poison. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

The births of 932 boys and 941 girls—were registered last week in London. In the ten preceding weeks of 1863 the average number was 1647.—The mortality of London, which has been rising since the beginning of the present month, exhibits a very considerable increase for the week that ended last Saturday. The deaths were 1201 in the first week of November, 1198 in the second week, and they rose to 1349 in the week last shown by the present return to rather higher than it would have been if a rate equal to the average obtained during the first quarter of November in 1851-60 had prevailed.

A conference of delegates from the various dissenting bodies on the education question was held at the London Coffee-house on Wednesday, the chair was taken by Mr. Edward Miall, who was supported by a large and distinguished assemblage of the voluntary system. Sir S. M. Peto, M.P., Mr. Miall, Mr. S. Morley, the Rev. A. Mursell, Mr. Baines, M.P., and others took part in resolutions who took part in the proceedings. The resolutions declared that the national system was a failure, and had created a great demand for establishment which was unable to cope with the debris of the thousands of children brought to the metropolis by the emigrant ships for relief from the State, to the neglect of their own duties; and that the revenues from education endowments, if properly applied, would make grants of public money unnecessary.

LAW AND POLICE.—Mr. Justice Hill, who has long been suffering from ill health, has retired from the Bench.

The annual meeting in aid of the Court of Exchequer on Monday. Mr. Joseph Henley in the absence of Lord Westbury, who was engaged in trying prisoners collecting up on Mr. Henley's council in connection with the Society for Promoting National Education. A verdict was returned for the defendants.

Among the many passengers on the Brighton Railway who were killed by the melancholy accident in the Clayton Tunnel in August last the only case that has come before the Courts for compensation was that of Mr. Gardner, whose widow brought an action against the company, which was tried in the Court of Exchequer on Wednesday. The jury gave a verdict of damages to the amount of £500.

The November session of the Central Criminal Court was opened on Monday. The main case on that day was that of the Rev. Mr. Bellasyse, who was charged with several different instances of stealing from railway stations. He was found guilty on the first charge of stealing from a railway station, and sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment with hard labour.

MISS EMILY FAITHFULL.

THIS lady, whose Portrait, engraved from a photograph by Mr. Herbert Watkins, we this week present to our readers, is the youngest daughter of the Rev. Ferdinand Faithfull, Rector of Headley, Surrey, where she was born, on the 27th of May, 1836. Although she is only in her 26th year, she has for some time led a life of active public usefulness, and has already had the foundation of an establishment the social importance of which it is difficult to overrate.

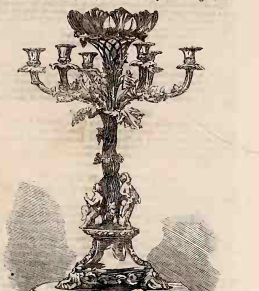
When the Society for Promoting the Employment of Women was established, in August, 1859, she became a member of the first committee, and she subsequently acted as secretary and superintended the practical working of the society. Early in the year 1860 the council of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science appointed a committee to "consider and report to the council on the best means which the association could adopt to assist the present movement for increasing the industrial employment of women." The members of this committee were the Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Hon. A. Kinnaird, M.P., Mr. E. Akroyd, Mr. Hastings Mr. Horace Mann, Mr. W. S. Cookson, Mrs. Jameson, Miss Parker, Miss Adelaide Procter, Miss Bouchernett, Miss Craig, and Miss Emily Faithfull. As the labours of the committee proceeded it became evident to all the members, but especially to Miss Faithfull, that women wanted only training to become qualified to act as compositors for the press, and that, provided this training could be given, a new and extensive field for skilled female labour might be opened. Miss Faithfull, whose active and energetic mind delighted rather in the practical development than in the fruitful discussion of a theory, seized upon the idea thus presented to her, and at once proceeded to test its value by establishing a printing-press for the employment of women in Great Coram-street, on March 25, 1860. Her project was at first viewed with considerable distrust. The advocates of the "family principle" contended that the proper sphere of woman's usefulness was her home, and that her duty was the assistance to the comfort of her husband and children. Those who used this argument forgot, conveniently enough, that all women are not blessed with husbands and children; and that a large majority of those who are married must themselves labour constantly if they would preserve home in comfort for those who are dear to them. There were other opponents who did not deny that women must work, but objected to the occupation which Miss Faithfull had selected for them as being unfeminine. This objection, however, on being analysed, was found to mean merely that the occupation now provided for women had not previously been open to them. It could not be denied that women had been employed for many years on tasks little unsuited to them. There had long been a great and constant demand for unskilled female labour of all kinds, but the market for skilled labour had been closed to women. The novelty of Miss Faithfull's proceedings lay in her endeavour to open the market of skilled labour to her countrywomen, and to find for them an occupation which is in reality more feminine than many to which they had long been accustomed. After a little while public opinion, as reflected by the press, began to perceive the social importance of Miss Faithfull's undertaking; the objectors were silenced, offers of assistance were made, and work was freely given to her, and, in two or three months after the establishment of the press, met with the most decided and precious approval of the press which is called by her name. Difficulties of another kind, however, had yet to be overcome. Miss Faithfull had contended that women were fitted equally with men to undertake skilful compositors; but neither men nor women are instinctively compositors, and Miss Faithfull found herself compelled not to abandon her undertaking, or to employ persons unfamiliar with the work allotted to them, and thus to run the risk of ruin, but to overcome the jealous opposition of the trade. That these difficulties have been successfully overcome—that the press has been firmly established—that a number of women have become skilful compositors, and have performed a large amount of work to the entire satisfaction of their employers, are facts worthy of attentive consideration, even in this age of great undertakings. But that all this should have been done by a young lady bred up in the seclusion of a country vicarage, and not previously acquainted with the business, is a fact more noticeable still.

Having succeeded in establishing the Victoria Press, Miss Faithfull is now seeking to give it a special character, and to make it auxiliary to the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science, of which she is an active member, in the public proceedings of which she has frequently taken part, and in which her own undertaking had its origin. She proposes, by the issue of cheap and simple tracts, to call public attention from time to time to great social improvements. She has already published a tract on Post Office Savings-banks, of which more than 60,000 have been sold; and a tract entitled "Friendless Girls, and How to Help Them." To these she contemplates adding tracts on "Prison Discipline," on the "Poor Laws and Workhouses," on the "Emigration of Educated Women," and on "Life Insurance by Small Payments," all of which will be written by persons thoroughly acquainted with the subjects of which they treat. At present, however, she has in hand a work of more pretension. The "Victoria Regia," a Christmas book of prose and verse, will shortly be issued from her press. It will contain contributions from nearly all of the most eminent authors of our day, who, with generous willingness to aid the cause which she has at heart, have placed their time and their talent at her service. Amongst these contributors are the Poet Laureate, Mr. Thackeray, Mr. John Forster, Mr. Trollope, Miss Mulock, Mr. Henry Reeve, Mr. Chorley, Mr. Monckton Milnes, Gregory Fitzmore, Mr. Venables, Owen Meredith, Mr. Dobell, Miss Procter, and many others. The initial letters and the tailpieces to the articles have been designed and carved in wood by ladies, and the editorial superintendence has been undertaken by Miss Procter, who, with a talent which few possess, and a philanthropic heartiness of which even fewer persons can boast, has laboured unremittingly to make the work worthy of the cause it is intended to promote, and of the Sovereign who has already signified her approbation of its progress.

NEWLY-ORGANISED BURMESE POLICE RETURNING FROM NIGHT DUTY.

PRESENTATION TO MR. MELLY.

EARLY in this month Mr. Charles P. Melly, of Liverpool, was presented, in the Council Chamber of the Liverpool Townhall, with a handsome tribute in recognition of his origination of public drinking-fountains and his liberal gift of free playgrounds and wayside benches, for the use of the people. The testimonial, which was designed and manufactured by Messrs. Elkington and Co., of Liverpool, consists of a massive silver épergne and candelabrum, the design representing a vine, beautifully interplaced with the tendrils and offshoots of that tree. At the base are three delicately-chased figures, emblematical of the fine arts—Music, Sculpture, and Painting. On one side of the pedestal are the armorial bearings of Mr. Melly; on another a representation of one of the drinking-fountains at Geneva (from seeing which Mr. Melly is said to have taken the first idea of the establishment of public drinking-fountains); and on the third the following inscription:—"To Charles Pierre Melly, the originator of Public Drinking-fountains, a true practical reformer; who, instead of merely denouncing drunken-

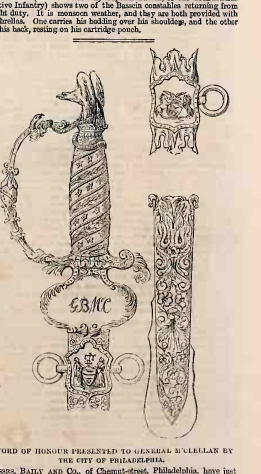


TESTIMONIAL RECENTLY PRESENTED TO MR. CHARLES MELLY, OF LIVERPOOL.

ness, has removed one of its causes by placing within reach of the thirsty wayfarer a draught of pure water, and who, by the gift of Free Playgrounds and Wayside Benches, has provided recreation for the active and rest for the weary, this testimonial is presented by his fellow-townsmen. Liverpool, Nov. 6, 1861." The Mayor (S. R. Graves, Esq.) presided; and amongst the gentlemen present were—the Rev. Rector Campbell, Rev. S. A. Steinthal, Alderman Bennett, J. G. Livingston, T. B. Anderson, Walter F. M'Gregor, C. B. Bowring, W. Earle, Jos. Rathbone, T. B. Job, J. W. Cropper, Alfred Jevons, and others of local note.

BURMESE POLICE.

A NEW system of police has recently been introduced into British Burmah, which has enabled the authorities to withdraw several of the Madras regiments of infantry. The police-force is being rapidly organised under the respective superintendents of districts. Our Illustration (from a sketch by Captain Batten, of the 18th Madras Native Infantry) shows two of the Bassein constables returning from night duty. It is monsoon weather, and they are both provided with umbrellas. One carries his bedding over his shoulders, and the other on his back, resting on his cartridge-pouch.



SWORD OF HONOUR PRESENTED TO GENERAL M'CLELLAN BY THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

MESSRS. BAILY AND CO., of Chestnut-street, Philadelphia, have just completed a sword for General M'Clellan. The sword is the straight regulation Major-General's sword, the blade of fine Damascus steel, the scabbard and handle of silver, heavily gilt; the hilt is surmounted

STRASBOURG CATHEDRAL.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 537.

by a bald-headed eagle crushing a serpent; the grip is entwined with alternate convolutions of stars and laurel-leaves formed of diamonds and pearls. On the guard, which works on a hinge, are the General's initials, richly chased. On the upper ring-strap are the arms of the city of Philadelphia, and on the lower one those of the State of Pennsylvania. Between them is a plate with this inscription:—"The City of Philadelphia to Major General George B. M'Clellan, by authority of a resolution of its Councils, approved July 31, 1861." The whole scabbard is covered with heavy chasing.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Dec. 1.—First Sunday in Advent.
MONDAY, 2.—Congr. of Inst. 2 & 61.
TUESDAY, 3.—Thames shut, 1642. [p.m.
WEDNESDAY, 4.—Richelieu died, 1642. Moon's last quarter, 6h. 59m.
THURSDAY, 5.—Mozart died, 1792. Moon's last quarter, 6h. 59m.
FRIDAY, 6.—St. Nicholas. John Milton born, 1608.
SATURDAY, 7.—Peter Martyr died, 1562.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 7, 1861.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1 30	2 0	2 30	3 0	3 30	4 0	4 30
13 45	14 15	14 45	15 15	15 45	16 15	16 45

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ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.—Under the Management of Mrs. ALFRED T. LEE and Mr. W. HARRISON.—Monday, and Wednesday, Balfe's new Opera, BOHEMIAN GIRL. Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, Balfe's new Opera, SATANELLA, supported by Miss Louisa Pyne, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Weiss, Mr. Aynsley Cook, George Honey, A. St. Albyn, Poole, and W. Harrison. Treasurer, Mr. Alfred Mellon. Conductor at Bacon.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Great Hit of Mr. Sothern and Tom Taylor's Brand-new Comedy, entitled HANDSOME SUITOR. Supported by Mr. Howe, Mr. Chippendale, Mrs. Leigh Murray, Miss Fitzwilliam, and Mrs. Stirling. Preceded by the Farce entitled CHARLES XII. Every Evening, at Seven. Box-office open daily from Ten till Five. Stalls, 5s.; Boxes, 4s.; Pit, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Private Boxes, £1 1s. and £2 2s. Acting Manager, Mr. Compton. Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, OUR AMERICAN COUSIN, and MY TURN NEXT.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Third Week of the New Grand Christmas Drama, to be produced on Monday Evening, Dec. 2, THE PRETTY HORSEBREAKER. Supported by Mr. Wright, Mr. Leigh Murray, Mr. Billington, Mr. W. H. Stephens, Mrs. Billington, Mrs. G. Bennett, Miss Dalmar, Miss C. Saunders, and Miss Woolgar. Box-office open daily from Ten till Five. Stalls, 5s.; Dress Circle, 4s.; Upper Boxes, 3s.; Pit, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Private Boxes, £1 1s. and £2 2s. Acting Manager, Mr. Alfred Wigan. Every Evening, at Seven, THE PRETTY HORSEBREAKER. Doors open at Half-past Six. Commence at Seven. Treasurer, Mr. Wilson. Conductor, Mr. Alfred Mellon.

ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. ROBSON. Sole Proprietor, Mr. BUNN. Every Evening, at Seven, will be performed, for the First Time, a Drama, in Two Acts, entitled THE PITY OF WAR; or, Subversion Decided. Mr. Robson, Mr. Addison, Mr. Ryder, Mr. Leigh Thompson, Mr. Vollaire, Mrs. Stirling, Miss Wyndham, and Miss Leffler. To conclude with an UNPRONOUNCED TRIFLE.—Mr. Alfred Wigan. Box-office open daily from Ten till Five. Stalls, 5s.; Dress Circle, 4s.; Upper Boxes, 3s.; Pit, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Private Boxes, £1 1s. and £2 2s. Acting Manager, Mr. Compton. Treasurer, Mr. Wilson. Conductor, Mr. Alfred Mellon. Doors open at Half-past Six. Commence at Seven.

ROYAL ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Manager, Mr. ALFRED WIGAN. On MONDAY and during the Week will be performed A WIFE WITHOUT A HUSBAND. THE FOOL NOBLEMAN.—Mr. Alfred Wigan. To conclude with THE BOARDING SCHOOL.—Messrs. G. Vining, Wigan, Rogers, and Mackay; Mrs. Alfred Wigan, Miss Fitzwilliam, and Miss Woolgar. Box-office open daily from Ten till Five. Stalls, 5s.; Dress Circle, 4s.; Upper Boxes, 3s.; Pit, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Private Boxes, £1 1s. and £2 2s. Acting Manager, Mr. Alfred Wigan. Treasurer, Mr. Wilson. Conductor, Mr. Alfred Mellon. Every Evening, at Seven, A WIFE WITHOUT A HUSBAND. Doors open at Half-past Six. Commence at Seven.

MR. ROBIN, the French Wizard, will give, at the EGYPTIAN HALL, his ENTIRE FANTASTICAL ENTERTAINMENT, consisting of a new series of Magical Illusions, Every Evening at Eight, and on Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons at Three o'clock. Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Doors open half an hour before the commencement. Box-office open daily from Ten till Five. Acting Manager, Mr. Wilson. Tickets at Mr. Mitchell's, 33, Old Bond-street, the principal libraries, and at the Hall.

ASLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. W. BATTY. Under the patronage of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, and the Prince Consort. On MONDAY, Dec. 2, 1861, for First Grand Spectacular Season, will be OPEN for the production of a Grand Equestrian Drama, entitled THE SIEGE OF LUCKNOW, or, Scenes in the Indian Mutiny. Every Evening, at Seven, under the personal supervision of Dan Rice, the Great Original Clown, after the overture to Zampa, the Grand Equestrian Drama will be played. Supported by the Batty Company of Unrivalled Equestrians, Mr. Dan Rice, and the Great Original Clown, whose hit and success in the world—made and female Acrobat, in the world—male and female Acrobat, in the world—male and female Equestrian, in the world—male and female Clown, in the world—male and female Pantomimist, in the world—male and female Ballet Troupe, in the world—male and female Ballet Troupe, in the world—male and female Ballet Troupe

the readiness to take the Government loan, has by no means equalled the super-abundant enthusiasm we are accustomed to witness in France on similar occasions, but seems to have exceeded the lagging offerings of the Italians for their late loan. American national sentiment, valued in dollars, stands midway between that of France and Italy. The immense quantities of grain and flour which the North has all this year been selling to British and French purchasers keep the exchange in favour of the Americans, and enable their banks, in spite of the stoppage of the usual export from the South, to retain the specie in their vaults. This confidence is maintained; the banks have not suspended specie payments since the understanding Mr. Seward's uncalled-for and reckless circulars, Government and railroad stocks of loyal States are higher now than they have been since the Presidential election.

In the mean time, among the mountains of Western Virginia a revolutionary movement has been progressing which is independent, to some extent, of both North and South. The people of thirty-nine contiguous counties of the trans-Alleghany section of Virginia, occupying an area about twice the size of Wales, and numbering 282,000, of whom only 100 are slaves, have declared their independence of the State of Virginia, and organised themselves, with great unanimity, into a new state, called Kanawha, from the river of that name, which traverses it. Although the Kanawhans occupy a territory of great value to the United States, and although its union has been liberated from Confederate armies by M'Clellan and Rosecrans, yet this demonstration meets with no favour from the Federal Government, which cannot now afford to countenance the idea of revolution, even when it is made in behalf of the Union and the old flag. Separated as these people are from Eastern Virginia by physical barriers similar to those which divide Savoy from Italy, and united to the adjacent free-labour States by similar pursuits and moral and political sympathies, it is very improbable that they will ever, in the old territorial arrangements will ever be restored. But the incident furnishes another proof that the air of America was charged with revolution, and that the time was ripe for a recombination of the heterogeneous elements of which the United States for the last forty years have been composed.

THE COURT.

The Queen continues to enjoy perfect health. On Saturday her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Alice, rode on horseback. The Prince Consort went out shooting. The Royal dinner-party in the evening included Princess Alice, the Prince and Princess of Leiningen, the Duke and Duchess of Somerset, the Right Hon. W. Cowper, and Major-General Phillips, C.B.

On Sunday Divine service was performed in the private chapel by the Rev. Canon Prothero, the Dean of Windsor, at which were present the Queen and Prince Consort, Princess Alice, Prince Arthur, Princesses Helena and Louise, the Prince and Princess of Leiningen, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, the domestic household, and the visitors staying in the castle.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Leiningen, drove out, attended by Major-General Seymour. The Prince Consort, attended by the Hon. Colonel A. Macdonald, left the castle for Madingley Hall to visit the Prince of Wales. The Royal dinner-party at Windsor included Prince Alice, the Prince of Leiningen, the Prince of Leiningen, Colonel the Hon. Sir Charles and Miss Phipps, Major Elphinstone, and Mr. Ross.

On Tuesday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Alice, walked in the grounds of the castle. The Prince Consort, attended by Colonel the Hon. A. Bruce, returned from Madingley Hall at half-past one o'clock.

On Wednesday the Queen, accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Leiningen, drove out in a carriage and four, attended by Major-General Seymour.

The Earl of Caithness and Lieutenant-Colonel Cavendish have succeeded Viscount Torrington and Colonel the Hon. A. Liddell as Lord and Groom in Waiting.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales received a visit from his illustrious father on Monday last. The Prince Consort left Windsor Castle at 9 a.m., and was met by the Prince of Wales at the railway station, whence they drove to Madingley Hall. The Prince Consort returned to Windsor on Tuesday. On the same day the Prince of Wales left Madingley on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Manchester at Kimbolton Castle, near Huntingdon. The Prince went out with the Pytchley on Wednesday, and, returning to Cambridge yesterday (Friday), honoured the Master of Trinity with his company at dinner in the evening.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge entertained a host of visitors at Barrack Square, Aldershot, on Monday and Tuesday evening at Gloucester Hoop. The Duchess and the Princess Mary arrived at the Camp on Tuesday from Brighton.

Their Serene Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Leiningen have left Rosebank's Hotel for Windsor Castle on a visit to the Queen.

His Excellency the Austrian Ambassador, Count Apponyi, has arrived at Chandos House from Vienna.

The Duchess of Hamilton and family left town on Saturday for Paris. The Duke will remain in Scotland till after Christmas.

The Earl and Countess of Derby are entertaining a succession of visitors at Knowsley Park, Lancashire.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston entertained a select party at dinner on Saturday evening at Cambridge House. Later in the evening her Ladyship had an assembly.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.—(To the Editor).—I think it my duty to express my surprise that the new grapnels, from the want of funds, of the great work—the decoration of the Cathedral of London. Considering the vast wealth of London, the boundless expenditure on private works and on buildings for private use, it is surely to be lamented that the noblest modern edifice in the metropolis, the great work of our great architect, is confessed after the largest, wealthiest, in some respects most munificent, city in the world, should not as often as some general interest or call forth the generous support of the rich the world over. My God, and assist others in worshipping God, in the beauty of holiness. Nay, more, you, God I mean you, assisted me in my prayers that you, the noble mind of my creator which has tended, I trust, to keep back many from shrinking from the duty of worshipping God in His house, and who, in the midst of calamities not his own, by funds at their disposal, to accomplish what that is intended without extraneous aid. The Dean and Chapter command me to say that they have no contribution to offer, even with which to commence the work. I have expected, but though they are most grateful for the liberal aid which they have received from many, and they regret to say that they have not been supported to so great an extent as they had hoped; and when I add that there is a deficiency of nearly £1000, caused by unforeseen but inevitable circumstances, partly for works which could not be delayed without keeping the cathedral closed for an indefinite period, and partly for the new organ, which had been purchased and paid for, I trust that the public will see that if the fitting decoration of the interior of St. Paul's is to be accomplished it must depend not only upon the continued zeal of those who have already given us their kind assistance, but also upon more general contributions from others who have not as yet been induced to take an interest in this great national work. I have the honour to be, Sir, your humble servant, H. H. MILMAN, Dean.—P.S. The official desire for the proposed public-house may be seen at the cathedral surveyor's office, Chapter House, No. 68, St. Paul's churchyard, between the hours of two and five.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1862.

On visiting the Exhibition building last Saturday we found the ground in a condition which offered some very grave suggestions as to the nature of the site and its availability for building purposes. In every part, except where roofed over, the surface, saturated by the late rains, was a perfect puddle—to say saddle-deep would be no exaggeration—through which it was impossible to make one's way except in any direction except by the aid of planks, bricks, odd pieces of ironwork, or other substances which might happen to be handy for the purpose. This is a state of things which imperatively demands inquiry and remedy. The general surface of the district, as we all know, is low and marshy in the extreme, and when the buildings, some of which the level of the actual site of the building will be five feet below that of the surrounding roads, we cannot but have misgivings as to the inevitable result. Such a condition of site might suit very well for an industrial camp, but it is not suitable for a site which may be the usual height of embrasures in fortifications; but for a building intended to be the resort, and the scene of the pleasure of pleasure and for the storage and display of manufactures and works of art of every kind, it is singularly unfortunate. The official pamphlet of the commissioners, however, considers this condition of a shallow site to be rather a matter for congratulation, inasmuch as, "by a happy conception, Captain Fowke has used this condition of site to obtain a most picturesque feature at each end," inasmuch as, "instead of descending into the building upon reaching the visitor ascends two steps to a great platform or dais under each dome, and then may descend into the nave and transept by three noble flights of steps, each 20 feet wide, with *level landings to meet convenience arrangements*, or we may ascend into the galleries." Upon esthetic principles we will not investigate this unprecedented mode of arrangement at present; we will only point out the absolute necessity, in order to make the building available, even temporarily, for the purpose for which it is intended, to thoroughly drain the site. If this be not done, damp and rot will be the infallible consequences—destructive alike to the public health and property. We have been told that as late as 1851 was not inhaled drained, but the circumstances of that are very different to those of the present building. The site was at that time higher, and the materials were glass and iron, which would not retain the damp; whereas the "incrustation" building is to be of brick and stone. It remains, And, again, the '51 building was only put up for a temporary occasion; but that of '62 is intended to be permanent.

The question of the building toward which we appear to be satisfactory, with the exception of the domes, about which some little anxiety is felt, is progressing. The contractors have taken the contract for their erection, as well as for the supply of the materials, appear not to have been sufficiently aware of the nature and extent of punctuality in the performance of the work they had undertaken. This, however, will be easily understood when it is considered that a great portion of the work of the building is to be the completion on that of the domes, and that the scaffolding used for their erection will have to be taken down before the nave and other parts of the works in the vicinity can be proceeded with. Perhaps the Thames Iron Company may be able a little, and a little only, to assist in the nature of their responsibilities before it is too late. Meantime we are glad to find that Messrs. Kelk and Lucas, alarmed at the possible consequences of failure in this respect, have themselves commenced the erection of the western dome; and the progress already made, under the able direction of Mr. Aitken, the Head Foreman for the Great Exhibition Building of '51 and for the Sydenham Palace, is most satisfactory. The contract for the building of the eastern dome, in the hands of the Thames Iron Company, at the other end of the nave.

At present, however, there appears no chance of the domes being completed by the time originally contemplated—namely, the first week in January next, by which we have to follow that their completion will necessarily have to be pressed for early with increased force. At present, as we have pointed out, the principal feature in the entire of a utilitarian character should be thus imperilled by an individual feature, which, though, it is admitted, is of great importance, is mental tendency.

The principal part of the nave being now completed, we surveyed it with considerable interest and anxiety, in order to form an opinion as to its probable effect when aided by colour and other decorative appliances. At present—and, indeed, it will long remain so—the nave is by no means satisfactorily light. The roof is too low in pitch, and the combination of the transept and nave produces a sense of confinement. The arches themselves, structurally, are not sufficiently massive in appearance, and the general appearance of the roof, with its mullions is little, and unmeaning in character. The lighting, we have suggested, is insufficient: it is not so much insufficient in both as unfortunately it is unequally distributed, so low is the horizon of the windows being some 16ft. from the ground as regards the heads, that the light is thrown almost entirely upon the upper part of a broad one. The arrangement of the pillars, also, is open to great objection upon such grounds. The distance between the pillars being exactly the same as their height, the result is a square aperture, which is repeated in the arches of the nave and transept, and which appears very objectionable. How objectionable this is to the eye need hardly be urged.

Now what is to be done further in the interior of this portion of the building (and similar remarks will apply probably to the transepts) before the opening on the 1st of May next? The solid roofs will invite decoration within and without. Colour will, in our opinion, be the most effective and economical mode of decoration of the semblance of the nave, and, judiciously used, may perhaps have the effect of, to some extent, giving the appearance of greater height than it possesses. Light and delicate tints should generally prevail, with just sufficient of delicate warm colours to mark the leading constructive features. Whatever may be the style of the design be attempted it should be purely English in character, it should avoid imitation of Italian, Byzantine, or Moorish architecture. We understand that the Commissioners have determined, on behalf of the Commissioners a suggestion has been put out that artists should contribute designs for such decoration, and, to the decoration of the building, perhaps it would not be a bad plan to whitewash portions of the interior of the roof and other parts of the nave, in order to test the effect of colour. If this plan be adopted we come forward in the good cause to experimentalise upon it each day for a month, and will be happy to act as one of the artists who possibly may be deemed worthy of consideration, and be acted upon before it is too late.

The picture galleries along the Cromwell-road front are in a very forward state, that on the east being floored and its walls boarded and lathed. The floor of the western gallery is being laid, the gas light fixed, and the roofing of the corresponding ones at the other end are nearly completed. Both galleries, in their present unfinished state will here form an attic story, has been begun. We give an Engraving of this entrance, which will appear when completed, in effect in pretentions and showy, but heavy. The appearance of the blind window-spaces along the Cromwell-road front (only the lower portions have been glazed) is not improved upon when carefully and unexpected of it. Such a thing as heavy brickwork lying over glazed and lighter windows, is the most unpleasant sight that can meet the course intervening to give the appearance of support to the former, is, we believe, being carried out. The "architecture" till now and the attempt to give the appearance of lightness by means of success, arrangement of bands in red and colour, as shown in the working drawing in one of the window spaces, can only turn out a failure and make the absurdity of the design the more conspicuous.

We have not space to do more than allude to the exhibition of the exhibition. A new edition of the official pamphlet is spoken of, in which the names of contributors on the staff are inserted. Captain Fowke has now two assistants in the persons of Captain Philpotts, R.E., and Lieutenant Scott, R.E., the military element still preponderating in all the chief departments of management.

The photographic department of the exhibition is one about which much unpleasant feeling had existed between the "profession" and the commissioners, the latter having at first proposed to close it with "reactionary." This absurdity, however, has been avoided; and it is determined that photography shall form an international department. Mr. F. Le Neve Foster being appointed to the superintendence of it.

As in 1851, the first consignments for the exhibition which have arrived are from Russia. Necessity compels this alacrity on the part of this Northern Power, it being indispensable for her to clear out before the frost closes up her harbours and seas.

As the time draws near for the declaration of the contributions from various nations much anxiety begins to be felt as to the position which England, in her various branches of art and manufacture, will stand in with regard to her numerous foreign competitors. We do not wish to excite or satisfaction any feeling of apprehension or misgiving on this delicate subject, but certainly we do know that in France (and something very similar has been the case in other countries) the matter of organisation and selection has been taken up officially by the Government, with a fixed determination to meet as in a purely National contest, and when we know that the Imperial Commission has, after a first sifting, announced the names of 7000 producers as worthy to uphold the honour of French manufacture, a number since reduced by rejection to 5000, we must admit that the English producer, viewed individually, and as it were in the dark as to all that is being done around him, enters the lists with fearful odds against him. We know, however, recollecting the experience of 1851, we have no fears but that he will prove well able to defend his own in the general balance, and that, if he be fairly dealt by, he will reap his full share of the benefits to be derived from this great international movement.

Of course very much will depend upon the manner in which the committees of the various classes perform the duty of selection, and we sincerely trust that in the performance of this task they will be guided only by one consideration—that of doing the greatest amount of justice, not only to individual industry but the collective industry of the nation. We may here state, for the information of our readers, that space, that the allotment upon individual claims is expected to be made known in the course of the first week in December.

The municipal authorities of Vienna have set a good example by voting a sum of 10,000 florins to enable a certain number of indigent artisans of limited means to visit the International Exhibition of London in the coming year.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE appearance of the *Field* calendar, in whose pages next year the admirable list of masters and huntsmen might be very appropriately published, gives note that the sporting season is over. The last of the woods and hedges are fairly "stripped for business" once more. The former closed at Shrewsbury under the auspices of Mr. Frail, who has for twelve seasons "put the good old town" in requisition by a similar programme, be the season ever so far advanced. A jockey club resolution virtually cut the pudding out of his pocket, consequent on that he has to thank Lord Rodendale, who was, we trust, appeased by the promise that he should only have been made to satisfy Lordship that there was same anxiety at head-quarters to perpetuate "the sound and the stout" by not having less than four miles in January; but, seeing that they are held quite as soon, and that the distance is only a quarter of a mile, the issue was based rather on a distinction than a difference. The second meeting on the 5th of December, and the Two Thousand will not be run off until May 6, and the Derby on the 3rd of June. Goodwood, Ascot, and Doncaster preserve their old ones, and it is gratifying to hear that the present Duke of Richmond intends to give a 2000-gov. cup to the latter, and that there will be no more available up to this point, and yet no race-list has been as servilely supplied with added money.

The winning jockey-list in the *Sporting Life* places Fordham (105) at the head of the 190, who claim to be considered as such (although eighteen of the number have only won one race), with H. Grindrod (74), Edwards (69), L. Snowden (61), Challoner (49), Osborne (38), Custance (36), Midgley (34), Wells (33), and Wheeler (31), in the order; Bullock has scored 23 wins; Gorter, 22; Charlton, 20; S. Rogers, 19; E. Sharpe, 17; Wells, 16; J. D. Hughes, J. W. Rogers, L. Day, S. Hidden has prevented the list named from riding towards the close of the season; but still his victory on Alvediston at Lewes and Bramble on Gladsmuir at Goodwood, were two of the very finest and tenderest bits of horsemanship during the season. It is a most remarkable fact that the first and last race decided should precisely the same relative leading positions—to wit, Fordham (145), H. Grindrod (66), A. Edwards (62), and L. Snowden (61). It is said that Mr. Naylor is now Mr. Challoner's first master, and that Custance's connection with Mr. Merry has ceased.

Steeplechasing languishes, and is sadly unlike what it was short this time in 1848-9, and there seems but little likelihood of its being better.

Egbert, brother to Brown Duchess, is still in the market, and the Messrs. Richardson and Hardman's handsome mare Lucrezia for sale at Birmingham next Thursday. On Monday the eleven years' lease of the Daventry paddocks, which Lord George Bentinck helped to plan and lay down with his own hand, is to be sold at Tattersall's. There is accommodation for two or three sires and forty or fifty mares. Roy Middleton and Crucifix are the present three, in the Alcar Club and it is somewhat remarkable that one should have been the sire and the other the dam of the winners of the two great double events that only five horses have brought off in eighty-two years.

The Birmingham Dog Show opened on Monday and lasts for Tuesday and Wednesday; and the entries, which nearly reach 550, are especially strong in sporting dogs. Four out of Lord Scott's seven dog puppies got through in their first course for the Waterloo Stakes, but this was disposed of all of them, and Windermere won. Five out of nine of their dormice slipped through the same stakes for the Cricketh Stakes, Dryads ran up with Blemish by Beacon. Sea Foam (late Colocassido), one of that renowned Beacon and Waterwitch litter, won the Alcar Club Cup; and her sister Sea Pink the Alcar Stakes. Lord Scott's Sulphur ran up to Hanno by Judge for the Metropolitan Stakes; and Mr. Randell, whose dogs have done very differently last year over this ground, defeated Cluden, a daughter of Judge, with his Ross by Ragman. Almost all the Waterloo Stakes: Haverbrack on Monday and Wednesday; Ashdown Park for Tuesday, &c.; and Ridgway Club for Wednesday and Thursday.

Upwards of 10,000 people attended at Hackney-wick on Monday to see Bennett, 20 stone, Barker 19 stone, Barker, with the usual folly of English pedestrians, who like being cheered, led for the first two miles, and again and again kept exhausting himself by a succession of spurts till he got into the last mile, when the "go" was too much for, he fell into the arms of his friends and left the Indian to win at leisure. The nine miles were done in 1 hour 1 min. 5 sec. It is evident that the whole thing is fast becoming a farce, unless Mills on the 16th proximo should make an effort to run his eight-mile race like a sensible man, and thus restore confidence.

THE LEAMINGTON ANNUAL HUNT CLUB MEETING.—TUESDAY.

The Sheets Handicap.—Pupil, 1. Entomologist, 2.
The Water Cup.—Nero, 1. Schottisch, 2.
Free Handicap Hurdle-race.—Chester, 1. Dunleyton, 2.
Surrey Handicap.—Gunsmith, 1. Pupil, 2.
Leamington Grand Annual Steeplechase.—Wee Nell, 1. Madam, 2.
The Hunt Cup Steeplechase.—Pupil, 1. Entomologist, 2.
Coventry Handicap Steeplechase.—Farmer from Kerry, 1. Longford, 2.

SHREWSBURY RACES.—SATURDAY.

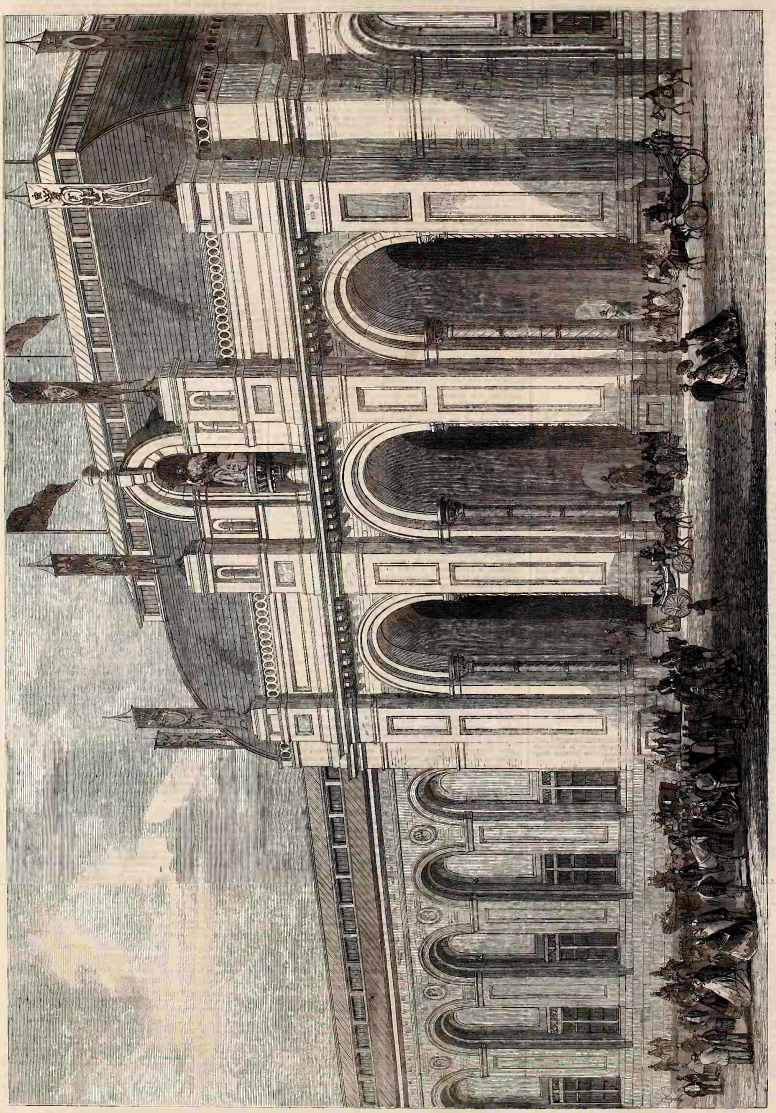
Handicap of 5 sovs.—Mr. Hall's Lily of the Forest, 3.
Handicap Plate of 20 sovs.—Lady Peel, 1. Gwaligan, 2.
Handicap Plate of 20 sovs.—Duplicity, 1. Orion, 2.
Nursery Plate.—Peeten, 1. Harmony, 2.
Handicap of 2 sovs.—Mr. Hall's Schottisch, 2.
Autumn Steeplechase.—Premier, 1. Yorkshire Grey, 2.
Selling Handicap Steeplechase.—Melrose, 1. Sir Joseph, 2.
Long-tor Steeplechase Handicap Plate.—Dunallen, 1. Sunbeam, 2.

WELLINGTON STEEPLECHASES.—MONDAY.

Apley Steeplechase.—Mr. Hall's Lily, 1.
Open Steeplechase.—Premier, 1. Pilfrait, 2.
Innkeepers' Stakes.—Shakeford, 1. Harriette, 2.

It appears from the report of the Postmaster-General that, excepting the Government subsidy with the number of letters, each letter forwarded to America via Galway packet involved a loss of about six shillings.

The bronze statue of Sir John Franklin, an Engraving of which appeared in No. 111 of this Journal, was inaugurated at Spilsby, his birthplace, on Lincolnshire, on Tuesday, amid much pageantry, and the leading crowd. There was a procession of riflemen, and the day was observed in the town as a holiday. The statue and pedestal, and the day was observed in the town as a general holiday. The honour of inaugurating the statue was intended to Sir John Richardson, the companion of Sir J. Franklin in two of his most arduous Arctic expeditions.



THE MAIN ENTRANCE OF THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION BUILDING.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

M. FOULD.

Aux grands maux des grands remèdes, says a good French proverb, which received a practical application by the Emperor Napoleon when, on the 14th inst., he signed his Imperial decree containing the appointment of M. Fould to the post of Finance Minister. The crisis in the French finances (to which we alluded at length in our last Impression) required the employment of the most experienced talent available, and by none could be expected to manipulate the politico-commercial lancet with better chances of success than he who had fully explained the diagnosis of the malady and pointed out some of the remedies for immediate use to check its threatening fatal course. Under present circumstances a few biographical notes on the political and financial antecedents of the new Minister will not be read without interest.

M. Achille Fould was born in Paris on the 31st of October, 1800, and received his education at the Lycenm of Charlemagne, one of the most celebrated educational establishments of the French capital. The son of a rich Jewish banker who died in 1850, he had at an early period of life become initiated into the affairs of his father's establishment, at the same time that he studied the fine arts, of which he is a very able connoisseur, and went through a course of travel in the south of France, Italy, and in the East. In 1842 he entered upon his political career. Previously a member of the Council-General of the Upper Pyrenees, he was in that year elected Deputy for Tarbes, the chief-town of that department, and not long in justifying his claims to the honour conferred upon him by his constituents. In the Chamber of Deputies he handled questions of finance and political economy with such peculiar talent that he soon became an authority on all matters relating to custom dues, taxes, loans, and budgets. One of his favourite themes was the conversion of the national debt into one uniform inscription, a project which he subsequently assisted in carrying out partially, and which his present zeal to power is likely to see completed. In 1844 he was appointed reporter to the Commission on Stamps on Newspapers, and caused the amendment of the Opposition to be rejected. During this period he supported M. Guizot in his foreign policy, voting constantly with that Minister's majority. After the revolution of 1848, M. Fould accepted the new order of things with good grace, and offered the advantage of his advice and experience to the Provisional Government, many of whose members subsequently accused him in the National Assembly of having urged upon them the necessity of employing extreme and even desperate financial measures. Notwithstanding these discussions, on the election of the members of the Constituent Assembly in July, 1848, he was named Deputy for the Department of the Seine; and he is mentioned as having risked his life in the cause of order during the terrible days of the preceding month. At this critical period he published, under the titles of "No Assignats" and "Opinion of M. Fould on Assignats," two pamphlets in which he effectually pointed out the danger of the economical principles of which some of the leading men then in power proposed the application. By the sage observations he made in the Chamber on the subjects of savings-banks, exchequer bills, the taxes upon drinks, and the plan for completing the Louvre, he acquired the confidence and sympathy of the majority of the Assembly.

During the Presidency of Louis Napoleon M. Fould was four times Finance Minister, and laboured hard to restore confidence to the hesitating capitalists of that period of commercial uncertainty. By the weight of his opinion and arguments he caused several propositions relative to taxes on income, property, and wages duties to be withdrawn, insisting, at the same time, on the maintenance of the municipal dues and the tax upon alcoholic drinks. He it was who, for the agency of bankers, substituted with consummate ability that of receivers-general for paying off, by subscriptions opened in the department, some millions of rentes arising from various sources. The success of this measure proved to what advantage a similar operation might be turned for the purpose of raising loans, to which resources has been successfully had on several occasions since the second costly French Empire came into existence. We cannot stop to enumerate a number of other minor measures favourable to the Imperial régime in which M. Fould has taken part of late years. Suffice it to say that, faithful to the principles that had hitherto generally prevailed in France, and the abandonment of which by the Government of that country was principally owing to the energetic will of Napoleon III., Fould advocated the protective system in commercial matters, although admitting the utility of occasional modifications in the tariff to meet the necessities of the times.

The differences, for State reasons, which arose on divers occasions between M. Fould and the President of the Republic, and led to his repeated resignations, did not prevent him from being again appointed to office as Finance Minister on the occasion of the coup-d'état in December, 1851; but he once more resigned his position on the 25th of January following, in consequence of the decree concerning the property of the Orleans family. The same day he was named senator, and returned to power shortly afterwards as Minister of State of the Emperor's Household. In this capacity he superintended the progress of the Great French Exhibition of 1855, the reorganisation of the Opera, and the completion of the new Louvre, 1853-7; and remained one of the most confidential Ministers of Napoleon III. till December of last year, when some misunderstanding—to which, it is said, the Empress was not altogether a stranger—led to the nomination of his successor, Count Walewski, the present Minister d'Etat.

M. FOULD, THE NEW FINANCE MINISTER OF FRANCE.

M. Fould, although in his sixty-second year, does not bear on his countenance the traces of his age. Of an ordinary height, his thin pale features and somewhat sallow complexion bear but a very slight impress of his Hebrew origin: he has the appearance of a precocped, studious man, possessing all those exterior qualities of polish and refinement which characterise the French gentleman of high connections and liberal education. As to his boldness in exposing, in his celebrated letter to the Emperor, the rotten state of the French finances, there will but one opinion in England as in France; and if he succeed in finding an issue from the threatening complication brought about by the lavish expenditure of the Imperial Government he will earn a just title to the profound gratitude of his country, and will prove himself to have been one of the most faithful servants and assuredly the most useful ornament of the French empire in these its days of sore financial embarrassment.

Our Portrait of M. Fould is from a photograph by Mayer and Pierson.

THE NEW STORTHING HOUSE, CHRISTIANIA.

Few towns have undergone such rapid improvement of late years as the metropolis of Norway. The fire of 1858, by destroying many antiquated and irregularly-shaped buildings, opened a large field for the display of architectural taste, of which the authorities and the inhabitants generally have promptly availed themselves. Indeed, in proportion to its size, there are not many towns in Europe that can present a greater number of handsome buildings. And now a new Storthing House is in process of being built, which, when finished, will form a considerable addition to the growing beauties of Christiania.

The foundation-stone of the new Storthing House was laid on the 10th ult., just forty-seven years from the day on which Christian Frederick of Denmark abdicated the throne of Norway. The site chosen is on an eminence at the beginning of Carl-Johan-Gade, facing the new Palace. The previous days had been exceedingly rainy and unfavourable for any out-of-door demonstration, but a bright October morning never dawned than that which ushered in the 10th. When all were seated, Provost Jensen, who officiated for the Bishop of Christiania, amid a profound silence, stepped into the middle of the amphitheatre, whereon he delivered an eloquent and fervid address, briefly sketching the past history of Norway, the progress it stepe had made onwards in the march of civilisation, and concluding with the words "Here shall the nation dwell, here shall the nation work, here shall it write its history, here receive its guests; and these guests are the counsellors of the King—the King himself" and pointing to the palace, "Yonder is the King's palace, here the nation's house, facing each other, front to front, while midway lies the seat of learning and science, a bridge between the two," &c. After which he offered up a short prayer, when the whole assembly rose as one man, and with bared head and uplifted eye heartily responded "Amen." Thereupon the first Steward, who, with the other members of the council and presidents of the last Storthing, was seated on a dais elevated in front, stepped forward and read a telegram from the King containing expressions of regret at his absence, and good wishes and congratulations to his faithful subjects, and, descending from the platform and proceeding to the centre of the room, was met by the building commissioners, each bearing the usual implements. Then, having deposited a silver box containing coins in a cavity hewn in the block of granite, he adjusted the mortar and tapped the stone three times with the silver hammer, when, simultaneously, the fortress guns fired a salute. The other members of the Statsraad and high functionaries next approached the spot, and each struck the stone three times. The procession left as it had entered.

At two p.m. a procession, consisting of the various ecclesiastical, civil, naval, and military functionaries, together with the foreign consuls, and the chief officers of State, started from the University (midway between the Palace and the new Storthing House), and wended its way, to the enlivening strains of music, down Carl-Johansgade, a distance of perhaps 250 yards, the centre of the street having been boarded and covered with cloth from the University to the site of the Storthing. On entering the precincts of the site a band struck up the national anthem, "Gamle Norge." It was a picturesque and heartstirring sight to see the cortège entering the amphitheatre (which will be the Storthing room), their varied uniforms and waving plumes flashing and glittering in the sunshine, while outside were seated rows of elegantly-dressed ladies, adding a pleasant finish to the whole. From the plan or arrangement of laying the ground, one could form an excellent idea of what the dimensions of the grand room will be, while flags bearing the names of the different districts represented in the Storthing, tastefully arranged round the outskirts of the building, showed at a glance the shape of the projected edifice.

The accompanying Engraving is from a drawing by Mr. P. Barlag, of Christiania, and conveys a faithful representation of what the Storthing House will be when finished.

TYPES OF TUSCAN PEASANT-WOMEN.

We cannot tell what a few years' more international communication may bring about, but hitherto the peasantry of all countries seem to have clung pertinaciously to their primitive costumes, and to depict differing widely from their superiors in worldly station, who in all quarters of the globe are blindly falling into a sort of Parisian uniform that would greatly detract from the picturesque interest of travel if a similar monotony were unfortunately to extend to the agricultural portion of the world's populations. Even with ourselves the English ploughman, the Irish labourer, the Scotch mountaineer, and the Welsh market-woman remain indifferent or insensible to the inroads of modern fashion, and thereby show their real philosophy. At the Paris Exhibition of 1855 we remember having met a bold British tiller of the soil who ventured deliberately in full smockfrock amongst the French beau monde round the Palais d'Industrie, where he attracted universal attention without for a moment seeming conscious of the sensation he was creating, so little did he think that such a respect-

THE NEW STORTHING HOUSE, CHRISTIANIA, NORWAY.

able dark green overall could be the cause of it. It is true that his intelligence, and consequently his susceptibility, were not of the highest order; for when he was asked by a waif, while recruiting the Channel, what had attracted him to the most curious thing in Paris, he replied, "What, the bread, to be sure, 'cause the more ye friggle it on the bigger it gets." British male peasants still preserve their costumes of former date. British male peasants still preserve their costumes of former date. The Scotch Highlander, but among the female peasantry of our days to a great extent; but among the female peasantry of our islands there is little change in the way of costumes, whatever there may be in their generous natures. Continental peasant-costume, may be in their generous natures. Continental peasant-costume, on the contrary, have something about their dress which imparts a certain picturesqueness to the scenes in which they are presented. French, German, Spanish, Russian, Hungarian, Italian, have each their French, German, Spanish, Russian, Hungarian, Italian, have each their peculiar stamp indicating their nationality, and in Italy nearly every province may be distinguished from the other by peculiarities of dress province may be distinguished from the other by peculiarities of dress in the matter of costume. We have been led into these few remarks by in the matter of costume. We have been led into these few remarks by the consideration of the costumes of the Types of Human Industry now exhibiting in the Society's Impression, where we find remarkable the consideration of the costumes of the Types of Human Industry now exhibiting in the Society's Impression, where we find remarkable women appearing in the styles of dress worn by peasant-women from differences existing in the styles of dress worn by peasant-women from differences existing in the styles of dress worn by peasant-women from districts of the same province drawn after nature by Mr. Mould. districts of the same province drawn after nature by Mr. Mould. All the figures in our Illustration were drawn after nature by Mr. Mould All the figures in our Illustration were drawn after nature by Mr. Mould during his stay at Florence, whither the artist was attracted by during his stay at Florence, whither the artist was attracted by the charms of the first United Italian Exhibition of which they the charms of the first United Italian Exhibition of which they witnessed the picturesque effect. witnessed the picturesque effect.

The female on the left of the reader is a rich peasant from the The female on the left of the reader is a rich peasant from the environs of Arezzo, forty-five miles south-east of Florence. In the mountains of Chiana, between the two cities, women are entirely in black, with a deep white veil falling from her head over her shoulders; the only ornament she wears was that of the large plaited gold pin, like that forming one of the subjects of our Engraving at page 541. This dress is peculiar to general amongst the superior class of peasant-women in the same district, the country of Macchia, Petrarch, Vasari, Guy d'Arezzo, &c. Michae Angelo was also born in the immediate neighbourhood. Angelo was also born in the immediate neighbourhood.

The next four women are all in fair Florentines," easily recognisable from the quantity of Tuscan straw employed in the production of their hats, which cannot be successfully imitated, though the inferior straws of forms. Their attire betokens their position as belonging to the poorer class of rustics, and has not changed materially since the time when the Medicis were the sovereign lords and masters of Tuscia and Etruria. The figure on the right is that of a Siennese peasant, whose The figure on the right is that of a Siennese peasant, whose shape and dress is characteristic of the district of Siena. The most peculiar headdress is characteristic of the district of Siena. The most peculiar headdress is that of the Siennese. The purest, the only classical only that of the Siennese. The purest, the only classical Italian is spoken at Sienna, where the beauty of the women is equal with that of Florence, and is more genuine than in any other part of Italy, extending to all classes of the community. Italy, extending to all classes of the community.

COUNTRY NEWS.

The *Lincoln Times* says that in Lincoln there is, on an average, thirty guineas of landmen sold weekly.

The new Kildare-street Club-house, Dublin, of which we gave an Illustration in No. 1098, was formally opened on Monday.

The Queen has approved of Mr. Nicholas George Seymour as Consul at Corunna, in succession to the late Mr. Hosmer; and of Mr. William Broad as Vice-Consul at Falmouth for the Emperor of Austria.

The late tempestuous weather has caused the low lands in the The late tempestuous weather has caused the low lands in the marshes about Lincoln to a great extent to be flooded, and the railways being in consequence flooded, and the railways being in consequence much obstructed.

William Joseph Bruttton, a clerk at the Union Australian Bank, Chapel, New Zealand, who absconded in August last with nearly £1000, was Chapel, New Zealand, who absconded in August last with nearly £1000, was apprehended on his arrival in London on Saturday, and on Monday was charged at the Borough Compter.

On Monday the Queen's Railway Hotel at Chester, a fine On Monday the Queen's Railway Hotel at Chester, a fine building, and in the summer, was to a great extent destroyed by fire arising building, and in the summer, was to a great extent destroyed by fire arising from an overheated flue in the kitchen. There was no insurance on the from an overheated flue in the kitchen. There was no insurance on the plate and furniture.

On Wednesday Mr. Potter, the Liberal candidate, was chosen On Wednesday Mr. Potter, the Liberal candidate, was chosen member for Oldham in the representation of Carlisle by a majority of member for Oldham in the representation of Carlisle by a majority of two over his opponent, a Conservative; the numbers at the close of the poll being—Potter, 615; Hodgson, 613.

Mr. Shirley Brooks on Tuesday delivered a lecture on the Mr. Shirley Brooks on Tuesday delivered a lecture on the Houses of Commons before the Edinburgh Literary and Scientific Institution, which was very well attended, which lasted nearly two hours, and which was very well attended, which lasted nearly two hours, and which was frequently applauded.

The new line of railway from the Tees to Skelston in Cleveland was opened on Saturday last for traffic. The line commences with the land was opened on Saturday last for traffic. The line commences with the North Yorkshire and Cleveland system of railway, and has been made with a view to open out a rich agricultural district, and to afford a more convenient view to open out a rich agricultural district, and to afford a more convenient exportation of the valuable mining stone in course.

A highly influential meeting of the hop-growing interest was A highly influential meeting of the hop-growing interest was held near Hadlow on Thursday week—Lord H. Vane in the chair—when Mr. held near Hadlow on Thursday week—Lord H. Vane in the chair—when Mr. Hodson, Mr. Freeman, Mr. Beresford Hope, and others, addressed the Hodson, Mr. Freeman, Mr. Beresford Hope, and others, addressed the meeting, and a resolution was passed pledging those present to make a resolute stand against the impost. A memorial to the Chancellor of the Exchequer was also against the impost. A memorial to the Chancellor of the Exchequer was also adopted.

Mr. Gladstone delivered a speech in the Sheldonian Theatre, Oxford, yesterday week on middle-class education in Lancashire. The Oxford, yesterday week on middle-class education in Lancashire. The meeting which the right hon. gentleman addressed was held for the purpose of meeting which the right hon. gentleman addressed was held for the purpose of promoting a movement that has been set on foot in Lancashire, and has already achieved considerable success. It is proposed to establish public boarding schools for the middle classes throughout the county, and to unite with the schools for the middle classes throughout the county, and to unite with the benefits which these institutions would confer Mr. Gladstone confessed his benefits which these institutions would confer Mr. Gladstone confessed his admiration.

FALL OF A HOUSE IN EDINBURGH.—On Sunday morning, FALL OF A HOUSE IN EDINBURGH.—On Sunday morning, one o'clock, a building of seven stories in Edinburgh, known as Paton's land, chiefly populated by the working classes—suddenly fell, burying nearly the whole of the inmates in the ruins. The front wall and partitions gave way, and the timbers went decayed. The whole gave way at once, collapsing inwards, and leaving a portion of the gables standing. The cause of the fall has not been taken out dead, and about twelve injured. There were some extra ordinary escapes. The grandfather of Mrs. Bourke, who was killed, was saved by the steps of Mr. Cairns, grocer, and Messrs. Brown and Co., spirit dealers, on the ground floor, and Mr. M'Leish, grocer, on the first floor, descended the whole Mr. Bell, grocer, on the first floor, descended the whole Mr. Bell, grocer, on the first floor, descended the whole flat in safety. The remainder of the tenement, which consisted of twenty-six houses by working men and their families, nearly all of whom were inmates of houses by working men and their families, nearly all of whom were inmates of the house at the time, escaped with the loss of their furniture in connection with the house at the time, escaped with the loss of their furniture in connection with the property—the only injured days as a consequence of the accident. The property—the only injured days as a consequence of the accident. The frightful accident took well, till there was no more falling.

THREE COTTAGE AFFRAYS.—Three atrocious trade out-THREE COTTAGE AFFRAYS.—Three atrocious trade out-rage has been perpetrated in Sheffield, a town long notorious for such crimes, rage has been perpetrated in Sheffield, a town long notorious for such crimes, there called "affrays." The early on Saturday morning a cottage was attacked by there called "affrays." The early on Saturday morning a cottage was attacked by an infernal machine through the window of the second floor of a house in Acorn-street occupied by a man named Bourke, who is employed by a firm opposed to the workmen of Alexander Hoole, tanner-maker, who are on strike for wages. Whether this was the object of the attack does not appear immediately. Whether this was the object of the attack does not appear immediately. Whether this was the object of the attack does not appear immediately. Whether this was the object of the attack does not appear immediately. Whether this was the object of the attack does not appear immediately. above, a female lodger, Mrs. Rourke, being in bed at the time, was thrown. Mrs. Bourke was in the room at the time, and escaped unhurt. The infernal machine Bourke was in the room at the time, and escaped unhurt. The infernal machine Warehouse heard the smash of glass, and, running upstairs, found Mrs. Rourke Warehouse heard the smash of glass, and, running upstairs, found Mrs. Rourke lying on the floor. She is expected to her lands, inflicting dreadful lying on the floor. She is expected to her lands, inflicting dreadful internal injuries, and her arms, and neck, and scalp are severely cut. She is also internal injuries, and her arms, and neck, and scalp are severely cut. She is also severely scalded by the progress of some fluid around the fireplace. Mrs. Rourke severely scalded by the progress of some fluid around the fireplace. Mrs. Rourke was very seriously injured, and was carried to the Infirmary. The explosion was very seriously injured, and was carried to the Infirmary. The explosion was heard by the inmates of the house, and by persons in the street, and caused heard by the inmates of the house, and by persons in the street, and caused great alarm. The house is divided in two flats, one standing on the floor of the other, and the whole building rented by Mr. Bourke, who lives in the upper flat, and is looking for the edge of the ladder, after she had got over the sill of the window, she fell. Fortunately the ladder broke her fall. She was at once assisted by the neighbours. Watchlight followed. Mrs. Bourke was attempted to descend by the same ladder, but after going a few steps, he was almost suffocated by the smoke pouring in at the open window, and he fell. He did not sustain any injury in the fall, but was much alarmed by it. The house was entered by the window, as before described. In his house the police found a tin of perpetrating the detailed carriage, and plunged up, though for the purpose of another bottle filled with powder and plunged up, though for the purpose of another bottle filled with powder and plunged up, though for the purpose of another outrage, a pistol, a box containing caps, and a thick stick weighted as one end.

MUSIC.

Our winter musical season in London is much less active at present than it has been during the month of November for several years past. This week twelve months both our great opera-houses were in vigorous action. This season Her Majesty's Theatre is closed, without any prospect of being reopened; and the Royal English Opera, Covent-garden, goes on but languidly. We hope, however, that the season at the opera will be "brilliantly" positively announced for this evening, will revive the success which has generally attended the spirited and meritorious management of Miss Louisa Pyne and Mr. Harrison.

The MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS form the only musical entertainment, beside the Royal English Opera, in London, at present, of any real artistic value. Last week we noticed the commencement of the series of these concerts for the present season, and on Monday evening last, was not less brilliant and successful than the first. Of the programme being selected exclusively from the works of Mozart. In what was what was called a "Mozart night," the instrumental selection of the programme being selected exclusively from the works of Mozart. In such a selection there could, of course, be no novelty; but it was not on such a selection there could, of course, be no novelty; but it was not on that account the less interesting.

Grisi's provincial tour goes on with undiminished éclat. During last week her last small but efficient operatic party have been performing in Yorkshire—at Bradford and Leeds. Their performances consisted of "Norma," "La Sonnambula," and "Don Giovanni," with selections from "Il Trovatore" and the "Barbiere." These have selections from "Il Trovatore" and the "Barbiere." These have been Grisi's last appearances on the stage in England, and in proceed thence to Dublin, where she will begin a short series of operas on Tuesday next.

Another British prima donna has appeared in Italy. A young Scotch lady, Miss Allan M'Lead, has made her début at the Teatro Nuovo, Florence, in the "Puritani" with brilliant success. The audience were enthusiastic in their applause, and the Florentine journals are warm in their eulogies of her talent and style. We can well journals are warm in their eulogies of her talent and style. We can well guess.

Gluck's "Iphigenia in Tauris" has been revived at Dresden under the direction of Herr Rietz, the distinguished conductor. Herr Julius Rietz, the direction of Herr Rietz, the distinguished conductor. Herr Julius Rietz, the late eminent musician, has established a name in every part of the civilised world as the grandson of the father of modern dramatic music has been the first-born of his genius. Gluck's operas a few years ago, when I first-born of his genius. Gluck's operas a few years ago, when I first-born of his genius. Gluck's operas a few years ago, when I

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 29′ 0″ N.; Long. 0° 19′ 47″ W.; Height above sea, 24 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF			THERMOMETER.			WIND.		Rain in 24 hours.
	Barometer reduced to 32° and Sea Level.	Dew Point.	Humidity.	Maximum in the Day.	Minimum in the Night.	Range of Temperature.	General Direction.	Miles in 24 hours.	
	Inches.							Miles.	Inches
[20]	30·210	49·2	87·6	52·9	47·4	S.W.	S.W.	299	·000
[21]	29·931	47·7	86·3	56·0	42·4	S.W.	S.W.	435	·037
[22]	29·643	49·2	93·6	51·0	46·9	S.W.	S.W.	344	·034
[23]	29·740	43·9	84·1	45·7	34·8	10·9	S.W.	265	·741
[24]	29·922			49·3	40·3	9·0	S.W.	277	·000
[25]	29·842	45·9	88·2	49·2	40·5	8·7	S.W.	278	·000
[26]	29·787	43·7	87·2	47·8	37·0	10·8	S.W.	278	·000
Means	29·868	46·1	87·8	50·5	41·5	9·0	S.W.	314	·116

	[20]	[21]	[22]	[23]	[24]	[25]	[26]	Means
Barometer at 10 in. reduced ...	29·931	29·643	29·740	29·922	29·842	29·787	29·810	29·810
Temperature of Air ...	47·7°	46·3°	49·2°	43·9°	45·9°	43·7°	45·1°	45·1°
Temperature of Dew Deposition ...	47·1°	45·9°	48·5°	43·6°	45·7°	43·5°	44·9°	45·0°
Direction of Wind ...	S.W.	S.W.	S.W.	S.W.	S.W.	S.W.	S.W.	S.W.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Right Hon. Sidney Baron Herbert of Lea, P.C., of Wilton House, Salisbury, bearing date July 19, 1855, was proved in the principal registry on the 21st inst. by his Lordship's brother-in-law, the Right Hon. Thomas Viscount De Vesci, and Charles Wyndham Court Bruyeres, Esq., the executors, the personal property being sworn under £160,000. Lord Herbert duly possessed of very considerable personal property, both landed and personal; and that over which his Lordship had the power of disposition he has bequeathed chiefly thereth, his eldest, shoulder, whom he has also appointed residuary legatee. His Lordship has left a family of seven children—four sons and three daughters—all the latter unmarried; and as no provision is made for them in the will, it is to be inferred that they are otherwise amply provided for. He has left £1000 to the poor parishioners of Wilton, over and above his domestics. There is a legacy of £100 bequeathed to the Salisbury Infirmary; also £100 to the Wilton Infirmary, the dividends arising from which are from to be applied to repairing the chancel of the church at Wilton, which owes its existence to the munificence of the Earl Pembroke, ancestor of the late Lord Herbert, it is in his twelfth year, and is his presumptive to the earldom of Pembroke and the family estates.

The will of Judith Olivia, Dowager, Countess of Gloucester, late of Piccadilly, was proved on the 5th inst. by his daughter, Harriet Amelia, the wife of John Dennistoun, Esq., upon the appointed oath exhibited, the personalty being sworn under £40,000. The will bears date the 8th of September, 1854, and was executed by the T. B. This gentleman had left many legacies to relations and friends; but the principal part of his property is bequeathed to his daughter, who has to appoint residuary legatees. Mr. Dennistoun, late John Pynsheia, a legacy of £5000 is bequeathed; and to the children of his sister, Mrs. Pynsheia, of £4000 amongst them. There is no legacy to the steward of £600, with a comment somewhat peculiar. The testator says—"I leave to my friend Mr. India I was indebted to me (meaning myself) when I bequeath him £500, as a proof that I have not forgotten him."

The will of Major Roger Leigh, Esq., of Rushyford Hall, Monmouthshire, and Penarth, Glamorganshire, was proved in London on the 16th inst. The personal property was sworn under £140,000. The executors appointed are the widow and Lieutenant-Colonel George Grey Rose, Grenadier Guards, of Courtyards, Southall, and the Rev. George Gunn, Rector of Penarth, in the county of Somerset. The will bears date August 27, 1860, and the testator died on March 29 in the present year. He directs that his property shall be held in trust, independent of his wife, for the benefit of his children, on securing to her a yearly income of £2000; there are other gifts, of necklaces, &c., beyond those mentioned, for her sole use. John Capel Hanbury Leigh, Esq., of Pontypool, is also appointed residuary legatee of the personal estate. The testator directed that a few inquiries should be made respecting his ancestors, and legacies to his dependents and domestics have been liberal as well as his charitable intentions, one has left to the infant school, which he had established at Tyreguth for the instruction of the children of his workmen and labourers, a legacy of £1000. The Monmouth Infirmary and the Bristol Infirmary each £500, and a legacy of £200 to the Bristol Eye Infirmary.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

From our City Correspondent.)

In the early part of the week considerable firmness was apparent in the market for all British Government securities, and the previous depression in the quotations was well supported. On the arrival of news, however, to the effect that the two Southern Commissioners on their way to England had been forcibly taken on board one of our international steamers by an American vessel of war, great excitement was manifested amongst the dealers in the Stock Exchange, and the value of Consols suddenly declined 1 per cent. A portion of the fall has since been recovered, but, of course, prices continue to fluctuate somewhat irregularly, although a war with the States is not considered probable as the result of the circumstance complained upon has first at this.

There is still a large supply of money in the hands of the leading bankers; but rates have risen, and for it is improving, at the seasonal quotation for the best commercial bills:—

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Three Days' Bills ...	1½ to —	Four Months' Bills ...	3 to 3½
Two Months' Bills ...	2½ to —	Six Months' Bills ...	3½ to 4
Three Months' Bills ...	3 to —		

In the Stock Exchange loans may be had, for short periods, as low as 1½ per cent; at which, however, the rate is somewhat above that of the Bank of England, which is declined to 3½ per cent at Hamburg. On other parts of the Continent, however, very little change has taken place. The following are the quotations at the leading cities:—

	Bank min.	Open market.		Bank min.	Open market.
	per cent.	per cent.		per cent.	per cent.
Paris ...	3	2½	Hamburg ...	3½	3½
Vienna ...	5	4	Brussels ...	3	3
Berlin ...	4	3½	Frankfort ...	3	3
Amsterdam ...	3	2½	Madrid ...	5	5

The Continental exchanges have become less favourable to this country; consequently the imports of gold from that quarter have fallen off. At New York the rate of exchange has declined to 94 per cent for bills on London, and upon bills on Boston, forwarded from Hamburg. The last advices brought £1000 in gold. The arrivals from Australia have amounted to £277,000; and from Chili, via the West Indies, &c., £460,000, chiefly in silver. The value of the gold sent into the Bank of England is nearly £600,000. The amount in the Bank has been £260,000, mostly in silver, for Bombay.

The stock of bullion in the Bank of France has increased during the last fortnight about £1,000,000 sterling. Included in that amount, however, is a loan of £400,000 received from Amsterdam.

The tenders for £200,000 Cape Government Six per Cent Debentures were sent in on Monday, when the whole amount applied for was £848,000, but £200,000 was at and above the minimum price of 107.

Several important failures have been announced, but none of them are for large amounts.

The publication of the report of the auditors appointed to investigate the affairs of the Deposit Bank, in Pall-mall, has been the topic of much discussion in City circles. The value of the capital paid in by the depositors has been lost, and, apparently, the dividend will be a very small one.

The dividend of the Royal Mail Steam Company is 7½; out of the Peninsular and Oriental House 7 per cent per annum, with a further sum of £1 per share to the Extraordinary account.

We learned that very large sums were in London on account of the dividend making fund of the Turkish Six per Cent Loan of 1858 amounts to £111,000.

A full average business was transacted in Home Stocks on Monday, at very little change in the quotations. There was a good demand from the Consols for Money were done at 94¼ ⅛ Ditto for Account, 93⅞ 93 ex div.; Bank Stock, 208 on 210 ex 210; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 93¾ ⅞; India Five per Cents, 106¾ ⅞ Ditto for Account, 107 ⅛

THE "DOSEH," AN ANNUAL RELIGIOUS CEREMONY AT CAIRO.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 557.

TYPES OF TUSCAN PEASANT-WOMEN.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 543.

luxury and coquetry. The *pas de dessous* has taken possession of all the colours, of all the tissues, and of every variety of ornament consistent with good taste and elegance. Cashmere, taffety, and reps dispute the supremacy of public favour; they are either finely embroidered or enriched with velvet or other ornaments to the height of the knee; some are even flounced, but all attract the attention and criticism of both sexes for the nonce.

However, the principal serious matter for discussion just at present is that of bounets. Their form, it must be admitted, is far from gracious, and does not become the majority of ladies; yet what is to be done? When Fashion speaks, obedience becomes a duty. Fortunately, there is always an opening to escape her law, and clever modistes know well how to adapt the rule by making it sometimes savour of the exception so as to suit all tastes and faces. The autumn bonnets advance less in point, but rather square in the front, leaving the cheeks almost uncovered. White and black are the most fashionable colours; velvet the preferred material, ornamented with lace and blonde, feathers, but few flowers, except under the brim, where they are occasionally abundant. Another description of chapeau that has found much favour on account of its simplicity consists of a mixture of crape and velvet for the body, which form a very pleasing combination, even without the addition of any extraneous relief from ordinary ornament.

Artificial flowers are to have a great vogue for ball dresses this winter, but combined with every description of lace—Chantilly, Alençon, Honiton, gold and silver. Long garlands of beautiful bunches for the skirts, as well as some exquisite detached bouquets, have been already prepared by the most eminent artificial florists, and submitted with approbation to the haut ton of Parisian fashion.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Fig. 1. *Dress for an Evening Party.*—White muslin robe, the skirt ornamented with flounces and bouillonnés disposed alternately. The corsage, rather longwaisted and very pointed, is lownecked and altogether of the Marie Antoinette style; its trimming is similar to that of the skirt. The headdress consists of the couronne Ceres, attached behind by a bow of dark blue ribbons, the prevailing colour of the coiffure.

Fig. 2. *The Etoile Montana.*—This elegant cloak is of black velvet. To the edge of the shoulder-piece is attached a very deep guipure, for which lace is sometimes substituted. Over the shoulder-piece itself, completed by a pair of tassels, are distributed a number of passementerie stars (whence the name of the mantean). The bonnet crowning this toilet is the most highly decorated of any we have yet had the courage to depict. Many such are to be seen just now in Paris.

Fig. 3. *Walking Dress.*—Pale blue silk robe, ornamented on the front of the corsage, round the sleeves, and on the skirt with a narrow cross-barred ribbon-velvet trimming; that on the skirt is put on festoonwise, and varied by the addition of a silk rosette high up on one side. The corsage is roundwaisted, and fastened by a buckled band, from which depend two long streamers with ends to match the rest of the trimming. The chapeau is in rice chip, with black rolling plume; the tour-de-tête being a combination of blonde below, with a rather large rose and a narrow pink feather above.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR DECEMBER.

** The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, is Five Shillings for each Announcement.*

BIRTHS.

On the 23rd inst., at 5, Pembridge-gardens, Bayswater, Mrs. Casimir Pincel, of a son.

On Wednesday, Sept. 25, at Maplewood, Victoria, Vancouver Island, the wife of Frederick W. Wood, Esq., of the British North American Service, of a daughter.

On the 25th of October, at Dinapore, Bengal, the wife of the late Richard Bowlin, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 24th inst., at 1, Grafton-street, the Countess of Cork, of twins, a son and heir and a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At St. John's, Paddington, Richard Chomeley, eldest son of Sir Edward Chomeley, Bart., to Vincentina Portia, eldest daughter of the Hon. Adolphus Cavell, and granddaughter of Viscount Maynard.

On the 26th inst., at St. Pancras Church, by the Rev. J. W. Reeve, Minister of Portman Chapel, Baker-street, George Moore, Esq., of Kensington Palace-gardens, and White Hall, Cumberland, to Agnes Jane, second daughter of the late Richard Bowlin, Esq., of Dinapore, Bengal.

On the 29th inst., at the [illegible], Bayonne, Paris, James Lenox, Esq., M.A., formerly of Glasgow, to Mollie, Marie Francoise Bourdonnais, of Chateau Gouffiac, and Odessa.

DEATHS.

On the 26th of September, 1861, in Port Townsend, north-west coast of the United States, Frederick William, the infant son of George and Emma Barthrop, aged 2 months and 29 days.

On the 24th inst., at Grendon Hall, Lady Charlotte Chetwynd, from injuries proceeding from a fall. Her loss is deeply felt by the neighbourhood.

At Lambeg, Upper Province of India, Sir Richard de Lautour St. George, Bart., in the 26th year of his age, beloved and lamented.

WANTED, a HEAD-MASTER for the MANCHESTER SCHOOL OF ART, who must have received a Certificate from the Government in Science. The salary is £250. He must devote the whole of his time to the duties of the School, and will be required to reside in every branch of art taught in the Institution.

Applications, with testimonials, to be forwarded to the Secretary on or before the 1st of January next.

RICHD. AYRTON, Secretary.

16, Mosley-street, Manchester.

CANCER HOSPITAL,

LONDON and BROMPTON.

President—The Right Hon. the Earl of Airlie.

Treasurer—Sir Antony Brabant Rayner, Bart., 54, Russell-square, and 3, Crosby-square.

Bankers—Messrs. Coutts and Co., Strand.

This institution was founded for the treatment of cancerous diseases in every form, and their amputation. Up to the present time nearly 8000 patients have come under treatment. The success attending the use of the Chloride of Zinc in the treatment of the deep-seated cancers of internal organs is unprecedented.

The Committee earnestly SOLICIT AID of the benevolent and wealthy. Its funds are being wholly expended on out-patient, medical and surgical aid.

Subscriptions, Donations, Bankers, and Solicitors, also hospital, receive subscriptions; and by

W. J. COCKBURN, Sec.

MONEY on PERSONAL SECURITY may be obtained in addresses or assistance, on perfectly reliable estates, by way of mortgage on property derived under wills, and other family settlements, reversionary interests, &c., of any amount, and by HOWETT, 11, Bedford-buildings, Strand.

W. F. THOMAS and CO.'S PATENT SEWING-MACHINES.—In these machines are combined the most perfect mechanical construction, as shown by framing, tension, and the latest additions and improvements, for varying the position of the needle, and length of stitch, by which they are adapted for every description of work, from the finest cambric to the thickest cloth, leather, or even wood. The stitching produced is alike on both sides of the material, there is no seam or ridge, and the thread cannot be pulled out. Lists of prices, and specimens of work, may be had at 2, Newgate-street, City, and 15, Regent-street, Westminster.

SEWING and EMBROIDERING by MACHINERY.—The new Machine, and the only one that will do both kinds of work. A specimen sent, carriage free, on receipt of Postage Stamps to the Advertiser, with Catalogue, Testimonials, &c. Price £5 5s., and £7 7s. Agents wanted. Wm. Hall, 177, High Holborn.

BARR and SUGDEN, Seedsmen, 12, King-street, Covent-garden, W.

Choice Dutch Bulbs for the flower-garden, Pits, Frames, &c. Narcissus, 10s. Tulips, 10s Crocus, 10s Hyacinths, 20s. Ranunculus, 3s. Anemones, 3s. Iris, 3s. Auriculas, 10s. Polyanthus, 10s. Pelargoniums, Geraniums, Cinerarias, Calceolarias, 10s. 6d. per dozen. Collections of Bulbs for Pots or Glasses, 5s., 10s. 6d., 21s., 31s. 6d., 42s., 10 Fuchsias, 10s. 6d. Carriage Paid. Specimens, 10 Crocus, 1s. Iris, 1s. Japan Lilies, 1s. Alexandrian Crocus, 1s. Catalogues, 6d. each.

Orders amounting to 5s. sent carriage paid.

Choice Fruit of 1860 Vintage.

HEDGES AND BUTLER, 155, Regent-street, London, and 30, King's-road, Brighton, beg to call the attention of the Public to their Stock of Claret, which they are selling at 18s., 24s., and 30s. per dozen.

Port and Sherry for ordinary use, 24s., 30s., 36s., 42s., 48s. per dozen. Choice Vintages, 36s., 42s., 48s., 54s., 60s., 72s., 84s., 96s.

Every other description of foreign Wines, Liqueurs, &c.

OCHARD FRUITS, the best of each class GRADED for size, and sent carriage free to the RAILS or STEAMBOATS and SHIPS, 7, Paternoster-row, London, E.C.

OCHARD-HOUSE TREES and VINES.—

WITHER, WARE and CHESTERTON'S CATALOGUE, revised by Mr. Rivers. See "Gardeners' Record," 24th instant; and see Mr. Thomas Rivers's Catalogue, Sawbridgeworth, Herts. Sent on receipt of two stamps. Orders executed in town, 5s., 7s., 10s. 6d., 21s. each. Wholesale by Peter Patent Cluster Company, Limited.

FLOUR, to any part of London (not less than 14lb.), 2d. per lb. Sugar, 2d. per lb. Coals, 20s. per ton. Household, Nonconformist for fresh-laying, 3s. 4d.; seconds, 2s. 8d.; Cochin, 2s. 4d.; Brahma, 2s. 4d.; Dorking, 2s. 4d.; Game, 2s. 4d.; Bantam, 2s. 4d.; Guinea, 2s. 4d. per dozen. DINNEFORD and CO., Purveyors to the Queen, 172, New Bond-street, London; and 77, Cornwall-road, City-road, E.C. Observe the only Establishments bearing their name.

EXTRAORDINARY MERIT must belong to that which

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LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL,

Is prescribed by the most eminent Medical Men throughout the World as the purest, most efficacious, and palatable.

IT IS ENTIRELY FREE FROM ACRID PROPERTIES, NAUSEA, EMPYREUMA, ODOUR, GENERAL DISTASTE, DISGUST AND INDIGESTION, ATTENDANT WARMTH, AND ALL SUBSEQUENT AFFECTIONS,

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NEW DRAWING-ROOM MODEL HARMONIUM, the best that can be made, price 50 guineas, with two rows of keys, 25 stops, and 32 pedals. Catalogues of Pianofortes and Harmoniums sent gratis and post-free.
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HARMONIUMS at CHAPPELL'S.
No. 1. In oak case, one stop, 5 octaves, 10 guineas.
No. 2. In oak case, two stops, 5 octaves, 12 guineas.
No. 3. In oak case, two stops, CCC to F in alt, 16 guineas.
No. 4. With two stops—oak, 21 guineas; rosewood, 24 guineas.
No. 5. With three stops—oak, 25 guineas; rosewood, 28 guineas.
No. 6. Twelve stops, oak or rosewood, 35 guineas.
No. 7. Fifteen stops, rosewood or walnut, 45 guineas.
No. 8. Three rows of keys, CCC to F in alt, 18 stops, 50 guineas.
No. 9. Eight stops, percussion action, oak or rosewood, 30 guineas.
No. 10. Twelve stops, percussion action, in oak, 40 guineas.
No. 11. Twelve stops, percussion action, large size, in rosewood, 50 guineas.
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SECONDHAND HARMONIUMS by ALEXANDRE, nearly new, in oak, 20 and 25 guineas; rosewood, 25 and 30 guineas. At CHAPPELL'S, 50, New Bond-street.

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SECONDHAND PIANOFORTES.—CHAPPELL and Co. have a large stock of SECONDHAND PIANOFORTES for Sale by BROADWOOD, COLLARD, ERARD, &c., at very reduced prices. Also, new Instruments of every description.—CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

LONDON MAIN DRAINAGE.

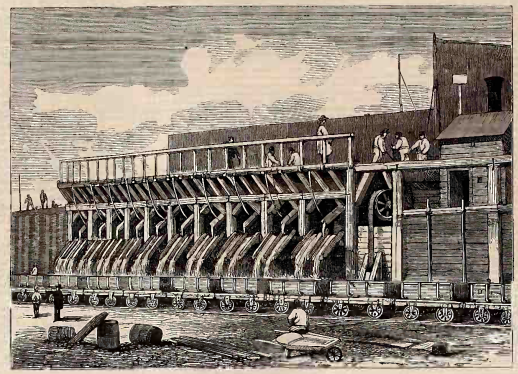
FORTY years ago good salmon were taken in the upper reaches of the Thames, and good fish of various kinds caught between Vauxhall and London Bridge; indeed, a thriving community of fishermen resided there in those picturesque old streets about the Archbishop's Palace who prosecuted their calling in the immediate neighbourhood. The walks along the shores of the Thames were pleasant places in those days, where the Londoners wandered on summer evenings to enjoy fresh air. The river was a comparatively clear stream, bearing on its surface hundreds of pleasure-boats; and the houses which had back gardens or lawns extending down to the river were highly prized as dwellings by the wealthiest citizens. How changed now is both the river and its banks! The former has become a filthy sewer, the fish have been destroyed, and those who travel on it do so only as a matter of business; on the latter the dwellings are abandoned and property immensely deteriorated in value, unless occupied by wharfingers and others whose necessities compel them to locate there. And what has brought all this great change about? Simply the fact that there is poured into the River Thames every day about sixty millions of gallons of sewage, the filthy washings, scourings, and cleansings of the three millions of people who inhabit the mighty city that has grown up on its banks.

It is with not a little pleasure, then, that we have taken up for illustration and description the metropolitan drainage works now being carried out, because, according to the report of the engineer who superintends them, we may hope in the course of two years or thereabout to see the Thames assume its original character. We cannot make sure of catching salmon at London-bridge so soon as that, but we may certainly expect at the expiration of the time stated to see the Thames a clear, wholesome stream, attractive for its natural beauties and adding to the healthiness of the metropolis generally.

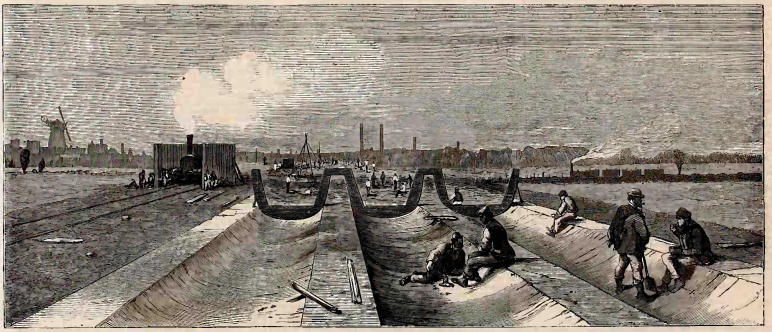
The object sought to be carried out by the works called the London Main Drainage is to intercept the sewage in its progress towards the river, and divert it by covered channels to Barking Creek, on the north side, and Erith Marshes on the south. These points are about fourteen miles below London-bridge, and it is intended that the entire mass of sewage shall be cast into the bottom of the river here during the first two hours of the ebb tide only. The period of discharge is restricted to these hours because then the sewage would be deodorised and diluted by a volume of water twenty times greater than that which now dilutes it at London, and because such ebb tide would, in returning to the sea, convey it to points twelve miles below the outfalls, or twenty-six miles below London-bridge, through a constantly-enlarging flood.

When once this system is got into working order there will be no reason why the Thames may not ebb and flow through London a perfectly clean stream, as the whole of the sewage launched at the first of the ebb will have got so far down before low water that

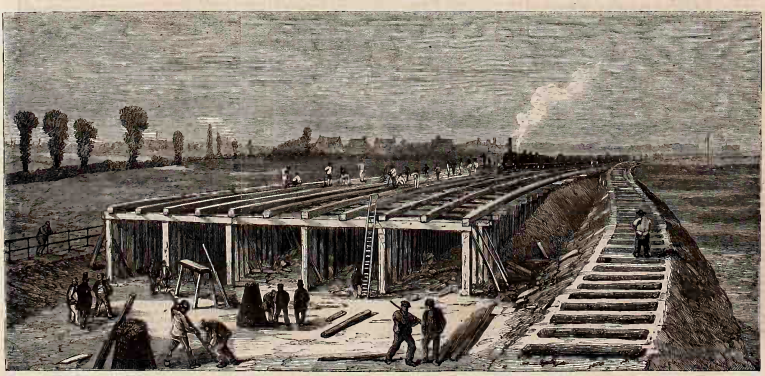
(*Continued on page* 555.)



THE CONCRETE MILLS AT PLAISTOW.



CONCRETE FOUNDATION FOR THE NORTHERN OUTFALL TUNNELS.



CONSTRUCTING THE CONCRETE EMBANKMENT ACROSS THE PLAISTOW MARSHES: DEPOSITING THE CONCRETE.

STRASBOURG CATHEDRAL.

THE Cathedral of Strasbourg, the fine old capital of Alsace, stands like an ever watchful sentinel on the banks of the Rhine, "the natural barrier," according to the geographers and to certain political naturalists, "of modern France and Germany." We say "on the banks," but that is somewhat figurative, although a quarter of an hour's drive from the Place de la Cathedrale (the point of view of our lingraving) from the Place de la Cathedrale (the point of view of our lingraving) takes one to the Rhenan shore, where, facing a little fortress, is established a custom-house officer and railway bridge. Strasbourg, however, is more than a mile distant from the river, and slightly change its course, the place and its population would not be much influenced by further banishment on the other side of the mighty river. But *nevermore à notre Cathédrale*.

It was upon the site occupied by the present cathedral that Clovis, the first Christian King, erected a church in the fifth century. Consigned of clay and wood, this church, after having lasted for several centuries, was replaced by Pepin and Charlemagne with a magnificence that excited universal admiration. Fire and lightning at different periods combined to destroy their beautiful edifice, and it was rebuilt in the year 1007. In 1015 the foundations of a new edifice were laid by Bishop Werther, and during fifteen years 100,000 marks were employed in the undertaking; but this church was not more fortunate than its predecessors, and four different fires in the course of a twelfth-century injured so greatly as to render necessary its entire reconstruction. Bishop Conrad induced Erwin de Steinbach, the best architect of his epoch, to undertake this great work, and in 1275 the nave was completed in 1275. Thereupon commenced the erection of the towers, which, according to the original plan, were to be 574 feet in elevation of 50 ells. The work, interrupted in 1289 by an earthquake which shook the Cathedral, and in 1298 by a fire that consumed the wooden roofing, was nevertheless urged on with great spirit, and superintended by Erwin down to the year 1318, when he died. He was succeeded by his son Jean and other architects, under whose direction the southern tower was stopped at the platform, terminated in 1360. The northern tower, completed by the Council of Cologne, was terminated in 1439; and, although the open-worked octagonal spire did not attain the height originally intended, the "Munster," as it is called, of the Strasbourg Cathedral is only seven feet inferior in height to the Great Pyramid of Egypt (461 feet). The masons of Strasbourg acquired an immense reputation from the ability they had shown in the construction of the spire, and their services were brought into requisition for similar work in the cathedrals of Metz, Vienna, Cologne, Fribourg, &c. They established themselves from culinary masons they formed a series of well-organised associations called *Hutten*, or lodges, of which the chief was based at Strasbourg. Rules accordingly were composed of masters, companions, and apprentices; but any mason who led a disorderly life, or who did not practise the precepts of the fraternity, was declared unworthy of belonging to any lodge whatever. After passing through a long novitiate, they received peculiar names and the communication of certain signs by which the members of the fraternity were known to each other. It is to these members that we are indebted for the Strasbourg, established thirteen years after the entire completion of the cathedral (1452), that the masonic lodges of modern times owe their origin.

Notwithstanding the unilateral appearance of the façade in consequence of the non-completion of the southern tower, the general effect of the Strasbourg Cathedral makes a deep impression on the amateur of fine religious monuments, who is invariably struck with admiration at the first architectural view. At the sight of this sublime edifice, whose spire seems to mingle into the atmosphere with such elegant grace and majesty, tapers away into the atmosphere with such elegant grace and majesty. From the diversity of its styles is a subject of interest for the student of ecclesiastical architecture, as the cathedral may be said to be a compendium of the styles of the middle ages, from the Romanesque, with its grave simplicity, down to the latest stages of the Gothic when it was disfigured by the superabundance of ornamental detail. The interior is, indeed, the whole of the sacred edifice in general, the finest in existence, in one state of preservation, in which the numbers of reparation to which the majority of French churches are just now exposed. The choir, the aisles, and the lower portion of the nave are Byzantine; in the upper portion of which, over Gothic style, predominates. Visitors to Strasbourg should never fail to visit the cathedral once or midday, when they will be highly interested by the movements of the wonderful astronomical clock, originally invented by Isaac Habrecht in 1574, but reconstructed and considerably improved by M. Schwilgue from 1838 to 1842. As soon as the hour of twelve has struck, a mechanical cock flaps its wings and crows three times, as naturally as the most industrious cock of the farm tribe, while a number of figures representing the Twelve Apostles pass before and salute our Saviour. Above these are other figures of colossal proportions, showing with the greatest exactness the motions of the constellations, the revolutions of the sun accuracy the motions of the constellations, the revolutions of the sun and moon, the signs of the week, the hours, the moveable feasts, and a variety of other useful astronomical observations.

THE DOSEH.

THE most remarkable of the many peculiar ceremonies in connection with the Jewish religion takes place on the 22nd day of the Festival of the Birthday of the Prophet.

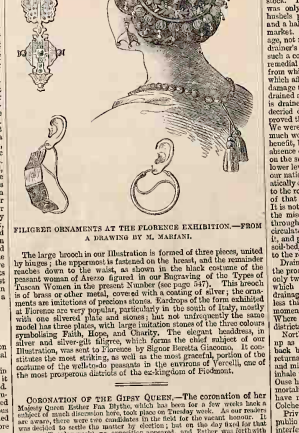
The fete is held in a portion of the gardens of the Ebrekieh in Cairo, and lasts nine days. Though it has lost something in reputation it is still tolerably well attended, and by the very orthodox quite worshiped. A great number of mercantile adventures which are brilliantly illuminated at night with innumerable glass lamps. These places are used by dervishes and others for the performance of the rites—a religious and somewhat laborious exercise, producing a species of hysteria, called "mithoor" by the Arabs. There are also other amusements, such as the Hassanya, where, it is said, he has spent the previous night in prayer and fasting, and proceeds to the house of the Sheikh (or chief priest). On the route the procession is joined by numbers of dervishes from various districts of the metropolis, each with their distinguishing flags. The march is further enlivened by several individuals who execute voltairnies on reed pipes, and by a number of cavalry and drums. A herd of men walking four or five abreast, and carefully watched by some dervishes, precede the Sheik. They are the neophytes, who are about to undergo the ordeal. The Sheik, bareheaded and rolling his head from side to side, uttering a hoarse cry of "Allahhu!" continually, apparently lost to everything but his own mental misery. Their appearance is anything but pleasing, and a superficial observer would undoubtedly attribute it to the effects of strong mechanical power, rather than great excitement under which they appear to be labouring under. That great excitement under which they appear to be labouring is unnatural, and would require stronger stimulants than any religious exercise could afford.

Following this mixed mob of fanatics, dervishes, flags, drums, and soldiers, is the Sheik himself on his favourite horse, and a large number of grenadiers from the Viceregal Guard and a crowd of officious ecclesiastics. On the first arrival at the south end of the Esbekieh, and opposite to the house of the Sheik El Bekry, the dervishes, urged by rite to the house of the Sheik El Bekry, the dervishes, urged by the dervishes, throw themselves flat upon the ground and run their carefully arranged and packed (core being taken to have the heads all one way), and continue their cry of "Allah!" which is taken up by the spectators, who become very much excited. The Sheik's horse is of powerful build, highly trained, and mached, but always hesitates to place its foot on the first body; this difficulty, however, being got over by the aid of some gentle inducements administered by the attendant priests, he ambles freely, but with singular care, over the whole; each man as it finishes upon twice. It is rarely, if ever, that the horse misses his footing—placing one foot on the shoulder of one man and one hind foot upon the hip of another. Immediately the Sheik has passed over, the men begin, shouting the usual "Allahhu!" The excitement at this particular moment is intense, and the excitement (police) are extremely lively and energetic in keeping the mob back. Amongst the crowd may be observed some of the Faustian turned "Soudeyeh," almost in a state of nudity they profess to eat glass and snakes' insides other vermin. Others of the same sect, who generally accompany or are present at the religious festivals, carry about with them pots of about one foot in length, surmounted with a heavy ball of the same metal, through their faces and which part of the body, even throwing them into the air and allowing them point downwards in their eyes, which they appear to penetrate some two or more inches. No one can visit upon these performances of these worthy gentlemen are highly creditable, and would undoubtedly earn them a decided position in the streets of London.

The Doseh, like many other Moslem observances, has not escaped the hand of innovation, and even now shows marked symptoms of decay. The number of dervishes who present themselves to be operated upon have greatly decreased within the last few years, and one of the lowest orders. The spectators are equally affected, and, with the exception of a few score, are principally foreigners. Even the astonishing performances of the dervishes scarcely provoke more than the usual exclamation of "Mashallah!" (Praise be to God).

FILIGREE ORNAMENTS AT THE FLORENCE EXHIBITION.

WE terminate our series of notices of the Florence Exhibition, which we began last week, by the reproduction of a drawing by M. Mariani, representing a number of filigree ornaments generally worn by and peculiar to the women of Italy. We could possess none such examples of jewellery of more or less value, either received or handed down as notorious religiously respected. This kind of jewellery is of down as notorious religiously respected. This kind of jewellery is of Oriental origin, and is called in the Italians *filigrana* (from the Latin *filum*, thread, and *granum*, grain), of which our English word *filigree* is evidently only a corruption. Most filigree articles are open, and in the guise of network, consisting of gilt or silvered wire worked faster fully one or less usually in size. They are made by the Italian peasantry, who are passionately fond of jewellery of every description, whether they can afford it or not. The expression is "beauty and do not seem to participate in the "use," which their fine classic forms and features would certainly justify them in adopting.



FILIGREE ORNAMENTS AT THE FLORENCE EXHIBITION.—FROM A DRAWING BY M. MARIANI.

The large brooch in our illustration is formed of three pieces, united by hinges; the uppermost is a fantastic head, and the remainder is worn suspended to the waist, as shown in the black costume of the peasant woman of Arezzo figured in our Engraving of the Types of Tuscan Women in the present Number (see page 547). This brooch is of brass or silver metal, covered with a coating of silver; the ornaments are imitations of precious stones. Earrings of the form exhibited at Florence are very popular, particularly in the south of Italy, mostly with one pendent globe and sometimes but unfrequently the addition of a second. The necklace and pendant are composed of coral, and the bracelet is of gilt metal.

CORONATION OF THE GIPSY QUEEN.

THE coronation of her Majesty Queen Esther Faa Blythe, which has been for a few weeks back a subject of much discourse in the high places of Tuesday Hill, on our north-western outskirts, took place on Tuesday week. As our readers are aware, there were two candidates in the field for the vacant honour; it was decided to settle the matter by ballot; and on the day fixed for the purpose (Tuesday week) no opposition appeared, and Esther was declared Queen. The ceremony was attended by a number of high personages. A royal proclamation which she had learnt had the effect of calling together a goodly number of the tribe; but the weather became very inclement, and no doubt deterred many of the general public from visiting the scene of action. The ceremony proceeded as follows:—Esther was seated in a chair of state, and Princess of the Imperial Blood—her brother Prince Charles, attired in a splendid suit of velvet, with a gold chain and medallion, ascended to her Majesty, some of her Majesty's grandchildren also being present. The Prince then placed her Majesty's grandchildren also being present. The Prince then placed her Majesty's grandchildren also being present. The ceremony of coronation was to be Majesty's grandchildren also being present. The ceremony of coronation was to be performed, the crown was placed upon her head, followed by the usual salutation performed, the crown was placed upon her head, followed by the usual salutation of homage. The ceremony stopped forward and placed the crimson upon her head, a feather of which was presented to each of the guests. The Queen then addressed the assembly in a few words, announcing her accession to the throne, and expressing a fervent wish that the night's entertainments would fulfil the duties of her royal station. A number of toasts were then given, "Her Majesty the Queen," "Prince Albert," "The Princess Royal," "The Queen's daughter" was handed round, and toasting honours paid to her Majesty, the Queen's piper riding and harpooner." The procession being set in motion, the Queen's piper riding and harpooner." The procession being set in motion, the Queen's piper riding in his peculiar costume, and the Queen following on foot, the whole party proceeded to the Queen's residence, where her Majesty held a levée, the Royal Princes and Princesses and retinue only being admitted.—*Aris's Circular*.

RIVER REFORM.

THE country has long wanted a General Drainage Act to empower landed proprietors in various districts to combine together for the purposes of systematic drainage, in the same way as they now combine for the purpose of inclosing waste and common lands under the Inclosure Act.

For the want of a general Act those who have been so enterprising as to seek to improve the drainage of their district have been put to much trouble and expense. Take, for instance, the Lincolnshire Fens, which contain about 400,000 acres, and of which about 300,000 acres have been reclaimed from the sea. Private Acts have been passed in Parliament for each of the fen-drainage and estuary-works erected in the district, but the law would no doubt appear fabulous, and large indeed in comparison with the cash expended in constructing the improvements. The first Act for making the Eau Brink Cut, on the Ouse, above King's Lynn, cost £12,000, whereas the bill itself only proposed to lay out £4,000 on the works. To execute the powers of the Act of Parliament have been required, to obtain which £100,000 have been expended, the contract for the works being for £70,000. Five and ten per cent. is charged on all cost. The history of the Nene Valley Drainage Act is enough to prevent all sensible people from attempting to improve a district under private legislation. The extent of land to be benefited is 16,000 acres, and there have been expended in Parliamentary proceedings nineteen shillings per acre. Conflicting interests between those who wish the river for navigation and those who wish it between those who wish the river for navigation and those who wish it for drainage, for those who wish the water kept up and those who wish it for quant it kept down, have rendered it necessary to go to Parliament for three separate Acts, which have cost more than £20,000. These expenses, with the rents of the engineering models, have ruined the scheme. This sum would have drained 6000 of the 16,000 acres; would have secured to property an improvement and rendered equal to the subsistence of 2500 of the labouring population; and had the work been executed under a general Act, the cost per acre, instead of reaching £1 per acre, would have been 6d.

It is scarcely to be wondered, then, that although landed proprietors have a vital interest in the successful result of the contest for the improvement of our great waterways, by rendering them better fitted to carry the increasing steam-borne traffic, and under a growing system of water-drainage, they were content to let the matter rest where it was. The consequence has been that we have now to talk of draining districts which are the foundation of our agricultural wealth as if they had to convey the water of drainage to the natural outfalls if the land were subject to the influence of the sea, nor could we deepen nor straighten a public watercourse passing through a neighbour's property; nor could ninety-nine proprietors combine to improve an unpicturesque, unsightly marsh, effect their object, where combination was necessary, if one objecting voice was raised.

It is scarcely necessary to insist upon the benefits of thorough underdrainage in a country whose agricultural prosperity is bound up in it. These of our readers who are unacquainted with rural affairs must know that the seed of our cereal crops will not germinate under unfavourable circumstances, and consequently, will not arrive at profitable maturity. It must be very potent to everybody that wheat will not thrive in a wet, undrained soil. Under such circumstances, the seed is either rotted and drained they generally anything, and giving the country unsightly, miserable, stunted, yellow crops, or consumptive-looking farmed stock. The wheat produce of this country now compared with what it was only forty years ago shows in the course of this or eight bushels per acre, which enables us to support about four million and a half more people than we could without having to go to foreign market. And yet, out of twenty-two millions of acres needing drainage, not more than one million and a half have felt the benefit of the age, not more than one million and a half have felt the benefit of the drainer's tool. If such benefits are thus derived from the drainage of such a comparatively small space, what may we not expect when those remedial works are more extended? The floods and excess of water from which we have suffered during the past two years and the drought which afflicted us during the three previous years would be—that is, the damage they did was due—to the fact that so much land was left undrained and that a proper outfall was not provided for it. Let us look. We were nationally losers to a great extent by the drought, and how much we have been losers by the excess of water during the floods is a question of vital importance to the country. Instead of looking upon the rivers as the natural outfalls of the land we have been contracting to the roots, it confesses it do not fall the plant.

Drainage is not the only thing the maintenance of health as for the production of food. The fact that we now lose yearly by death only twenty-two in every 1000 of the people in place of about forty-only twenty-two in every 1000 of the people in place of about forty-two is owing in the matter of sanitary science, is very much due to better drainage; and, were more attention given to the same subject, doubtless this death-rate would be considerably reduced. Consider for a moment the sanitary effects of river floods upon the districts through which they pass, and the scandal which exists in the districts abutting upon the flooding river?

Northampton, on the sluggish Nene which overtops its banks, held up for a week together by the heavy-laden barge, and pounded back by mill after mill slung its winding course, is shown by the returns to be one of the healthiest towns in the kingdom. Bedford, Ely, and milder but embedding maladies constantly visit the villages that inhabit the low-lying marshes of the navigable rivers. The Isle of Ely, Ouse has a like unhealthy character, as shown by the excessive rate of mortality in Buckingham and Cambridge. Hull, and the towns that have much of our shipping, lifeless steams, the deathrate at Norwich, Colchester, Salisbury, Bath, &c., being witness.

Private landowners, however, of late years have been too strong for public interests. The nation might suffer in its health rather than any man should be put to the trouble of a passage-way cut in his land. The public stomach might be defrauded of its food, but the weir must be kept intact. It is true that public necessity has compelled us to give up the right in the matter of railways; but the waterways were held sacred, and, though a single acre held back the water upon thousands of other acres, many millions of acres in the same acre could be gained, no easement might be effected, and the land and the hope of the inhabitants of the country were left to languish in their unhealthy condition.

But there were those who determined to enter the lists with private right. To say that they met with difficulties at every step in the old saying that iron ran over in the way of those who would advance. Of course these were difficulties. Sound and creditable works of undertakings are always so in the first place. Every disposition of a neighbour's land between the drained land and the natural outfall; in the first place, the engineer must be versed in the laws relating to the cleansing, deepening, and maintaining, &c., public watercourses; and, finally, by the powers of the Inclosure and engineering Act, a general legislation, under which improving landowners could only combine to deal systematically with large districts. Public and private interests, also, had to be considered, according to which mine of money were to be lost to be expended in undo-drainage works of public advantage and improvements. By one of these laws the drains were to be laid 4ft. deep. This was well if the outfalls would allow of it. But, suppose, a land to be thus drained, and his water to pass through it 3ft. inches, which are but 3ft. deep, and obstructs certain so, what possible good can an expenditure of 6d per acre to 4s. 6d. or to the county? The want of an outfall for such drains has prevented many a farmer applying for the loan.

Owing to the predominance of private interests our landowner has been forced to seek an escape for his water without respect to the drainage of adjoining estate, and, instead of beginning at the outfall, as every good drainer should do, he has begun at the other end, and has often found that, by reason of the drains being deeper than those of his neighbour, his own water is returned upon him, together with

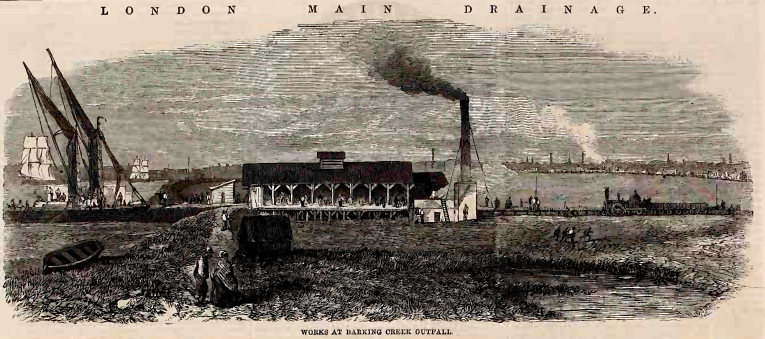
SINGER'S NIGHT COMPASS.

Use of the Night Compass.

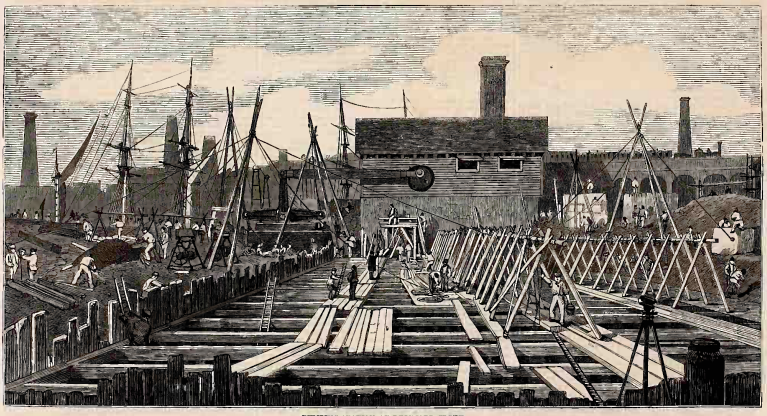
Use of the Night Compass.

Use of the Night Compass.

LONDON MAIN DRAINAGE.

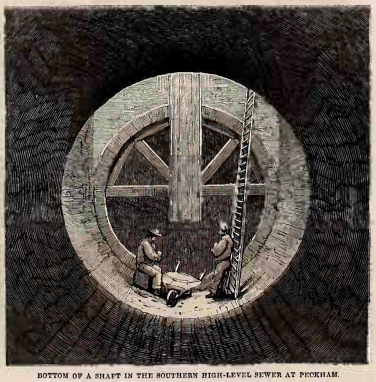


WORKS AT BARKING CREEK OUTFALL.



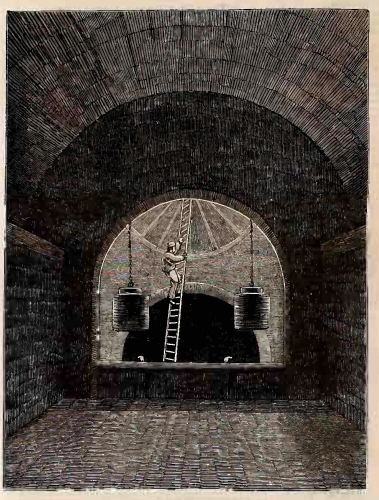
PUMPING-STATION AT DEPTFORD CREEK.

DRIVING A TUNNEL AT PECKHAM.

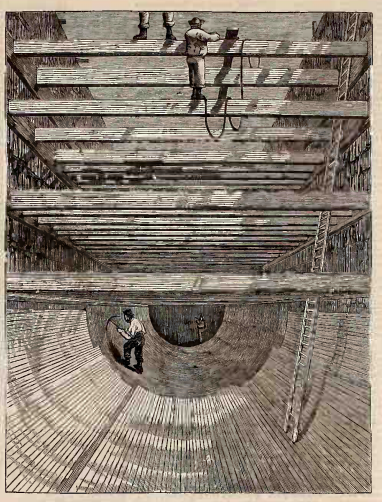


BOTTOM OF A SHAFT IN THE SOUTHERN HIGH-LEVEL SEWER AT PECKHAM.

LONDON MAIN DRAINAGE.



THE PENSTOCK CHAMBER AT OLD FORD.



CONSTRUCTING THE INVERT FOR THE SOUTHERN HIGH-LEVEL SEWER.

(*Continued from page 551.*)

the returning tide will not be able to bring any portion of it nearly back again to the point from which it started.

As the levels of the land upon which London and its suburbs are built are exceedingly variable, sometimes reaching to a great elevation, as at Hampstead and Highgate on the north, and at others being down below the tide-level of the river, as portions of Lambeth on its south side, it may easily be imagined that great consideration was necessary in laying out the plans for overcoming these and the numerous other difficulties which were likely to arise. Innumerable schemes were discussed and the subject was thoroughly ventilated. The result was the adoption of the plan which is now being carried out by the Metropolitan Board of Works, under the direction of Mr. J. W. Bazalgette, engineer-in-chief to the board. This plan cannot be said to be the particular design of any one, but is rather the result of all the intelligence, science, and practical and theoretical knowledge that exist in the country; for almost every one who had or thought he had any knowledge of the subject at one time or other gave his opinion. The plan adopted had the approval of the most eminent engineers of the day. The present main-drainage scheme was commenced in February, 1859; the estimate was £3,000,000, and works to the amount of £2,000,000 have been contracted for. Some of these are completed, others nearly so, and the rest rapidly progressing.

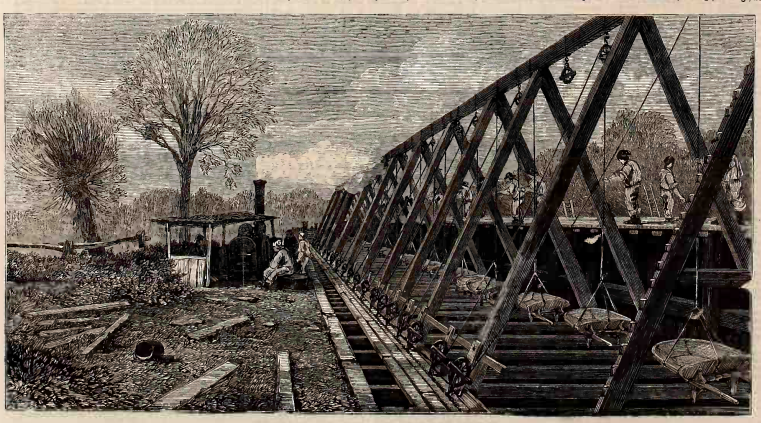
These contracts embrace fifty miles of main intercepting sewers, for the most part under ground; consequently but little is seen of them, and as little generally known. They are great works, nevertheless, requiring much more skill and care in their execution than is usual or necessary in the more showy works of engineers when executed above ground. In some places, however, the great drainage works are above the natural level of the earth, and there they have to be carried over navigable rivers, canals, railways, and public roads; great works, also, have to be erected to lift whole rivers of liquid sewage from a lower to a higher level; aqueducts have to be erected to carry it over the avenues of traffic; penstocks to regulate its course with nicety and discretion, sluices to shut out the returning waters; and numberless other works have been or have to be completed before the great work is finished.

THE NORTHERN MAIN DRAINAGE.

The main-drainage system on the north side of the Thames is divided into three distinct drainage areas, called respectively the high, middle, and low level areas. Each of these districts is separated from the one below it by a main sewer, generally running from east to west, which cuts off, at right angles, all the local drains which run into the Thames by their old outfalls, and carries their contents instead away to an outfall situated fourteen miles down the river.

The northern high-level sewer is nine miles in length, its head being at Hampstead. It passes through Stoke Newington, and intercepts in its way the old Fleet-river sewer, which now empties itself at Black-friars-bridge, and also the Hackney-brook drain, finally arriving at Old Ford, on the River Lea, having drained an area of ten square miles. In its downward course it passes under both the Great Northern Railway and the New River. At its upper end the diameter of the sewer is about 4ft. This is increased from time to time as subsidiary sewers are connected with it, until it finally grows to 12ft., which is its diameter at Old Ford.

It may, perhaps, assist our non-professional readers to form an estimate of the immense amount of work that has to be done to complete only one of these great drains if we give an approximation to the quantity of materials used in it:—For the northern high-level sewer half a million yards of earth had to be excavated to form the trench in which it was constructed; 40,000,000 of bricks had to be laid with the greatest care and accuracy; 100,000 cubic yards of concrete had to be deposited to form foundations, backings, coverings, &c.



BARROW-HOIST ON THE SOUTHERN HIGH-LEVEL SEWER AT PECKHAM.

In doing this 200,000 bushels of Portland cement and 350,000 bushels of lime were consumed, besides 20 tons of hoop iron and an immense amount of other materials. The average depth of this sewer under ground varies from 30ft. to 50ft. The rate of inclination is such as will ensure its being self-cleansing, by giving to its contents a velocity of about three miles per hour.

The northern middle-level sewer extends from Kensal-green to Old Ford, passing through Paddington and Notting-hill, along Oxford-street, through Bloomsbury and Clerkenwell, along Goswell-street, Shoreditch, through Bethnal-green, and under the Regent's Canal, eventually reaching the high-level sewer at Old Ford. This line of drainage will have three branches—the Piccadilly, Devereux-street, and Cripplegate branches. The main line and the Shoreditch are twelve miles and a half in length; the diameter of the sewer varies, like that on the higher level, from 11ft. at the upper end to 16ft. at the pentock chamber. The contract for this work is let to Messrs. Brassey and Co.; about a thousand men are engaged upon it, and it is progressing rapidly.

The northern low-level sewer has yet to be executed; in fact, it is scarcely yet planned out, as it is intended that for a considerable portion of its length it should form a part of the works of the proposed Thames embankment. Its course will be from Chelsea through Belgravia, down Victoria-street to the foot of Westminster-bridge, then along the banks of the river to the foot of London-bridge, and thence to the pumping-station at Abbey Mills.

The district which includes Acton, Hammersmith, Chiswick, and Fulham will be drained by a separate arrangement; this area is about twenty-one square miles, and is called the "western division." The sewage of this locality will be conveyed to a point on the Thames near Chelsea, when it will be deodorised and the clean water only allowed to enter the Thames.

Our readers will have observed that Old Ford is a very important point in the northern great drainage scheme; we will, therefore, endeavour to describe the works there.

At Old Ford, the northern high-level, the middle-level, and the Hackney-brook sewers meet in what is called the pentock chamber. A pentock is simply a gate to regulate the passage of water through an egress. The outfall of the kind are usually called penstocks, and so are used to regulate the water in ditches or distribute it upon water meadows. When the gates are large, as those which control the streams at mills, they are called hatches; and when still larger, as those for adjusting the efflux and influx of rivers and tides, as in the great drainages of Holland and Lincolnshire, they are called sluices. In this case, however, the name of penstock has been given to the very large gates which regulate the ebb of the drainage waters after coming down from a large part of the northern district of London. One of our illustrations shows the interior of the pentock chamber at Old Ford. The waters, having arrived in it from the high and middle level sewers, will pass through the large arched passage in the foreground of the Sketch until they are separated by the gates which fill the intermediate of the solid masonry between the two great drains which carry it to the outfall sewer at Abbey Mills. On reference to the Sketch it will be observed that the abutments of the larger arch are beyond the side walls of the arched passage. Between these abutments and the side walls there is a communication to another system of drainage below the floor of the great passage. This lower outlet consists of two 5ft. sewers, 9ft. wide and 6ft. high, whose outfall is in the River Lea. The present drainage from the sewers already constructed on entering the pentock chamber falls through a grating into these two lower sewers, and finds its way to that river. This is, however, only a temporary arrangement; when the main outfall sewer is completed to the gateway in the Sketch so partly raised will be lowered, and the entrance to the lower sewers closed at that point. The sewage of the high and middle level sewers will then pass through the large passage, and, as in great storms of rain such a body of water may accumulate in the pentock chamber that, when the two large sewers which join it at the far passage may be unable to carry it off, and so to ever getting any of these sewers full, and a head of water accumulate which would cause their instantly bursting at the weakest point, and in doing so, cause an amount of damage that will not have taken place if more effective means had, therefore, to be adopted to ensure their safe working under any exceptional circumstances that may arise. This difficulty has been most effectually provided for by means of the communication before alluded to, between the upper and lower drains, so that, should the water ever rise higher than the top of the side walls, it would immediately fall over into the lower-level drainage and be quickly discharged into the River Lea, so forming a most effectual safety valve to the whole of the colossal works of drainage communication above it.

A reference to the Sectional Diagram will assist the reader in obtaining a knowledge of the arrangements at this important point. The two upper sewers shown in the section are the outlets from the pentock chamber through which the sewage will be conveyed under all ordinary circumstances to the great outfall. The two drains below are those which will carry off the storm-waters to the River Lea. Below these is the horizontal section of the low-level sewer, the diagram being made at the point where it intersects the line of the outer wall. The low-level works at this point are extraordinary, when it is considered that a carriage might be driven through the upper and lower sewers, and that two or three men might walk abreast upright through the middle drain.

Above the pentock chamber is a building which contains the necessary machinery for lifting the different portcullis, the sliding of which is the person in charge of them.

The northern outfall sewer commences at the down-stream side of the pentock chamber; the point from which our artist has taken his Sketch may be said to be the head of it. Its lower end, or outfall, is at Barking Creek. At Abbey Mills the low-level sewer joins it with it, but, of course, many feet below. The whole of the sewage from the northern high-level sewer will have, therefore, to be raised through the steam power to the level of the main outfall. This operation, it is expected, will be completed without any interruption to the traffic at Abbey Mills the whole of the sewage of the northern district of London (except that small portion called the western division) will pass through three parallel sewers to the outfall.

The contract for this great work is the largest yet let; it is in the hands of Mr. Jackson, who is engaging it on a most extensive and systematic manner. An amount of skill is shown in the various arrangements for executing this work which is quite unprecedented of the kind.

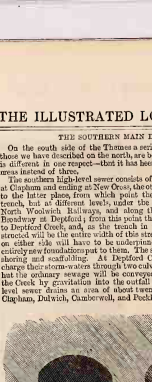
The northern outfall sewer is about five miles long. For the first mile it consists of two lines of tunnel inclosed in a raised embankment, and for the remainder of the distance three lines of tunnels, each nine feet in diameter. It crosses, by iron aqueducts, over certain branches of the River Lea, and passes under the Eastern Counties Railway and over the North Woolwich and Tilbury railways.

The remarkable manner in which the embankment or bed is formed upon which the tunnels are to be built will be best understood by reference to our illustration. The whole of the upper soil is first carefully removed, then a solid embankment of concrete is formed. Upon these plans this embankment is of about an twenty feet in depth and one hundred feet in width. It is formed by carrying out a staging upon a double several lines of rails on the top. This staging is made of the best Portland cement, and is mixed at a regular concrete manufactory, such as is one of our illustrations from time to time. It is conveyed in trains of waggons drawn by locomotives to the tip or head of the bank, where it is pitched from the staging to the required level below. The upper surface of this concrete is prepared to a proper shape to receive the invert of the three tunnels (see illustration).

This extraordinary bank was necessary on account of the treacherous nature of the soil upon which the drains were to be placed. It will be a magnificent work when finished, and one that may well astonish the world.

The united accumulation of all the sewage from the north side of the Thames having eventually arrived at Barking Creek, a fresh arrangement of works becomes necessary. It is intended to construct an immense reservoir, capable of containing 7,000,000 cubic feet of sewage, into which the outfall will discharge itself during the night hours that the Thames outlets will be closed. This reservoir will be covered with brick arches and earth, in order to prevent the escape of noxious gases.

From the reservoir pipes will pass along the bottom of the River Thames to nearly the centre of the stream. These outlets will only be opened at high tide, when there will be sixty feet of water over them; and it is expected that the sewage water so discharged will be swept away into salt water before the tide has entirely ebbed.



SECTION OF MAIN-DRAINAGE WORK NEAR OLD FORD.

The southern low-level sewer is intended to extend from Wandsworth to Deptford, passing through Battersea-fields to the Brixton-road, and will be 12 miles in length. It is intended to terminate at Old Deptford, into which it has to be raised by pumping. The drainage area of this sewer is about twenty-one square miles.

Two other branch sewers are necessary to complete the drainage of the southern district—one from Bermondsey to Deptford, the other to Greenwich, and a passage of the River Effra.

The southern outfall sewer will convey the sewage that is pumped into it from the low-level sewer, and the whole extent is by gravitation from the higher level through the town of Greenwich and under Blackheath, when it will pass through a high level through the Woolwich and Keith Marshes to a pumping-station at its outlet to the river. Great difficulties have been experienced in securing a solid bottom for the bed of the sewer, on account of the volume of water which deluged the works—baling and flowing with the tide, and requiring the occasional working of four very powerful steam-engines during the workmen being flooded out.

The outlet from the southern outfall is about seven miles and a half; it will terminate, like that on the northern side, in a covered reservoir.

The works already executed throughout the whole length of the southern main drainage are of unexampled excellence—a most unusual, and, we may say, unlooked-for circumstance, considering the nature of the ground being insisted on by Mr. Grant, under whose personal superintendence the whole is carried out, at all points deep in the bowels of the earth, where no human being will ever see it after it is once in work. The brickwork is executed as beautifully as though it could be handled in the most aristocratic thoroughfare of the metropolis. Indeed, we believe that every brick is so handled and examined before it is built into the sewer. These inspectors wear a badge of office, and are known in all parts of the works by the number of much greater excellence than those above ground, whose defects, if any, may be easily discovered and remedied. The whole of the works of the southern district are also be given to the works on the northern division, now executing under the superintendence of Mr. G. Dempsey.

The most important point on the works of the southern drainage is, doubtless, the pumping-station at Deptford. The immense volume of water to be pumped from a large deep under ground, and others as deep under the water; some working in stone, others in iron—extensive and many other and pumping-engines. The principal wells have all the preparations of the bed upon which the great pumping-engines are to rest. These are being built by Messrs. Slaughter and Gunning, both engines and pumps are in a forward state. We give an illustration of the works in progress. No part of this will be seen when the whole is finished, for it is entirely subterranean. The engine-house and pumping-machine there shown as only used for the purpose of keeping out the water during the construction of the works; one other illustrations of the works on the southern side shew the manner in which the sewer is carried forward by tunnelling instead of opening a trench. We have also given an illustration of a peculiar arrangement by which the workmen are enabled to work for many hours in less than two minutes by means of steam-machinery—an improvement on the plan of casting earth up from stage to stage. This plan is the patented invention of Mr. Grant. That now working on the southern high-level sewer has eighteen harrows attached to it, which are lifted from 30 to 40ft. in about half a minute; the harrows contain in all about three cubic yards of earth, and can be filled, lifted, emptied, and again lowered to their work ready for again filling in less than two minutes. We shall return again to the main drainage operations from time to time as the great works we have described in progress become finished and get into actual operation.

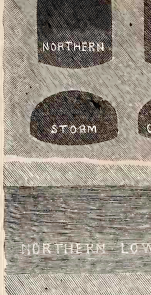
The Cotton Supply Association have lately received from the San Paolo (Brazilian) Railway Company samples of cotton found growing wild in the immediate vicinity of their line of railway, which have been valued at 10½d. and 11d. per lb.

The Matilda Asylbrug, of 676 tons, left Southampton on Sunday for Alexandria, with rental and ground ammunition to the number of 200 souls. They comprise 30 married couples, 70 single men, 40 single women, and 30 children. The Matilda Asylbrug is the first vessel that has left this port for Egypt with pilgrims since the outbreak of the cholera in that country in 1865, and the population so added to the colony have reached a total of 4272 souls.

THE SOUTHERN MAIN DRAINAGE.

On the south side of the Thames a series of works, very similar to those we have described on the north, are being constructed. The plan is different in one respect—all the sewage has been divided into two drainage areas instead of three.

The southern high-level sewer consists of two lines, one commencing at Clapham and ending at New Cross, the other extending from Dulwich to the latter place. From which point they are carried in the same trench, but at different levels, under the Brighton, North Kent, and North Woolwich Railways, and along the New Cross road to the Broadway in Deptford; from this point they pass down Church-street to Deptford Creek, and, as the trench in which they are to be constructed will be the entire width of the street, the whole of the houses on either side will have to be underpinned—that is, they must have additional foundations put to them. The street at present is a mass of shoring and scaffolding. At Deptford Creek these two sewers discharge their storm-waters through two culverts eleven feet in diameter; but the ordinary sewage will be carried by two lines pipes under the Creek by gravitation into the outfall sewer. The southern high-level sewer drains an area of about twenty square miles, embracing Clapham, Dulwich, Camberwell, and Peckham.



NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Major-General Derinzy died at his residence at Cheltenham on the 22nd inst., in the seventy-fourth year of his age.

The inquiry into the recent riotous conduct of the cadets at Woolwich has resulted in an order for the "rustication" of two of the offenders for twelve months, and eight others for six months.

Ten 100-pounder Armstrong guns and twenty rifled guns of 32-pounder calibre are to be mounted shortly at the several forts, and the former description are being constantly forwarded for the naval service.

A percussion-fuse, on a new and simple principle, invented by Mr. Fotman, of the Royal Laboratory, having been subjected to numerous experiments, has been finally approved and adopted by the War Department.

A number of the most intelligent and experienced non-commissioned officers and men have been selected from the Royal Engineers at Chatham to be dispatched to Gallicia, when they will be employed on surveying operations in connection with the Danubian Boundary Commission.

The Warrior arrived at Spithead on Saturday from Plymouth Sound, having made a splendid run from anchorage to anchorage in ten hours, nine minutes, at the usual speed of the breakwater of the Sound to St. Helen's Roads, the tide being favourable for her only the whole time. The maximum speed during the day was 13½ knots under steam and plain sail to wash, which the ship on the port quarter and mouth water, the revolutions of the engines at the time being 64½.

We regret to have to report the occurrence of another murder at Aldershot. On Saturday night a private soldier, named Jackson, deliberately discharged his rifle at Sergeant Dixon. The ball passed through the unfortunate man's body, killing him almost instantaneously, and then passed through the shoulder of a corporal named Campbell. There appears to have been no particular motive for the commission of the crime—nothing but a savage desire to destroy life.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

Last Saturday afternoon the distribution of prizes shot for in the annual competition by the 1st Surrey Rifles took place in the centre tennecy, Crystal Palace, under the distinguished auspices of Lady Peboly. Wife of the Italian veteran, General Sir G. Pelloni, who is honorary Colonel of the corps. The prizes consisted of a gold plate—also suitably engraved—epergne, silver cups, purses of money, rifles, &c. The Royal standard, music jacks, stacks of arms, colours, and the flags of all nations were tastefully disposed, decorated the orchestra, in front of which the presentation took place. In presenting each of the prizes to the successful competitors Lady Peboly addressed appropriate and encouragement.

The shooting of the Streatham and Brixton (4th Surrey) Corps has this year proceeded with more than usual spirit, and the annual match of the regiment proceeded with more than usual spirit, and the annual match of the regiment proceeded with more than usual spirit, and the annual match of the regiment

A NEW FIELD FOR ACTION.

BETWEEN the Cape and India there is an island which has long been a source of wonder and curiosity to Europeans. Mime. Pfeiffer set out on her "last travels" with no other object than to get to this mysterious country, and, although she succeeded, it was at the cost of her life, for she there imbibed the seeds of the terrible malady that killed her after her return home. Again and again, before her time, have enterprising individuals, Frenchmen and Englishmen, penetrated to the interior, made friends with the authorities, and opened the door for expeditions from their respective countries, but always to fail in the end; partly from the dangerous nature of the climate and the savage character of certain races, but mostly also from their own want of rectitude of purpose and moral control. The French, so early as 1642, got hold of a little island on the shore of the greater one, and they held just that little island now, and no more, after the lapse of two centuries. The English also managed to make at one period a valuable treaty with an enlightened native King, Radama, surnamed the "Great," who stopped the export of slaves while promoting the import of missionaries, schools and civilisation; but, in the end, we got no better than the French. We were banished, and left behind as no bad a character that the very word "English" is, it is said, synonymous among the natives of Madecrol and Foval (not now worthy of such Milne Pfeiffer says he was; that the English Governor of the Mascarene Islands refused to have the island pointed out to him on the map when visiting. Religion itself fared no better, whether she appeared in the garb of Roman Catholicism, speaking with a French accent, or in that of Protestantism, transcended by an English tongue—the final result was the massacre of converts and the ruthless proscription of the Christian creed. The French made no more a point than we the two countries which sixteen years ago sent out an armed expedition; and Madagascar and the Isles which it could not—but long both—and, what was more wonderful still, induced both quietly to put up with their humiliation. All these later acts were performed under the sway of a woman, Ranavola, whose vigour and severity were alike marvellous, and of whom the most terrible stories are told, apparently with truth. She is said on occasion to have drawn together the entire male population of a certain tribe that did not, we suppose, acknowledge a female sovereign over the island (as said first of males—but not by us), with sufficient chivalrousness, and when they were assembled, to the number of 20,000, and bade, in homage, she solemnly ordered her soldiery upon them, and slaughtered the whole, to the very last man. The wives and children were sold as slaves.

But, if an island so scene of mystery were provoked by these and by similar facts, they were mostly of too painful and discouraging a nature to lead further inquiry, or to justify the persistence in the face of danger. But we learn from the German lady's book other facts that greatly modify and soften down the impression we are apt to form of a change in the supreme government of the island. This most truculent of Queens had a son who was in every conceivable respect her opposite—as gentle as she was savage; consistently sacrificed all his best energies to destroy; a man who was yearning for the light of a better civilisation, and blindly groping, in obedience to mental instincts, for the spiritual comfort of a true religious faith; who took to his friendship such few Europeans as his mother's jealous policy allowed to come near the Court; who communed with them on the dreadful sufferings endured by the people, their oppression and misery, principally by executions, war, and physical privation; and even went so far as to take their advice as to negotiating with France and England, with a view to the relief of the island, but always to be baffled by his desired nothing for his own, but only for the people's, sake. He once said to Mime. Pfeiffer, when no one knew how he should, "I have given a more significant or more touching evidence of his sincerity—that he did not desire whatever the people did not desire—than his desired nothing for his own, but only for the people's, sake. He once said to Mime. Pfeiffer, when no one knew how he should, "I have given a more significant or more touching evidence of his sincerity—that he did not desire whatever the people did not desire—than his possession of the island, *if only the people were properly governed*." Oh, excellent Mime. Pfeiffer on one occasion, "how much it is to be wished that the Government should be given to this island! An expression of childlike goodness is the characteristic of his face. He does he show any brilliant tendency by the European standard, or any so fond of wearing. Such is the man. Mark, now, his first acts. He wrote to the Protestant missionaries at the Mauritius and the Cape, who received his letters with great joy, and immediately sent to Prince M. Le Brun to give their answer in person. He also wrote to our Governor at the Mauritius (which has always kept up most commercial relation with Madagascar) announcing his accession and inviting free intercourse. The English Governor immediately replied by sending a mission of congratulation, and the Council of the island has voted a sum of 1000 for presents. Scientific men accompany the mission, and we look with interest for the report they will give us of the state of the island and for the knowledge they will necessarily be able to furnish to the arts and commercial enterprise.

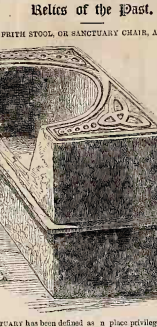
Dr. Sandwith says the country often "a field such as has not been opened since Livingstone's discoveries. There exists in the forest and inland lakes animals which may create a greater sensation when discovered than the gorilla, if, indeed, they prove to be unknown and not captured to astonish our citizens. We have already in the British Museum the cast of ages as large, or larger, than the human head, the original of which, taken from the bank of Madagascar, is now in our museum in Paris—indeed, some sanguine naturalists hope yet to discover in the island the original ape of 'The Arabian Nights.' An entire order of animals, the lemurs, are only found in Madagascar, one variety of which, the aye aye, is without a parallel amongst quadrupeds or monkey beaver. The vegetable productions are marvellous in their beauty," and there are orchids of the greatest brilliancy and magnificence. To ourselves and to our neighbours across the Channel these events are of deep significance. Already a race has begun between the Russians and the two forms of the Christian faith—the French politicians are crying out against English governmental designs, and the English statesmen hurry off to their colonies to counteract, if they work to talk. But why cannot both movements, religious and commercial, find full scope, as gain to entire humanity? Is the earth not enough to be done to satisfy all legitimate expectations; and there is land enough, both unoccupied and unbought for any number of years ahead to find occupation on its soil without quarrel, fight, or bloodshed. Nothing can be more deplorable than the state of the people in both regards. They are, in their little circle, the most ignorant and consequently ignorant of what the appliances of comfort mean. And as to religion, they have not even one whatever, unless their fanaticism and their gross superstition may be supposed to form one. But the nobles, so far as they have had any opportunity, have shown a courage ready to surround themselves with all that Europe can furnish for the making them life pleasant, sumptuous, or costly. They therefore are quite ready to buy; and their example will affect the people in soon as the latter, by improved government, get the means to spend. Let us consider what prospect of this may exist in the natural resources of the island.

Madagascar, then, is probably one of the richest, as it is with only single exception (Borneo) the very largest, island in the world, having a square area larger than the combined areas of Great Britain and Ireland. Its forests, of immense extent, include trees that furnish some of the most beautiful wood for furniture, &c., yet known; and abound with animals, such as wild cattle, pigs, and poultry. Ten turkeys have been purchased in Madagascar for a dollar; while in the Mauritius a single turkey would fetch three pounds. Game and fishes have long been matters of export. The far-stretching plant produce—parenthetically many of the most favoured products of tropical soil; the sugar-cane flourishes in great luxuriance, with rice (the finest kind of the staple) as a second main, indigo, cotton, and all of spices, any or all of which might be cultivated to an extent that would seem fabulous if we were to attempt to deal in figures. The magnificent hills, rising in some cases to ten and even twelve thousand feet, might furnish on their sides the finest coffee-grounds in existence. The soil is fertile and rich in minerals. Gold and iron have been obtained, and we should think the more precious metals are to be found in Madagascar; for, ignorant and untrained as the natives are, Mime. Pfeiffer saw silver vases, with designs in relief, that struck her by their beauty, and which she found on inquiry were the work of native artisans. These same untaught "savages," by-the-way, sometimes astonish Europeans by another and less agreeable exhibition of themselves, and imitate to perfection our own coin, and, doubtless, abroad, they put their artistic qualities to a successful test.

Let us hope, in conclusion, this whatever may be done to create trade between ourselves and Madagascar may be done under regulations of justice and under due commercial responsibility. All recent experience shows that, even in the permanent interests of trade itself, political honesty may be found in hand with business in all our relations with foreign and half-civilised peoples. There are only too many among us who throw off all restraints the moment they are beyond the limits of home, and it is these men who confront us in "native wars," and make our common Christianity a thing to be feared, loathed, or detested by the heathen whom we desire to win, and to whom we might be the instrument of bringing such "glad tidings."

Relics of the Past.

THE FRITH STOOL OR SANCTUARY CHAIR, AT HEXHAM.



A SANCTUARY has been defined as a place privileged by a Sovereign whereon such offenders or debtors as fled to it for refuge could not be taken forcibly from without their own leave and liking.

The institution of such asylums is of very ancient date. Moses, we learn, in pursuance of Divine command, appointed cities of refuge, of which "that the slayer might flee thither which should kill his neighbour unawares, and hated him not in time past; and that fleeing to one of these cities he might live." The original intention was that the manslayer, who by misfortune or accident had killed a fellow-creature, should not be condemned to death by unauthoritative, but should be brought to a cool and impartial trial for his act. In heathen countries the temples and sacred places were looked on by early nations as the first fled to them for safety, and it is probable that a similar privilege was transferred to Christian churches by general usage long before it was sanctioned by distinct law. The introduction of sanctuary into Britain is ascribed to King Lucius, who lived in the second century of our era; but we have no historic evidence of the fact. As early as the year 600, however, we find that at a synod of the great and wise men of the kingdom under King Ina of the West Saxons it was decreed that if any one accused of a capital crime took refuge in a church, his life should be spared; but that he should make compensation as the quality of the case might require; and if the offence were deserving only of stripes, the stripes should be remitted. By the laws of Alfred the Great (A.D. 887) the privilege of sanctuary was allowed to the perpetrator of any small offence for three nights, if he fled to a church. This was to afford him time to provide for himself or compound for his case. And if anyone violated the sanctuary by inflicting bonds, wounds, or blows upon the fugitive, he was either to pay the price set on the life of a man, and the sum of 120 shillings (a very large one in those days) to the ecclesiastical authority, or lose his hand.

In the fourth year of the reign of William the Conqueror the law of sanctuary was more clearly determined, and its privileges in some measure restricted. The Conqueror, on coming to the throne, found the King investedthe Abbot with authority to save any malefactor if he (the Abbot) pleased, from the punishment of his crime. Nevertheless, he constituted the abbey church a place of safety for any felon or murderer.

Some *asyla* were accounted more sacred than others, and, as a consequence, had more numerous privileges annexed to them—such as the entrance of the church, and that the cloth included the altar and the "Fridstol," or Frith Stool, which was the chair of the Bishop, also.

The Cotton Julius MSS. in the British Museum is a thick folio volume containing the register of persons who sought sanctuary for different crimes at St. Cuthbert's Church, Durham, from the year 1464 to the year 1524, and the nature of the crimes which compelled them to seek an asylum in the church, and the penalties also for such crimes, are very complete. "If a person within the mile," and abjure, perhaps, the only copy of a sanctuary oath now extant. The bailiffs of the archbishop, by whom the sanctuary was guarded, is directed to inquire of the refugee—

"Also ye shall aske what kind and what wise, and both their names; and then go upon his bee hand upon the book, saying on this wyse—Sir, the bailiffs of your archbishop of York, and we know and beleeve as our Lord Archbishop of York doth hold; and this bound to the protest of treasure, to the chancelore of this church, and all the rest of the officers.

"Also ye shall aske what goods he hath and what money he hath about him, and to what value, and where he became thereof. Also ye shall note his pedigree and surname, and where he was born, and of what parish.

"Also ye shall aske if he be any bondman of any man, and whose bondman he is, and where he was made free, and how and by whom.

"Also ye shall aske if he be any apprentice, and with what craft he is bound, and with what master, and how long he hath served, and how long he hath to serve.

"Also ye shall aske if he be any man's servant, and how long he hath served, and how long he hath to serve.

"Also ye shall aske if he be any man's debtor or stuff, or oder sothen sum of him with the sum, to bill to close it.

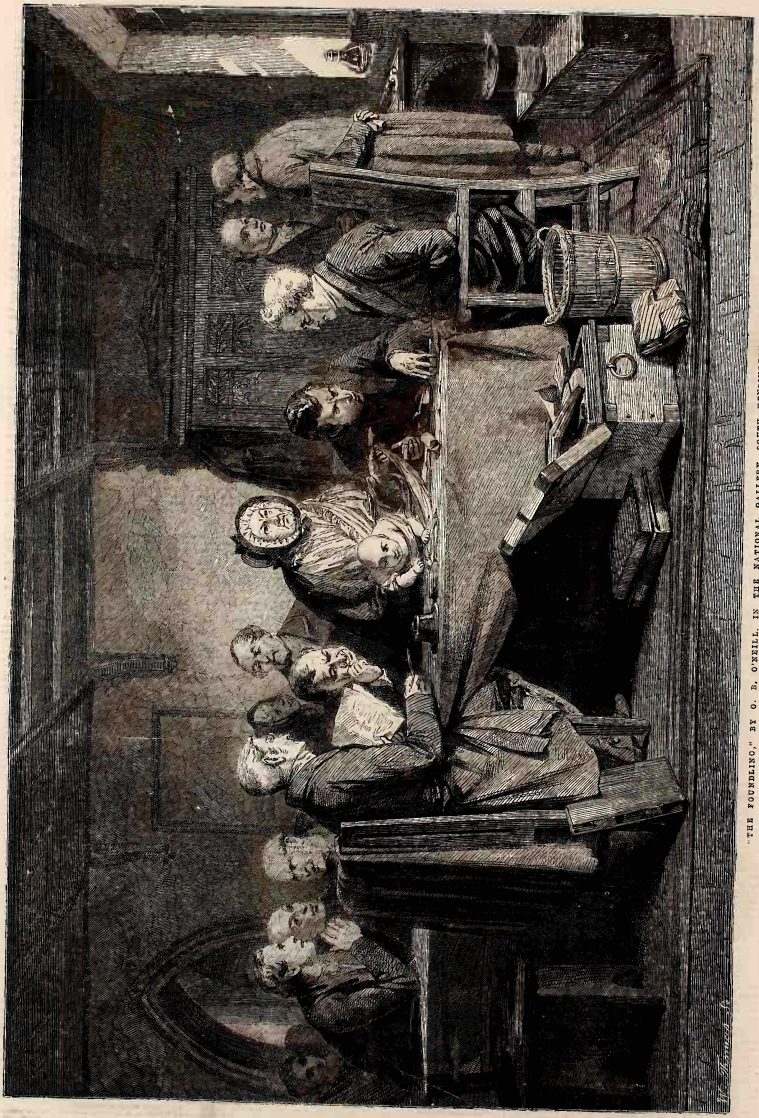
"Also ye shall be redy at the abbot of King Aukelum, at the Bridge, and the Moore, at such times as it is duke at the ourgang of the bothom of the town, and be your leave in ranging, and for to adver at the Moore on the Sonday, to wyte the God and thies holy evangelists. And then gat him by the beck."

The bailiff's fee on this occasion appears to have been two shillings and sixpence; that of the Clerk of the Court, for inscribing the name of the refugee in his register roll, fourpence.

The entries in these remarkable records are almost every description of crime, and afford a wonderfully interesting picture of English life in security was obtained by all who came within a mile of the monastery there. To mark the boundaries four crosses were set up in the three ways leading to the monastery, and a gradation of penalties was incurred, as at Beverley, by any one who ventured to approach a middle-factor within those sacred limits. Thus, if a party raised a fugitive who had contrived to reach any one of the four crosses he was obliged to pay two hundredth (a hundredth was equal to £5); if he took him within the town then he forfeited four hundredth; if within the walls of the churchyard, six hundredth; if within the choire, ten hundredth; if within the doors of the quire, then eighteen hundredth, besides penance, as in case of sacrilege; but if he contrived to take the runaway delinquent out of the very chair of "Frithstol" itself, the offence was irredeemable by money, and had become *sine emendatione*, "lyeable (forfeited) and called forth out of the utmost severity of the church but the heavies punishment of the secular power also.

The bounds of sanctuary at York and Ripon were nearly as ample as those of Beverley and Hexham, and the extent of the sanctuary of St. Martin-le-Grand, in London, on a portion of which the General Post Office now stands, must have been considerable.

The peculiarities of sanctuary in Durham regarding the privilege of securing the guilty or unfortunate from immediate punishment, varied somewhat from the general rule. Thus, in the case of murder, the malefactor, the wife



"THE FOUNDLING," BY C. B. O'NEILL, IN THE NATIONAL GALLERY, SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.

"THE GRAPESELLER," BY T. PHILLIP, R.A., IN MR. PLATOU'S COLLECTION.

"THE FOUNDLING," BY G. B. O'NEILL.

THE story of the little parish foundling on his first public appearance in life is aptly described by Crabbe in the following passage in his "Parish Register" :—

> To name an infant met our village eyes,
> Assembled all, as each event requires;
> Frequent and full, the rural signs are rare,
> And speakers many urged the busy debate—
> Some hasten'd knives, who rov'd the country round,
> That left a babe within the parish bound.

The artist in the work before us has well realised the poet's conception, and added suggestions of character and humour which give a dramatic interest to the incident. Round the table of the boardroom in the union-house the guardians are assembled—hard, matter-of-fact men—examining a child which has been found in the street. The nurse who has it in charge is an admirable study of the tribe; her broad, well-filled, but wrinkled countenance speaking of many creature comforts taken on the sly, her air of importance well befitting her important calling, and the interesting duty she is now engaged upon. We can told, and can easily believe it, that this personage is an exact portrait of some official original. The beadle, who would have it understood that he knows something more than other folk about the matter, shows his wisdom by not opening his lips. An elderly guardian is looking at the little stranger through a glass, with assumed indifference, as if he had never seen it or anything of the kind before. The chairman, however, seems to have a doubt upon this point, in which the energetic gentleman to his right seems to participate. The child itself, a stout, promising urchin, with a vulgar cast of features, is wholly unconcerned at the scrutiny and discussion of which he is the subject, and sprawls across the table as if attracted by a bright red spectacle-case belonging to one of the guardians. The composition and grouping and the variety in the heads displayed in this picture, are very clever; the drawing is good, the execution of a finished kind, and the colouring solid and harmonious.

This picture was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1859, and was bequeathed to the National Gallery in 1859 by Mr. Jacob Bell.

"THE GRAPESELLER," BY T. PHILLIP.

This picture, which forms part of the interesting collection by modern artists now exhibiting at Hayward and Leggatt's City Gallery by Mr. Platou, and which we believe was expressly painted for that gentleman, is a fine specimen of the artist's vigorous conception and florid handling. The Andalusian beauty, with full, laughing eye, mouth *entr'ouvert*, and showing a row of pearly teeth, with black hair clustering in admired disorder beneath a gaily-striped berchief, is the very picture of health and good humour. The stock of grapes speaks well of the vintage, and will ensure a ready custom. The colouring of this picture is of lavish richness; and its effect, as it glows in its place on the wall, is almost to warm the dull November atmosphere which surrounds us.

FINE ARTS.

JOUBERT'S ENAMEL PHOTOGRAPHS.

Of the numerous improvements in photography, and new applications of its resources, the invention of M. Joubert for producing photographs enamelled or burnt in on glass, which he patented a little more than twelve months ago, is amongst the most important, bidding fair to supply nearly all that is required of glass-staining or painting for the decoration of the windows of cathedrals, churches, and other buildings, as well as to afford ready means for the application of similar ornamentation at a moderate cost to private houses.

The art of staining glass was very early discovered; the date is un-

certain, but (not to go to the period of antiquity) there are evidences in existence of as early a date as before the seventh century. The practice first generally adopted was to make a sort of mosaic work of an infinite number of small pieces of stained glass of various colours, set and framed in lead. Glass painting followed, which, in common with other applications of the arts of design, reached its highest state of excellence about the sixteenth century. Of the two processes, however, it may be observed that the earlier, though second to the later in artistic treatment, is grand and natural compared with the nearly day-like effect produced it in intensity and purity of colour and in the volume of transmitted light. This will be obvious when it is considered that in the one case the whole material of the glass is coloured, retaining still its translucency; while in the other the colour was laid on opaquely, at first in the ordinary way of painting, with a varnished surface, which more or less obstructed the rays of light, and after-wards fused it of vitrified colours. Between these two very grand things done in glass-painting, amongst the most remarkable of which in this country are the windows of the various colleges at Oxford, which were executed during the seventeenth century by Bernard van Linge and his pupils, the window of Lichfield Cathedral, &c. With the Revival of the Constitution, in the middle of the present century, the painted windows, in common with all other decorative objects in our churches, were destroyed by the Puritans, and the art has remained almost in abeyance amongst us until within our own times, when it has been taken up with new spirit, and occasionally with remarkable success.

So widespread, indeed, has become the taste for decorating windows in real colour, that surfaces with colours amongst, or rather under, the aristocracy, that in default of the real thing they resorted to "stains," which could by no means be condemned. Some few years ago there was a new art was introduced amongst us termed "Polichromy," by which coloured prints were passed inside glass boxes and put on behind mirrors, producing something of the effect of painted glass. Upon a similar principle coloured prints, whether produced by Ehlorotype or otherwise, were stuck behind panes of glass, and then varnished behind with copal or other varnish, in order to afford resistance to the effects of weather. But the process was, after all, a clumsy one, and the results of which would only satisfy the most vulgar and unelevated appetites for ornamentation, whilst as regards that of an artistic use of a window—to transmit light—it was frustrated to a very considerable extent by the material on which the decoration was applied.

Under these circumstances M. Jacquin's invention appears to prove an important one, as supplying, by a mechanical application of photography, a analogous to the old process of glass staining or painting. The inventor in his specification states that his process has for its object improvements in the application of photographic and other pictures, engravings, prints, devices, and designs on the surfaces of glass, porcelain or other substances, requiring to be fixed to it. He then thereon. The process itself may be thus briefly described:—A sheet of crown or plate glass, as free from defect as possible, being selected and cleaned, is then held horizontally, and a thin coat of liquid is poured over it. This liquid is composed of a saturated solution of bichromate of ammonia in the proportion of one part to twenty of albumen three parts each, all mixed and thinned with from twenty to thirty parts of distilled water. The preparation of this solution should be contained in a partially-darkened room, or under a yellow light. The glass, being dried by means of a gas stove, is then placed face downwards in a dark box, to be copied in an ordinary pressure-frame. This subject must be a positive picture on glass, or else on paper rendered transparent by waxing or other means, and then placed in contact to the light will be a faintly-indicated negative on the prepared glass. This design is then brought out by the application of a very finely-powdered enamel-colour, which adheres to the parts which have been protected from the light by the opaque parts of the positive. On the light of the picture, where the light has acted fully, the preparation has dried up and entirely lost its adhesive or sticky character; in the deep shadows there have been produced by contact by the opaque parts of the positive, the greatest amount of powder adhesive; in the half-tints more or less, according to the quantity of light excluded by the positive. The glass is then removed from the pressure-frame, and, after being carefully cleaned, is covered with albumen with a small quantity of nitric or acetic acid, for the purpose of fixing the colours is passed through water, again dried, and finally placed in the kiln for firing. Between the various operations, only by careful registering a variety of colours may be printed one after the other, so as to obtain a perfect imitation of the original picture. The extent to which this application of colour may be carried, and to what extent it may be applied, is a matter of some uncertainty, depending upon experiments now going forward; but, judging from some specimens we have seen, we think it holds a Perfect warrant, Engraving, we have little doubt that skill and perseverance will eventually overcome all difficulties in the way of its application as a substitute for glass painting or stained glass in all conditions as to colour in which it has been hitherto generally employed. For ecclesiastical buildings, however, the application of no binding of this it is obviously at once available, with all the truth and force of effect required. In sculpture subjects, too, may be obtained from it are of a highly satisfactory nature. On the whole, we consider the invention one of extreme value and interest, and congratulate M. Jacquin on the success which has attended his labours in bringing it into practical operation.

BRITISH INSTITUTION.—COPIES BY STUDENTS.

The exhibition of copies by students is gaining favour to the British Institution has been opened at the usual time in the dreary month of November. We have already more than once expressed our surprise as to the usefulness of this mode of study as it is now to any interest attaching to the resulting products, which at best can but create a hope and supply the place of a reality, and which, worst and worse are a positive offence to the master with whose works such liberties are taken, and a bar to all hope of originality on the student misemployed upon them. Amongst the works thus attempted by the aspiring copyist in this year are "The Portrait of a Lady," by Reubens, belonging to Mr. Alnutt; and "The Head of a Jew," by the same, belonging to Mr. Fordham. Can anything be considered more absurd than the attempt to copy one of the highest mysteries of art without a single authentic practical suggestion to guide the student? Other examples are "Sir Reynolds's "Schoolboy," the property of Lord Warwick; the same artist's "Portrait of Lady Fleetwood," and "The Rabita," by Canaletto, belonging to Sir Culling Eardley.

SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF THE FINE ARTS.

The lecture course of the fourth session of this society commenced on Thursday evening last, their president, Sir Charles Eastlake, in a large gathering of members and their friends took place. Mr. James Dafforne delivered an able lecture on "Art Education, Past and Present, and Future." The lecturer commenced by remarking that no more striking evidence of the general indifference to art and all pertaining to it can be adduced than what is supplied by the fact that the government should only office projected and instituted to serve as a grand museum of artistic wealth of any kind for our instruction, and yet it has grown to become what it was intended to be, and the only real attractions are matters that belong to its original purpose, and are connected with a character unworthy of an intelligent mind. The disadvantages arising from ignorance of art were pointed out by the lecturer in such a manner as regarded the picture-buyer, the manufacturer, the designer, the artisan, and the public, and it was contended that there is little chance of the arts, fine and industrial, assuming a higher position among us till the entire educational system at present adopted has undergone a complete change. What it is that is wrong and requires this when the country derives from nature to take the lead in every branch of manufacture, we are yet so far behind the production of France, and, in some articles, other Continental countries? We have materials, capital, energies, industry, in quantity, and perseverance; but we want the taste and the mind to combine the whole in a successful result—a fact universally admitted at the International Exhibition of 1851. The systems of teaching employed in the Royal Academy, in the Government schools of design, and in private schools were brought under notice, and examples adduced to prove how inadequate they are to meet the exigency of the case; and the lecturer argued that it was of little use to educate the lower classes in art till the upper ranks had themselves been so educated as to enable them to appreciate what was really good. The lecturer argued against the absurdity of neglecting to allow a child to learn to draw because it may not have exhibited a decided taste for art, a reason which would be admitted with respect to music or the ordinary branches of education—for what parent stays to inquire whether or not his child has a taste for grammar or geography? It was not for mere practical or commercial purposes important as these are, that he advocated the cultivation of art among all classes, but because it is to be considered as one of the most effective means of cultivating the mind, and as a highly intellectual enjoyment to those who have made it a study, even if they have not gone beyond the mastery of its elementary principles; but, of course, the deeper the study the more intense the gratification it yields. At the close of the lecture, which was two hours in delivery, was listened to with great attention, and frequently applauded. An interesting discussion followed.

The next lecture course will be continued weekly till the first week in July, with the exception of the weeks wherein the conversazioni (six in number) take place.

Mr. Wallis requests us to state that the picture of "The Charity of Dorcas," by Dobson, in his collection now exhibiting at the French Gallery is not a replica, but the original work exhibited at the Academy.

The portraits of Lords Ranelagh and Elcho painted for the Volunteer Club, and spoken of by us last week, should have been described as by Mr. J. W. Watson, not Walter.

MR. BESSON Frères have just published, in three different sizes, the photographs of an ivory chess-table, executed in the last French Salon by M. Theodore Dalmasso.—"The Tea Merchant," "The Occidentalist," and "The Indian Fakir." These charming little compositions, of which we reproduced two in this Journal, may be seen at the establishment of M. Victor Delarue (Bond-street), MM. Besson' London agent.

LITERATURE.

THE CITY OF THE SAINTS, AND ACROSS THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS TO CALIFORNIA. By RICHARD F. BURTON, Author of "A Pilgrimage to Medinah and Meccah." Longman.

The author of this work has earned his title to a literary welcome. The ground which he has broken in his present essay, if not wholly new, is distinguished by features which will be found to be not less interestingly roused as not to leave a good deal more than mere gleanings behind. It hardly needed Captain Burton's second book—now publishing his work so soon after the appearance of Jules Remy's "Journey to the Great Salt Lake City," that the French naturalist passed through the Mormon settlement in 1855—to show that there is room for a second and even for a less conservative hands. In truth, the Mormonite would be lame beyond the passing notice that is by the author of "Pilgrimage" could it to which have appeared; and we are always glad to receive personal experience and observation of men and things which may in any way have for the solution of this great social problem in the world. Our author is a pleasant narrator, and, indeed, he have a fine subject to work upon in the singular and romantic circumstances which enjoyed the capabilities of the English language for that purpose. But it will not be denied that even with all the advantages of a subject which is capable of such perceptions, sharpened by practice and habit, are detailed with a minuteness which, even if every word be true, is somewhat out of place in a volume of this size. Such a volume as this should be a book of reference, and not a book to be read through at a sitting. Its object is to visit the young rival—*la ne dame*—of Memphis, Benares, Jerusalem, Rome, Mecca, and, after having studied the beginnings of a mighty empire, to leave it to the world to judge of it. To observe the origin and the working of a regular go-ahead Western and Christian institution. Mormonism, though it has a beginning, the city of the Great Salt Lake is a spiritual point of view, of seeing that it has a future. Such, in a few words, is the author's object in the same sense of guide-books, has pointed out as the proper, indeed the only, practical way of reaching the Mormon City from the shores of the Pacific. The consciences of the world, the Occidental Press had asserted was, in substance, the same as that followed by the emigrants of 1847, the nearer Orient are now walking cheek of foot; and our sees, if they would walk in the paths of their pages, must look to Chagrin and the pass above the Humboldt, and to Fort Bridger. It appears that the book will show that this is at once a programme of what is to come and a true description of what has been. The question of the best route to the various routes to Utah is discussed in the opening chapter, and in the very outset of the inquiry the reader finds a table, or rather descriptions of the preparations on the part of the traveller, and of the mode of conveyance, in which, on Tuesday, August 7, 1860, he started from St. Joseph's, on the Missouri River, on a journey thirty-five days, behindhand in that respect. In the pages of his book the author has done as he is accustomed to do in the pictorial than its geographical aspects, and gives less of large share of information than of description. The plan of the route suggested; but in the Appendix there will be found a detailed itinerary, showing the distance between camping-places, the several halting stations, the nature of the ground, the hours of travel, and the facilities of obtaining wood and water—in fact, all things required for the guidance of the emigrant. The plan is to give a full and adequate of dividing with its contents; it must be read as a whole; and therefore we do not propose to enter into the details of the route. In the wider sense of the term, confining ourselves in the first instance to the broad and decided characteristics of the country, we find it to be a Beyond that we may say that it embraces no less than thirteen chapters, besides a "conclusion" and an elaborate appendix. In these the writer describes the Mormon settlement, and gives, from his own evidence on the incidents and circumstances of the line of country which he traversed. Of course, in the course of years, many of these Indian tribes, historical and existent, and of the region through which he passed, and therefore his account of his route has reference to that time. Description of the sight which he saw on reaching the top of Big Mountain, where, on an eyrie 9300ft. above sea-level, he "at the foot of a long descent, the valley of the Great Salt Lake, and perils, the Happy Valley of the Great Salt Lake. The disposition of the settlement, we are told, is "like that of Jerusalem, and other cities built on the system of right angles, the roads, streets, and lanes, if they can be called such, intersecting one another. Judging from a plan which is inserted in this volume, the city is also one of "distances." Our author observes that, during the twenty-four days of his sojourn amongst the Mormons, ample opportunities of sur-vey observations were afforded him; he saw specimens of every class, and, as he tells us, he lived in the house of a Bishop. Being a stranger in the land, could ask questions and receive replies upon subjects which would have been delicate ones to the native and to the Gentile. There is, however, in Mormonism, as in all other exclusive faiths, an inner life which is not to be penetrated by the outsider. Mormonism, and all he promises is that what he recounts is stated honestly and truthfully, and uninfluenced by those motives which have rendered the writers of the Jules Remy and Mr. Gunnison's books so full of inaccuracies and apostates so untrustworthy. In this spirit Captain Burton narrates his personal experiences, his conversations—plain and rude, with among other things, comprehend his witnessing a Sunday service in the Bowery Theatre, at which services were performed by Brigham Young in his official capacity, and by the second President, Heber C. Kimball, and by the Prophet Brigham Young himself, who spoke in both. This is how, in Mormonism, as in all other exclusive faiths, no one is to be allowed to preach who has not received the priesthood

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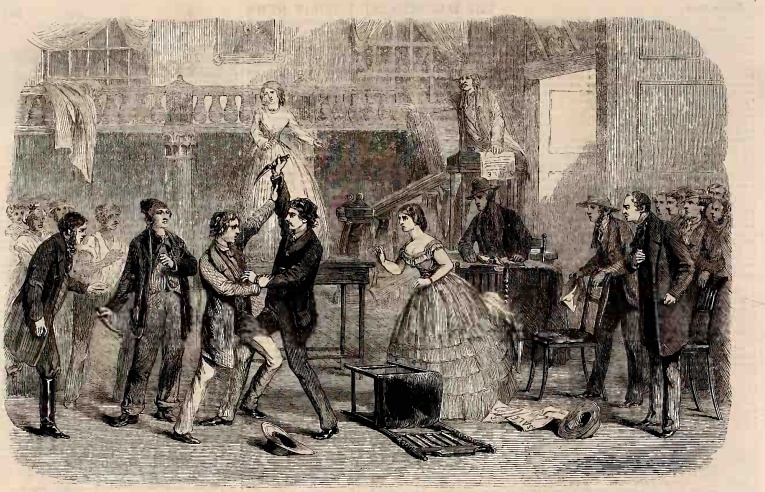
of the inmost feelings."—At first sight this may seem rather a disheartening process, and to denote a species of dilution in the treatment of the subjects chosen. But the apology is prompt. Mrs. Thomson, declining to be attacked by the necessity of narrating the grave events of our human condition, declares herself to have been enabled to dwell ultimately on the incidents which are generally considered to be beneath the dignity of history." The scope of such a plan, it is insisted on, presents many advantages. It enables an author to place two characters in such a position as to show the influence of the one on the other; it deals with those small facts of which life is made up, and which are lost sight of in the larger life of men; it also gives their curiosity to a certain extent gratified. In fact, we are promised what the Scotch call a "screed" of serious gossip. The Earl of Sarcey and Sir Alfred Evelyn, and Robert Doyle, the Earl of Sarcey's valet, Mr. Abbot and Miss Cowper and Mary Unwin, Mr. Hamilton Hervey, Thomas Wyatt, Mr. Addison and Beckie, Magdalen Herbert and the Princess Philip Sidney and Sir Fulke Greville, Cecil Lord Burleigh, Dr. Dominic Sir Edward and Miss Grey, Elizabeth Carter and Charles Lamb, Fenelon and Pope, Garrick and Mrs. Clive, and so on—Miss Talbot, Bolingbroke and Swift. There is a deviation from conventionality and of course is welcome. But the chapters which might easily have been made the most important are those on Imperial Rome, unless, indeed, it is a hint full of authorship to mix up the records of personages far apart in point of time. If so, it may fairly be hoped that the author will not make much use of anything that it is not pretended to know. It is true that some details, obtained from the letters lately discovered in the records of the Bastile, of the life of the Princess Philip Sidney, will be to some hitherto unknown letters of Sir Philip Sidney. Nevertheless, there is room for, in other events, by the utter the point of view, and the narrative of known events, by the utter wearing and contrast of characters, which renders the work not only agreeable but worthy of general acceptance.

FARM LIFE; or, Sketches for the Country. Saunders, Otley, and Co.

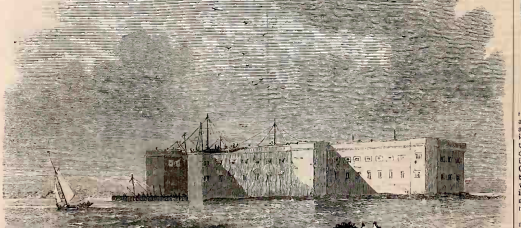
This volume professes to be written "by one 'Peter Dryland,' a name only to be found in the Directory," and the author is evidently a very curious to the critic," but still he has to be very much obliging. The book is divided into twenty-one chapters, all treating of farm life in some shape or another. The general tone is that of a very interesting, and "Retrospective" manner, pleasantly of the old times when the chiefs and heads of farms were in the habit of taking a good farm and could be had for £40. We think, however, when Peter speaks of the shortness of the leases of farms in the present day, the bull of the shortness refer to the tenants and Webster's day. The tenor of "English Husbandry" is like, and that "Systematic Farming" is like, and that "Colonial Farming" is also very nice and unobjectionable reflections but after that the book goes down hill, and the author wastes his time and sheep's paper. Agricultural pupils are "Griffs," the bailiff is "Overlooker" or "Cobbs," who must have had of Hannah More, is made to do duty again the chilful and broken down gentleman, who might have been a farm, through several scores of pages, and "Applebins" is "Mr. Pipes," the "Then, of course, he did tenant's" is "Mr. Pipes," the "Then, of course, he did tenant's" is "Mr. Pipes," the "Then, of course, he did tenant's



SCENE FROM MR. BOUCICAULT'S NEW DRAMA AT THE ADELPHI : THE SLAVE MARKET—SALE OF THE OCTOROON.

below Castor and Pollux, and finally, at about 10 or 15 deg. north of these stars, broke into three or four fragments and vanished. The duration of visibility was nearly ten seconds. A writer in the *Morning Star* says that while walking between Lee and Eltham at about 9.50 on the same night "a ball of fire presented itself to his right (the south) and slowly floated across his path, at an apparent elevation of 100 yards, and burst into fragments, seemingly as of many stars." A writer from Bognor, referring doubtless to the same meteor, says also that "it fell had the colours of the rainbow, that it exploded, like a rocket, into several balls of fire, and disappeared."

GEOLOGY OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS AND OF THE COUNTRY BETWEEN LAKE SUPERIOR AND THE PACIFIC OCEAN.—In the spring of 1857 her Majesty's Government, at the suggestion of the Royal Geographical Society, constituted an exploring expedition into the British territories above mentioned, part of the territory in the keeping of the Hudson's Bay Company The command of the expedition was given to Captain Palliser, whose previous adventures travels in the region had given assurance of the ability and energy necessary to penetrate unexplored regions and to preserve a friendly footing with the savage tribes that were to be encountered. Dr. James Hector was selected by Sir Roderick I. Murchison to hold the combined offices of surgeon and geologist. The more important results of his duties in the latter capacity he laid before the Geological Society, who have printed his long memoir in the new number of their *Quarterly Journal*, of which it occupies fifty pages, illustrated with a map and numerous woodcuts. We give an example of the latter. Near the elbow of the North Saskatchewan a remarkable group of boulders of limestone of enormous size crosses the country in a line parallel with the oblique between the Missouri and St. Peter's Rivers to the west. This line has been observed at points thirty and forty miles apart. They occur as great angular masses, consisting of several of the beds of limestone, the coherence of which, being very slight, proves that they must have been stranded without any great violence. One of these masses contains over 3000 cubic feet of stone, and rests on the plain obliquely, with its south-western angle buried in the soil. Boulders are large rounded blocks, lying on the surface of the ground, or imbedded in the soil, different in composition, from the rocks in their vicinity, which have been therefore transported from a distance. They are also termed "erratic blocks."



FORT MONTGOMERY, AT ROWSE'S POINT, LAKE CHAMPLAIN.

FORT MONTGOMERY.

MUCH interest is felt in the recent determination of the Federal Government to fortify its coast, lake, and frontier line, as conveyed in Mr. Seward's instructions of the 14th of October. The American Government, however, have for some time past been repairing and enlarging the system of fortifications on the Canadian frontier. One of the strongest of the enlarged works is Fort Montgomery, at Rowse's Point, at the head of Lake Champlain. This fort has been nicknamed Fort Blunder, because erected upon British soil, afterwards given up, under treaty, to the United States. The fort has been considerably enlarged, and is now nearly completed. It will mount sixty-five guns in position, and twenty-five en barbette. It is protected on the land side by a moat and rampart of earth; and, on the whole, it is a very formidable work. Rowse's Point is about thirty-eight miles from Montreal, and upon the main line of railway communication between Boston, New York, and Canada. Lake Champlain, which lies between the States of New York and Vermont, extending for four miles into Lower Canada, is 105 miles in length, north to south, its breadth varying from ten miles to half a mile. It contains numerous islands, receives several rivers, and discharges its superfluous waters by the Richelieu river into the St. Lawrence. This lake was the centre of many important military operations during the revolutionary war, and now forms an important medium of commerce.

SCENE FROM MR. BOUCICAULT'S NEW DRAMA.

THE SLAVE MARKET—SALE OF THE OCTOROON.

WE have selected the "sensation scene" from Mr. Boucicault's new drama of "The Octoroon" for an illustration this week. This particular scene recommends itself from its truthfulness. In delineating the dreadful business which it represents the dramatist has attempted no exaggeration. He has treated it as a familiar horror, one which

GREAT BOULDER ON THE PLAINS NEAR CHARLTON, U.S.

society has accepted as portion of the regular business of the market and legalised as an institution. However abominable it may be, it is authorised. Those who observe, and those who are actively engaged in the transaction, alike acquiesce in the fact and the principle, as if there were no outrage being done to nature, no sin against humanity committed. Any external demonstration of excitement would be improper. What confidence there is goes on within. That beautiful Octoroon—what feels she? They who would save her from the threatened degradation—what feel they? And in that determined wretch, who exacts his money for her purchase—O! what a hell there is in his bosom, of premeditated guilt, and even already of an anticipated remorse! The picture is presented on the stage in fine taste.

There can be no doubt that if it had been morally possible for the author to have given a happier ending to his drama it would have been

THE METEOR OF TUESDAY WEEK.

more immediately popular. But we do not think that this circumstance will in all interfere with its run. The audience take all through a strong interest in the fate of the heroine, and this is manifested by the reluctance they feel at the end when the victim finds no refuge but in death.

THE CYRENE MARBLES IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

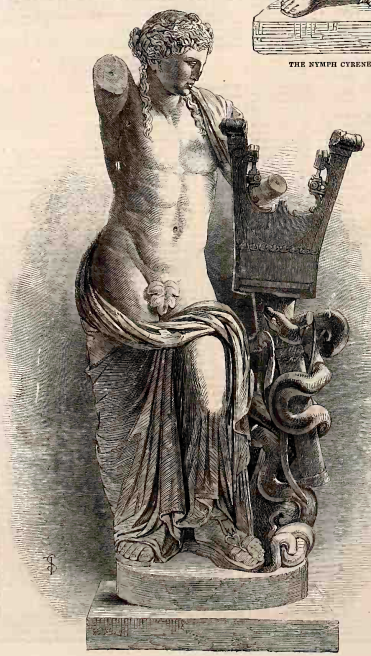
A PRIEST.

THE NYMPH CYRENE STRANGLING A LI N.

DIANA.

During the last few years the Foreign Office has shown a zeal in the service of archæology not second to that of the Continental Governments, and the National Collection has in consequence received priceless additions that would else have remained unnoticed or gone to enrich the museums of other countries. To its support the nation is indebted for the precious remains of Greek art discovered by Mr. Newton in the course of his researches in Asia Minor, and for the more recent acquisitions which form the subject of this paper. The success of the expedition to Halicarnassus led to a fresh enterprise of the same kind, this time to the north coast of Africa, and important fruits have already reached the British Museum.

A purchase made by the trustees three years ago had pointed out the Cyrenaica as a field where Greek remains of the best style might be discovered. This was a selection of antiquities collected by Mr. Warry, her Majesty's Vice-Consul at Ben Ghazee, a town which represents the ancient Hesperides, afterwards Berenice, the westernmost of the five cities of the Cyrenaica. The most interesting of these objects were small figures in terra-cotta, excelling in grace and freedom any works of the kind known to us. They probably date from about the third century before the Christian era, and show that a pure school of Greek art then flourished here; for these terra-cotta figures were not, like marble statues, costly works, often brought from remote countries, to adorn temples and the houses of a few wealthy citizens; they were the common, cheap, stock of the sculptor's shop, perhaps as common and as cheap as the plaster figures which are now carried about our streets, and such objects were probably the ornaments of almost every house in the place. They therefore show exactly what the artists of Berenice could

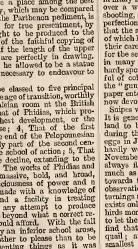


APOLLO.

BACCHUS.

The attitude is noble as well as graceful; the face is full of sweetness; the form and surface of the body are excellently rendered; and every drapery is well arranged. But, on the other hand, the expression of the face, combined with the long hair and the attitude of the statue, makes this too feminine a representation to deserve a place among the best Greek works. The modelling of the drapery, which may be compared for invirtuosities with that of the Venus of Milo, is sometimes carried to a mannerism, and the legs are perfectly in drawing. Notwithstanding these drawbacks this must be allowed to be a statue of the highest order of merit, and it is impossible to assign a date to it, or to determine its age, as nearly as may be.

The Greek sculpture known to us may be classed to five principles—archaic, severe, archaic art; 2. That of the age of transition, worthily represented by the early Apollo in the Pitigalian room at the British Museum; 3. That of Phidias, which produced the highest development, or the school of art; 4. That of the decline, from the end of the Peloponnesian war to the end of the Macedonian empire; and 5. That of the complete decline, extending to the Roman period. The works of Phidias and his school are massive, bold, and lofty, showing a consummate knowledge of the laws of form, made with a knowledge of the material as a finality for all beyond them, without any attempt to produce pleasing effects by means which must representation would afford. With the fall of Greek liberty an inferior school arose, which aimed more to please than to be truthful, representing things as it was thought they should be rather than as they were; hence action characterizes its works in place of the repose of the earlier school. Since this school had its origin when Greek art was still in its highest condition, it shows at first but slight signs of decline, and perhaps some of its works may be ranked with the best that could be executed. Certainly, if the famous Venus of Milo be of this school, as some assert, this is proved; but we know of no other later ideal work that can be compared with the statues of the Parthenon. Portrait art always flourishes after ideal art has declined, and we may, therefore, wonder less at the splendid portraits of the Roman period, when we remember the state of Macedon, or even of the latest school, as the well-known bust called Cyclus. In all these works being copies or imitations devoid of originality, we find no other than feeble attempts of modern times, while the art was in its infancy.



PART OF A LEG OF A COLOSSAL STATUE.

The Cyrene Apollo is undoubtedly of the second of the schools which we have mentioned, and is a fine example of the art in its most striking characteristics. The figure is in action; the artist's endeavour was clearly to please rather than to be truthful, for the drapery is not what the drapery is treated mechanically, not lovingly, as those objects are usually seen. Nevertheless, it is not to be denied that though the idea was that it might have been painted on the statue, the execution is admirable, and very delicate. So, too, the covering of accessories is eminently characteristic of the decline of art. In the Cyrene Apollo, as in that of the Parthenon, we may notice the same principle in the overloaded ornament of late Gothic, as well as of the degraded style of the Renaissance. The ornamentation carved in the earlier period of the third century before the Christian era is of the highest excellence, as in the Venus de Milo; and this can be assigned to this time, most of the supposed specimens of this school, in the museums of Europe, being copies of the Venus Genetrix, entirely devoid of the original character of the sculpture. Rome, entirely devoid of the original character of the sculpture. It forms, therefore, a valuable link in the chain of the progress of Greek art out of the National Collection. The wonderful metal statues from Herculaneum show us what Greek art was in its infancy; and in the next period (the school of Phidias) we have the splendid vases, bronzes, and a few statues. The sculptures from the Parthenon, in their relation to each other, form the highest work of art, and after the Macedonian marbles, fall of animation, that of the school of action. The Cyrene Apollo takes its place as a connecting link between these, and the Venus de Medici Ceres, from Cnidus, in its face the most beautiful statue in the collection, gradually sinks into the feeble and sickly Roman Venus Genetrix, more than this passing notice, for the extreme beauty of the head, worthy of the highest Greek art, is not appreciated as it should be, from the almost necessary deserving a place by that of some of the latest statues. Weighing this discordant evidence with the fact that the body was made in the country and the head by some great artist far away, we may, with great force, ask the question, Was the head and statues, which show the same inferiority of the body in a lesser degree, we are driven to suppose that the head must be executed in the country rather than at the Apollo of Cyrene.

The part of the leg of the colossal statue is a fragment calculated to excite the greatest regret; for it must have belonged to a very fine work, probably of the best age and of great size. It is, in fact, the only work, probably of the best age and of great size. It is, in fact, the only work of the kind in the collection, and before the time of the Egyptian rule.

The sculpture of the nymph Cyrene strangling a lion is more interesting from its reference to a local myth than as a work of art, for it belongs to a very low period, and is not executed in the best manner. It may, however, be considered to be a copy of an early statue. The story of Cyrene is supposed to be as follows:—Aristæus, the son of Apollo and Cyrene, was born in Libya, and was educated in Thessaly, and after he had married Eurydice, the wife of Orpheus, he was driven from the country of Cyrene is supposed to be as follows:—Aristæus, the son of Apollo and Cyrene, was born in Libya, and was educated in Thessaly, and after he had married Eurydice, the wife of Orpheus, he was driven from the country and Eurydice, the wife of Orpheus, he was driven from the country and visited the island of Ceos, where he married Cyrene, and by her had a son, Aristæus, who became the father of Actæon. Cyrene, after the marriage, visited Libya, and there, by the favour of Jupiter, became the mother of Aristæus, who became the father of Actæon. Cyrene, after the marriage, visited Libya, and there, by the favour of Jupiter, became the mother of Aristæus, who became the father of Actæon. The story of Cyrene is supposed to be as follows:—Aristæus, the son of Apollo and Cyrene, was born in Libya, and was educated in Thessaly, and after he had married Eurydice, the wife of Orpheus, he was driven from the country and visited the island of Ceos, where he married Cyrene, and by her had a son, Aristæus, who became the father of Actæon. Cyrene, after the marriage, visited Libya, and there, by the favour of Jupiter, became the mother of Aristæus, who became the father of Actæon.

The statue of Diana is an average specimen of late work.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

We have intelligence of the loss of another Baltic steamer, the Hero, from Stettin to Lubeck, and Travemünde to Hull, is stated to be the fifteenth steamer engaged in the Baltic trade which has been wrecked within the last twelve months.

ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.—Photographers and astronomers are upon the qui vive, making their preparations for observing the eclipse of the Sun of next year, to which the recent discoveries by MM. Bunsen and Kirchoff in colouring photography and in spectrum analysis will be applied. The eclipse will be specially directed to the examination of the appearance of the corona with which the sun is surrounded. Many theories as to the nature of the corona exist, but no fact which exhibits an invention of the solid spectrum, the much-vexed question will be solved, and the existence of a solar atmosphere will become a definite scientific fact. If the curiosity should be the case, we may be compelled to admit that absorption takes place in the substance of the atmosphere, the result that absorption takes place in the substance of the atmosphere, the surface of which emits not only all the rays, but which also absorbs many of the rays, but which also absorbs many of the rays, but which also absorbs many of

Tavistock retiring from the Oakley, left Leicestershire for Bedfordshire, having purchased the hounds, engaged the hunters and whippers-in, and built a kennel at Thurleigh, as being the most central spot in the country. A sudden illness brought the Baronet to an early grave, and he was succeeded by Reginald Errington, Esq., and his brother Sir William Stanley. Since that period the Queen have seen many masters. Few, however, have attained the popularity of the present noble master, the Earl of Stamford and Warrington, then whose a better sportsman or more liberal supporter of the manly exercises of "Merrie England" does not exist. The hounds are in splendid condition, foxes humerous, and his Lordship's stud is second to none. Nor does the public career of Rudolph Park Aveline himself shine to the amusement of the higher classes; his attention to the wants of the poor are patent to the world; and no member of the attendance ever realised the character given by Kent of a country gentleman than Lord Stamford — a country gentleman naturally attached to a great station, as he is one of the strongest links in society between Government and the lower orders of mankind; and he is a real blessing to the district where he lives. Long may he remain the model of the true gentleman, a thorough gentleman, a good neighbour, and a liberal benefactor."

FECHTER'S VERSION OF "OTHELLO."

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

SIR,—The article in the *Athenæum* having declined to deem the justice to print the inclosed communication, and having simply reproduced two passages of the quoted matter in it, which did not in any way call for some remarks in my pamphlet entitled "Fechter's Version of 'Othello' Critically Analysed" are not accurately set forth.

You state that,

curiously enough, the strongest point that Mr. Oxley has made against M. Fechter relates to the interpose in which the latter has altered the stages of tradition in his stage arrangements. It occurs in the third act, the great scene between Desdemona and Othello. Here it is described as occurring in the open air, as also to the continuation of it in the room into. But in the stage-setting of M. Fechter's arrangements are altered, and the scene takes place in both instances in the interior of the castle.

Upon this I beg to observe that there is no scene described either in the folio or quarto editions, and that in my pamphlet I had acknowledged that M. Fechter adhered to the ordinary setting although, his alleged reasons why in his case he so doing was attended by peculiar inconvenience. My words are :—

In the ordinary setting edition the scene is laid within the castle, but divided into two scenes, in two several apartments. This last arrangement, is not in accordance with the requirements of the case even with the solution to be offered, does not suit the requirements of the case, and M. Fechter has corrected

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50 VISITING CARDS IN ONE HOUR.—A Copper-plate Engraved in the Latest Style, and 50 Cards for 2s. post-free. WEDDING CARDS, for Lady and Gentleman, 50 for 2s. 6d. Arms, Crest, or Cypher Engraved Free. T. CULLETON, Engraver to the Board of Trade, 25, Cranbourn-street (corner of St. Martin's-lane).

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PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS and PORTRAITS of the Royal Family, the Crowned Heads of Europe, and Distinguished Characters of the Day. Catalogues post-free, 1s. 6d.—H. BOPPIUS (Successor to), 47, Piccadilly. Cabinet-size post-free.

NO CHARGE MADE FOR STAMPING ARMS and ENTERING CRESTS.—THE INDIAN CORRIDOR Cream-laid ADDRESS ENVELOPES, 4s. per 100. Embossing Dies, 5s. 6d. Arms Painted and Quartered. Pedigrees searched. Solid Gold Signet Rings, 18-carat, 5s. 6d. each.

WEDDING and BIRTHDAY PRESENTS. Drawing-cases, Travelling Dressing-bags, Despatch-boxes, Writing-cases, Work-boxes, Envelope-cases, Blotting-books, Medieval Mounted Envelope-cases, Blotting-books and Inkstands, in great variety, Ivory-mounted Brushes, and every article suitable for Presentation; to be had at 23, REGENT-ST., 24, Piccadilly.

ARMS for Heads of Families, and for all WOOLLAMS' Celebrated Pens, 3s. per gross; Sample Box, 1s. 6d. Steel Pens, Fine, Small, and Medium, Sold Gold by 20, Hatton-garden; and by Chemists and Perfumers.
Arms for Servants' Liveries.

NAPOLEON PRICE and CO.'S GOLDEN PEN, 6d., for entering the Nibs. The first act of the baby in commencing education is to use a Golden Pen. Sold by all Stationers. Manufactory, 91, Fleet-street, E.C. Wholesale, 91, New Bond-street (first floor), and 7, George-yard, Lombard-street.

TEETH.—GABRIEL'S SELF-ADHESIVE and SOFT GUM, without Springs or Wires, fit with ease and without any operation. Purest materials and first-class workmanship. 5, Ludgate-hill, London.
Consultations Free.

FOR WEAKNESS, INFLAMMATION, and IRRITATION of the EYES, causing the mist, blight, cloud, dimness, and other defects of vision, use HOLLOWAY'S EYE OINTMENT. Sold by all Chemists, 244, Strand, London, and 533, New York.

N.B. At the Installation of those Brothers some congestion of the Eyes usually takes place. It is important to observe that the Ointment and Pills are simultaneous on all instruments of their manufacture.

SIR J. MURRAY'S PATENT FLUID MAGNESIA, CARMINE, and STOUT, at 104, Strand; and all Chief Druggists, &c.

WANTED, LEFT-OFF CLOTHES, Uniforms, Furniture, Miscellaneous Property, &c. The highest price given. Ladies or Gentlemen waited on by Allsorts by R. or M. Mrs. Allsorts, 3, Bow-street, Covent-garden, W.C. Parties in the country waited on at their own immediately residence. Established 1840.

HOSPITAL for CONSUMPTION and DISEASES of the CHEST, Brompton, London, S.W.—Newly constituted by Parliament and Incorporated by Royal Charter. Patron—Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen. Additional FUNDS are earnestly SOLICITED in order to meet the expenses, which are necessarily heavy.—PHILIP ROSE, Hon. Sec. ; HENRY BOWMAN, Chairman.

LONDON HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL, Great Ormond-street, W.C.
The Rev. SIDNEY TURNER, Chaplain.
ADDITIONAL FUNDS are still earnestly REQUIRED for this the only HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL in London.
Bankers—The Union Bank, 2, Princes-street, Mansion-house.
By order, RALPH RICHARD, Hon. Sec.

THE PALACE HOTEL, Buckingham-gate, Pimlico, is now open. Visitors will find every convenience in the Suites of Apartments, Bedrooms, Dressing-rooms, and Private Sitting-rooms, with Refreshment Department attached; special apartments peculiarly adapted for Wedding Breakfasts, Dinners, Balls, Receptions, &c. Table d'Hôte at 5 o'clock. Omnibuses from the new Victoria Railway Terminus.—C. D. BRACER, Proprietor.

CRAUFURD COLLEGE, MAIDENHEAD. C. Bethell and Wm. Pennethorne for the Civil Service and Middle Class Examinations (of twenty-two successful candidates fourteen have taken honours). Expressly Graduates for professional, agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial pursuits, in which they are assisted by Practical Professors. Terms, including French (native), German, Italian, Spanish, drawing, landscape, and every modern appliance for moral, intellectual, and physical development, Annual Entrance, 10 guineas; Tuition, 60 guineas. Prospectuses, with the best references, on application.

NATAL.—The LONDON JOINT-STOCK BANK, for the Transaction of COMMERCIAL and AGRICULTURAL BANKING at NATAL, HEREBY GIVES NOTICE that from and after the 1st day of January next, the Rate of Interest allowed by the Bank upon Loans on Credit Bonds of Colonial Produce will be reduced to Seven per Cent. per annum.
By order of the Board,
F. HAYATT, Manager.
London, October, 1861.

ORIENTAL GENERAL STEAMERS.

THE ORIENTAL INLAND STEAM COMPANY (Limited) are now prepared to receive Cargo for Inland Navigation. Capital £50,000.
The Company's Steamers carries both by land and water, and will be despatched from the Docks every Tuesday. They receive goods in England for transmission to different points of India, whether on the coast or the interior; they convey goods by railway, by steam-boat, or other available means, from one part of India to another; they receive goods in India for transmission to England, and they have Lines of Steam-boats both by the Cape and Overland routes, so shippers may desire; and parcels or merchandise intended for transmission to India or to England, will be received in their destination on the most favourable terms, without further trouble than the payment of the freight and charges.
For tariff of rates and all other necessary information apply at the Company's Offices, 3, Fenchurch-buildings, E.C., or to their various Agents. A number of Agencies have been already formed in the principal towns in India, and others are forming.
The following are some of the existing or proposed stations:—

Agra	Ferozepore	Mooltan	Seetapore
Ahmednuggur	Fyzabad	Nasseerabad	Shahjehanpore
Allahabad	Gwalior	Neemuch	Simla
Amritsir	Gwalior (Scindia)	Nusseerabad	Sirsa
Bareilly	Jaulnah	Peshawur	Umballa
Bhurtpore	Jeypore	Rajpootana	Umritsir
Bhutnair	Lahore	Rawul Pindee	Umritsir
Boorhanpore	Loodhiana	Saharunpore	Wuzeerabad
Bundelcund	Lucknow	Sehore	Zeerapore
Cawnpore	Mahmudnuggur	Seroor	Zeetapore
Commercolly	Meerut	Shahabad	
Delhi	Moradabad	Shahjehanpore	

The arrangements for the Overland Presidency are now matured, but will be announced when completed.

THE IRON BRIDGE ASSOCIATION, 55, Parliament-street, Westminster, are prepared to build bridges, piers, and roofs, and to undertake any kind of work suitable to CAISSONS, Cast, Wrought Columns, Piers, Braid, and Reclamation.

CHIMNEYPIECES, TOMBS, MONUMENTS, and other Works in MARBLE, ALABASTER and SLATE, by MESSENGER and SONS, Manufacturers, Cabinet-street, London-wall, W., by appointment to the Queen, Prince Consort, and Royal Family. Estimates and designs forwarded free. Show-rooms, 3, Cabinet-street, Goswell-road, Barnsbury, and Islington, and Wharf, Regent's Canal, City-road. Established 1815.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY v. COGNAC BRANDY.—This celebrated old IRISH WHISKY steals the heart from Cognac. Pale, mild, delicate, and matured, it is wholesome. Sold in bottles, 4s. 6d. each, at most of the leading wine-merchants' in London; and wholesale of the Proprietors, 20, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket, W., where also the real cool, pale black malt, and cork, branded "KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY."

ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE, in Bottle, supplied direct from the Brewery at the Lowest Price, may now be had in the finest condition of Messrs. HARRINGTON, PARKER, and CO., 54, Pall-mall, and 14, Regent-street, Waterloo-place, S.W.

FORTNUM, MASON, and CO. respectfully invite attention to their CONFIDENTIAL NOTES. These, consisting of fruits and herbs in sweet brown and bodies, are prepared by a process which retains the full flavour of the original fruit and herbs unimpaired. They have also received their receipts for preparations of preserved and dried fruits, for the use of families, for the sick, and for travelling, which will be found the most delicate, delicious, and superior table-luxuries. Fortnum, Mason, and Co., 181, Piccadilly, W.

A Delicious Sweetmeat.—Sold by Grocers, Confectioners, &c.

CHOCOLATE CREAMS, Plain and Ices, Bridal and Luncheon.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 1120.—VOL. XXXIX.] SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1861. [WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

THE TRENT AND THE SAN JACINTO.

THE British public has been agitated by intense excitement during the past week by the apparent imminence of a rupture of friendly relations between this country and America. To the facts which have occasioned this state of things, and to the light in which they may be viewed by the law of nations, we shall presently advert. Before doing so, however, we gladly recognise the possibility, and express the hope, faint though it be, that the matter in dispute may be satisfactorily settled, even before the publication of our present Number. Our remarks are intended to hear upon the facts as they stood at the moment of our going to press; and should any authentic information from the other side of the Atlantic reach our shores before these pages are in the hands of our readers which will render the following comments unnecessary, because untimely, none will rejoice more heartily than ourselves at being "a day after the fair."

The facts of the case lie in a very narrow compass; the statement of them, although hitherto *ex parte* only, rests upon the concurrent testimony of several witnesses, and may fairly be assumed as trustworthy. They are so well known that it will not be necessary for us to give more than the barest outline of them. Messrs. Slidell and Mason, Commissioners of the Confederate States of America to France and England, together with their Secretaries, having succeeded in evading the blockade, and in reaching the neutral port of Havannah, engaged berths on board the mail-steamer Trent, with a view to proceed to Europe by the ocean mail-steamer La Plata from St. Thomas. Being on neutral territory, and contemplating a voyage in neutral ships, they made no secret of their intentions, nor of the official capacity in which they were acting. While these gentlemen were waiting at Havannah for the sailing of the Trent, the San Jacinto, an armed sloop in the service of the Federal Government at Washington, called at the port, having just left her station on the coast of Africa. Captain Wilkes, the commander of the San Jacinto, under general instructions, it is presumed, from his own Government, for the time was too short to admit of special instructions, determined upon intercepting the Commissioners on their way to St. Thomas, and for this purpose started from Havannah to the Bahama Channel, a narrow roadstead through which the Trent would have to pass. As soon as the British mail-steamer hove in sight the San Jacinto made all ready to stop, search, and, if resisted, to sink her. The first step taken by the Captain of the American cruiser was to fire a shot across the bows of the Trent, and to show her colours; but, as the British steamer did not heed the summons, his next proceeding was to fire a shell, which exploded within a hundred yards of her. The Trent, being unarmed, immediately brought to, and Lieutenant Fairfax was sent on board to demand a list of the passengers. This having been refused, the Lieutenant said he had good reason to know that Messrs. Slidell and Mason, and their secretaries, were among the passengers, and he required that they should be given up to him. On the refusal of Captain Moir to comply with this requisition three boats' crews were dispatched from the Federal sloop, and boarded the Trent, cutlass in hand. Further resistance on the part of Captain Moir was of course out of the question; and, under formal protest, the four gentlemen were seized and carried off as prisoners to the San Jacinto, and the Trent allowed to proceed on her voyage.

These facts have been laid before the law officers of the Crown, who have decided that the Captain of the San Jacinto has committed a breach of international law, and a despatch from the British Government is already on its way to Lord Lyons, instructing him, it has been said, to demand the restoration of the captured gentlemen to the protection from which they have been illegally taken, and a disavowal and apology on the part of the Federal Government for the act of their own officer. If this demand be not complied with, it is rumoured that our Minister at Washington will forthwith return home;

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA: FEDERAL PICKET ON THE POTOMAC, IN FRONT OF THE CONFEDERATE BATTERIES.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE PAGE 570.

Mr. Adams, the American Minister at London, will be furnished with his passports; and diplomatic relations between the two countries will be broken off, in anticipation of war.

The ground upon which the law officers of the Crown rest their decision appears to be the only ground which could have been safely taken. The right of the San Jacinto to stop and search the Trent for contraband of war is not disputed. It is a right which Great Britain, as a foremost maritime power, has done her utmost to establish. The inclusion of persons as well as things within the category of contraband is also undoubted, although it remains a moot point (which, however, we shall not discuss) whether the diplomatic agents of one belligerent can be lawfully seized by another while proceeding in a neutral vessel between two neutral ports. It is a nice legal question, requiring for its decision the deliberate and solemn adjudication of a prize court. That which seems to be clear is that commanders of ships are not authorised by the law of nations, and cannot safely be permitted, to act on board neutral vessels on their own private views of law. The Captain of the San Jacinto, even on the hypothesis that Messrs. Slidell and Mason came within the description of contraband, was not bound to carry the Trent into the nearest port, there to await the decision of a regularly constituted prize court. Had such decision been in his favour, we should have had no illegality of which to complain; but it here against him he would have been responsible for whatever damage he had inflicted upon the property or the passengers of the Trent, in consequence of her interruption and detention. It may be quite true that by pursuing a legal course, instead of the high-handed one upon which he acted, he would have subjected the owners, crew, and passengers of the Trent to much more serious annoyance than they have now to complain of. But it is also true that by allowing the precedent we should open a wide door for every variety of insult to our mercantile marine from the ignorance, caprice, or passion of American commanding officers. Neutral vessels are not to be adjudged guilty of violating the laws of neutrality by every petty officer who has the authority and the power to arrest them. It might be very convenient, no doubt, in certain imaginable instances, for a police-constable to seize goods suspected to be stolen and simply to hand them over to the reputed owner. It would save an immensity of annoyance in some cases; but it is judged to be safer, on the whole, to refer the decision to a court of law, where evidence can be given on both sides and impartially sifted, and where verdict and sentence have a chance of being delivered with due and dispassionate deliberation. Now, international law is founded mainly upon the same principles of justice as those which are embodied in municipal law; and the very existence of prize courts rests upon the implication that between belligerents and neutrals all questions that arise shall be decided, not by an individual and private but by a public interpretation of the rights respectively of both parties.

But, happy, as we do, that a great wrong and, if sanctioned by submission, a dangerous infraction of international law and the rights of neutrals has been committed by the commander of the San Jacinto, we see many incidents connected with the case that should induce Great Britain to preserve her claim to reparation with as much calmness, considerateness, and forbearance as a due regard for the honour of her flag and the safety of her commercial marine will admit of, one or two of the most important of which we proceed, in the interest of peace, to submit to the judgment of our readers.

In the first place, then, it deserves to be borne in mind that we are as yet without any trustworthy evidence that the act of Captain Wilkes was done in obedience to instructions received from the Federal Government at Washington. The probabilities all lie the other way. The San Jacinto had but just left the coast of Africa, and had put into Havannah before it was possible for her to have had recent communications from Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet. It was there and then only that he could have ascertained the intention of Messrs. Slidell and Mason to go out by the Trent, and no sufficient interval was left him to submit his project to the judgment of the Cabinet. Mr. Adams, the American Minister in London, volunteered, immediately on the arrival of the news by the La Plata, a statement of his conviction that the Federal Government knew nothing whatever of the transaction until after it was consummated. The rumours which have reached us from America since the arrival of the prisoners at Fort Monroe lend additional probability to this opinion. Captain Wilkes was stated to have hinted in the course of a conversation with General Wool at the possible alternative of being disclaimed for his act—a proof, if true, that he had no definite authority. Lord Lyons, our Minister at Washington, is reported to have expressed his opinion that Messrs. Slidell and Mason would be given up to England. The next arrival may bring us an assurance that the Federal Government have honourably declined to take advantage of the wrong committed by their own officer, and the amicable relations of the two Governments may be re-established upon a sounder basis than before.

In the next place, it behoves us to remember that the rights of belligerents, as against those of neutrals, are a matter of judicial interpretation of which has led to the present disagreeable dilemma, are mainly, if not solely, rights which England herself has persisted in establishing, not merely in the face of many protests, but even to the certainty of war. We are not, therefore, in a position to fire up in anger, or to proceed in haste or in harshness to the last fearful arbitrament in vindication of the wrong we believe ourselves to have received. And, in the last place, we may well make some allowance for the difficulties which surround the Lincoln Administration, and, if we cannot safely pass by such an offence as that perpetrated by Captain Wilkes, we might, at any rate, act as courteously and considerately as possible in the prosecution of our demands. In the spirit and with these views we hope her Majesty's Government are dealing, and will deal, with the matter. Hitherto the great majority of the people of England have kept their natural excitement under creditable restraint, and we firmly believe will be prepared to make any sacrifice of feeling, not inconsistent with national honour, in order to avert a war with their American kin. We earnestly trust that their forbearance will meet with its due reward, and that by disavowing the act of Captain Wilks, and surrendering the Southern Commissioners to the hands from which they were summarily and rudely taken, the Federal Government will save themselves, the world, and us from hostilities which, while they would disgrace humanity, would bring nothing but evil to either party.

LATEST NEWS FROM ABROAD.

The following telegrams were received at Mr. Reuter's office yesterday (Friday):—

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22, per Edinburgh, via Queenstown.

Edward Everett, George Sumner, and other leading American legal authorities, declare the capture of Messrs. Mason and Slidell to be in accordance with international law. The subject, nevertheless, causes a universally uneasy feeling in the public mind in respect to the relations of America with England.

The Secretary-of-War has notified to the Governor of Maine that an officer will immediately be appointed to report on the seacoast defences of that State.

The Federal troops are reported to be in full possession of Accomac, Northampton county, on the eastern shore of Virginia.

Governor Jackson and the State Legislature of Missouri have passed a Secession ordinance.

Mr. Smith, Federal Secretary of the Interior, has disavowed the policy established by Mr. Cameron, Secretary of War, of putting arms into the hands of the slaves, declaring that such is not the policy of the Federal Administration.

Twenty-five vessels which are to be sunk at the entrance of a Southern harbour have sailed.

The Governor of North Carolina have established a provisional State Government at Hatteras.

The Confederate force has crossed Warsaw, Missouri, in order to prevent the Federals making winter quarters there.

General M'Clellan reviewed 70,000 men at Washington on the 20th inst., being the largest body of troops ever reviewed on the American continent.

Mr. George Lunt, a Boston lawyer, has addressed a letter from London to the *New York Herald* declaring that numbers of vessels are fitting out at English ports for the Confederate service. He also makes a violent attack on the British Government, and declares that England's neutrality is contemptible.

General Halleck has issued a proclamation notifying that no more fugitive slaves will be allowed to come into the Federal camp, as they have carried the foolish misfortune to disease.

The steamers Asia and City of Manchester have arrived out.

The French papers publish another letter from the Pope at Gaeta. The British frigate Immortalité arrived at Port Royal on the 18th inst.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23, Evening.

President Davis has delivered his Message to the Confederate Congress. It is a long document, and states that for seven months the Federals have failed to extend their occupancy of southern soil, and that the many points they have taken are of no defensive.

The Message announces that the military means and financial condition of the Confederates are stronger now than at the commencement of the struggle. It praises the people of Missouri and defends the occupancy of Kentucky.

The Confederate financial system is stated to have worked well and to promise success. The Treasury Notes "have obtained a very extensive circulation, and, although not yet convertible into coin, are freely used and make a judicious use of their resources, it would be difficult to fix a limit to the period during which the Confederates will be able to carry on the struggle for their freedom."

The reconstruction of the Union, which the Federals seek to effect by force of arms, has become more and more palpably impossible. The causes which induced the separation not only remain in full force but have been strengthened.

"The Confederates shrink with aversion at the bare idea of renewing connexion with the North. Such a thing would be impossible in any place with the North, but the separation is final. The South will accept no alternative."

President Davis then informs the Congress that Messrs. Slidell and Mason, Commissioners appointed to represent the Confederacy abroad, had been seized on board a British vessel within the dominions of a neutral nation, and says:—

"The action of the United States to seize them in the streets of London would have been as well founded as the seizure on board the Trent.

"And they been malefactors their arrest could not have taken place on board British ships except according to the law provided for the extradition of criminals.

"The Confederates asked no aid from foreign powers, but perhaps had a right to demand it. The Commissioners were not instructed to tender any specific view, as to the generality applied, or only in particular cases.

"Privateers will be laid before the European Governments of the total inefficiency of the blockade."

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH TO CAPE RACE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.

Southern accounts report that Fort Pickens, assisted by two steamers, has opened a bombardment on Pensacola.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Senate met on Monday, when the draught of the Senatus Consultum for giving the Corps Legislatif additional control over the finances was presented. The chief provisions are that the Budget, instead of being presented as a whole, will be divided into sections, and that no extraordinary or supplementary credits can be opened except by a special law. Authority, however, is given to the Government to authorise the transfer of sums from one vote to another, which will greatly lessen the sacrifice the other concession seems to confer; indeed, the real power of control conceded to the Chamber appears to be of the smallest description.

The *Revue des Deux Mondes* has an able article by M. Forcade on the financial position of the Empire. The writer points out that M. Fould has to provide for the exigencies of the past and the future. He supposes that M. Fould will not in the first instance increase the

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

By the Canard steamer Persia we have received New York journals of the 30th ult.

The principal subject of interest is the reception of the news of the capture of Messrs. Mason and Slidell on board the British steamer Trent. The American account of the affair agrees with that of Captain Moir, except in that it is represented that all the documents of Messrs. Mason and Slidell were seized. It is also admitted that Captain Wilkes of the San Jacinto, acted without orders from Washington, that ship having only just returned to the West Indies from Africa. The news of the capture was received with great joy by the people of the large cities, although the means by which it was made caused a rush of stocks in Wall-street. The despatches were transmitted from New York to Fort Warren, near Boston. Commodore Wilkes is the same officer who commanded the United States' exploring expedition, 1838-42, on the account of which was given to the world in five large volumes.

WHAT THE NORTHERN JOURNALS SAY CONCERNING THE SEIZURE OF MESSRS. MASON AND SLIDELL.

The journals are full of quotations from Vattel, Wheaton, Phillimore, and Kent, and of decisions of Lord Stowell, to prove that the dispatches and the Commissioners who carried them, were "contraband of war," subjecting the vessel to the penalty of capture and condemnation in a Prize Court. The practice of taking British seamen out of American merchant ships at the commencement of this century is cited to strengthen Great Britain may object, that the taking out of the Circular before us, that "we make no speech to-night, but I will say that I heartily approve every sentiment uttered by your noble commander. Our countrymen will be hard to please if they do not endorse my own words. They are my sentiments—sentiments which will not only lead us to victory, but which will in the end restore to us all our glorious Federal Constitution. It is idle to talk about treating with the rebels upon their own terms. We must fight them to the extremities, treat them as enemies, and punish them as enemies, and not as rebels. I am glad to see so many Democrats present. I am pleased in our hands it is not to be in the power of preaching sinners—I am glad to see at the opportunity to say here, what I have already said elsewhere, in these few words, that I am the determined opponent of every species of Secession, Copperhead, or Southern Rights Democrat."

General Burnside, at Rhode Island, and Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, the colleague of Charles Sumner, have made declarations of similar import. The latter said—

It was proper to manage the war otherwise. It was unwise to send our men from their firesides, their workshops, and their farms to die upon the Southern soil if the cause of the war was not made clear. The question was brought on the conflict without a cause, and aimed at the destruction of the Republic, remained unchanged the chief corner of its strength.

THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Five bridges on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad have been burned by the friends of East Tennessee. The line is the most important line of communication between Virginia and the South-Western States.

Colonel Corcoran, of the 69th (Irish) Regiment, has been thrown into gaol on a charge of the prisoners now confined in the Old Capitol, and twelve other officers are designated as hostages for the safety of the rest of the prisoner's crew.

The Georgia Senate have held a convention in which it was resolved that if the present cotton crop remain unsold they will not plant any cotton next year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The New York banks have stood fast and obtained a postponement of the time when they will be called upon to take the third 50,000,000 dollars of the national loan until the 1st of January next.

Another condemnation of a cabet for engaging in the slave trade has taken place. The trial was held in New Bedford.

Within a short time the publication of the *New York Leader*, a weekly newspaper of no high standing, to write autobiographical experiences. The editor offers him 2000 dollars for a series of articles of this kind.

Advices from Havannah to the 15th ult. state that the Spanish loan had not started for Mexico.

The Queen has approved of Mr. Adrian Campbell Cator as Consul-General for the King of the Belgians.

It is said that the iron-cased frigate Normandie, now at Cherbourg, accomplished fourteen French knots an hour during her trial-trip.

A numerously-attended meeting of American residents in Paris assembled a few days ago, at the Hotel Westminster, to present their respects to General Scott, on the occasion of his arrival in that city. His Excellency Mr. Dayton, the United States' Minister, in addressing the General on behalf of his countrymen in Paris, avowed him of their respect for himself personally, and their high appreciation of the value of his long services to his country, referring particularly to the anxiety and energy displayed in his recent loyal defence of the capital when threatened by the Confederates of the South, declaring that his countrymen would ever cherish in their hearts a grateful recollection of his name. He expressed their regret at the feeble state of his health, and their wishes for his speedy restoration; and trusted that, on his return home, he would find his country more secure happy and united, and more prosperous than ever. General Scott, who seemed much affected at the compliment paid him, replied in suitable terms.

THE COURT.

The Queen, with Princesses Alice, rode out on horseback on Saturday. In the afternoon her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Alice, Prince Arthur, and the Princess of Leiningen, drove out in a carriage and four. The Queen held a Privy Council at five o'clock, at which were present his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, Earl Granville, the Duke of Somerset, and Sir G. C. Lewis. In the evening the Royal dinner party included Princess Alice, the Prince and Princess of Leiningen, the Queen and Princess Dowager, Hon. Mrs. Wellesley, the Rev. F. C. Cook, and Major Elphinstone, R.E.

On Sunday the Queen and the Royal Prince Consort, Princess Alice, Prince Arthur, Princess Helena, Princess Louise, and the Princess of Leiningen, the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, attended Divine service in the private chapel of the castle. The Rev. F. C. Cook, one of her Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary, officiated in the morning.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by the Princess of Leiningen, drove out, afterwards the Queen walked in the Home Park, and Princess Louise rode in the riding-house. The Prince of Leiningen went out shooting. Lord Methuen and Colonel Seymour, C.B., returned from Lisbon to-day after delivering letters of condolence to the King of Portugal and Royal family from her Majesty and the Prince Consort. The Royal Dinner party included Princess Alice, the Princess of Leiningen, the Prince of Leiningen, Lord Methuen, Hon. T. de Ros, Hon. Miss Cadogan, Colonel Seymour, C.B., and the following visitors who arrived in the afternoon:—The Duke of Newcastle, the Marquis Ballantine, Viscount Torrington, and Alan Macnab, Bart.

On Tuesday it was announced that the Prince Consort had been suffering for the last three days from a feverish cold, which had confined his Royal Highness to his room. Sir Andrew Buchanan, her Majesty's Minister at the Hague, was presented at an audience on Saturday by Earl Russell, Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, on presenting the letters of his appointment as Ambassador to Berlin.

On Wednesday the Queen held a Privy Council at Windsor Castle, at which were present the Prince Consort, Earl Granville, and Lord Stanley of Alderley.

Princess Alice has honoured Mrs. Thorncycroft with sittings for her bust. The Princess has had the honour of submitting to the Prince Consort some of his enamel photographs burnt in on glass.

The Queen has appointed Lady Augusta Bruce to be Assistant Lady in Maid of Honour in Waiting to the Queen. Major Du Plat has been appointed Groom in Waiting to the Queen.

The Duke and Duchess of Argyll have arrived at Cannes, in the south of France, from Paris, where they made a brief sojourn en route to the south. The Duke and Duchess do not intend to return to England until the meeting of Parliament.

The Duke and Duchess of Montrose are at present at Combe Abbey, on a visit to the Emperor and Empress of the French.

The Marquis of Hartington, eldest son of the Duke of Devonshire, was married on Tuesday to the fourth unmarried daughter of the Earl and Countess of Clarendon have returned to The Grove, from their visit to Lord Lansdowne, in Berkshire. The Grove to-day on a visit to the Earl of Dudley at his seat in Staffordshire.

Viscount Palmerston has arrived in town from a visit to the Queen at Windsor Castle.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

A full-dress ball, for the benefit of the Royal Dramatic College Fund, took place on Wednesday night at Willis's Rooms. It was numerously attended.

On Thursday evening Dr. Chu. Dresser delivered the first of a series of lectures, by Members of the Council, connected with the Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts at their rooms in Conduit-street.

Sir Peter Laurie, the oldest member of the City Court of Aldermen, has resigned his seat, on the fourth vacancy occurring, the office of Alderman for the Ward of Aldersgate.

Mr. Anderton, the proprietor of the Fitzroy-square, have presented their lucumbent, the Rev. William Gill, with an address and a purse of £410 in the honour of his having held the living for 50 years.

The Committee for Letting the Bridge-house Lands have resolved by a large majority to recommend the design of an iron bridge with three arches, by Mr. Thomas Page, to be used by the Corporation of London for the new bridge at Blackfriars.

An important alteration has been made in the amendment of the law relating to charitable trusts, with a view to legislative action, took place on Monday evening at the annual general meeting of the Law Amendment Society. Vice Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood presided.

At an oilman's shop in College-street, Camden-town, on Monday night, a fire broke out, which destroyed property to the amount by candle-light, exploded so violently as to break the cabin and blow out almost window, the flames burst out with such force that they set fire to the ceiling of the shop, which was burnt out. The man and boy were much hurt.

Dr. Anthony Todd Thomson, F.L.S., who died early this year, has bequeathed the pestatorie of Wycliffe, Chapel, left by him for fifty years. At a meeting held on the 27th ult. the trustees appointed to carry out the provisions of the testator deemed it expedient, "in the manner of the Church and congregation, to express their sense of gratitude for their said ministry," with a purse of 1000 guineas and a suitable silver. Dr. Reed's name is honourably connected with the foundation of the Hill of Asylum for Idiots, and the Asylum for Imbeciles for Incurables. He also founded the first savings-bank at the East-end.

The Bank of England has issued 9211 notices to all 1791 children now registered in London last week. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1859-60 the number of notices issued was 1,000,000. During the week last week we 1429, which is nearly the same number as that returned in the previous week. In the week ending the 23rd ult. there was exhibited a tolerably close approximation to that which is obtained by calculating from the returns of corresponding periods in the previous years, viz., 1429. The number of a man in Bermondsey were bitten by dogs; the former died in consequence of frigid, the latter from hydrophobia. Of the remaining 1427 persons who were bitten by mammals, caused by inhabiting noxious fumes in the course of his occupation, two persons died from the effects of fright, one of whom was a boy, aged 14, the age of 10 years.

A LAW AT POLICE.—Mr. Mellor has been appointed to the seat on the Bench vacated by Mr. Justice Hill. The elevation of the hon. and learned gentleman was hailed with the greatest satisfaction by the Bar, and the most judgeship was declared by the Attorney-General. The new Judge was born in Manchester, in 1809, and was called to the Bar in 1835, and became a queen's counsel in Lincoln's Inn.

A break of considerable case was tried in the Court of Exchequer on Monday, a widow of forty was carried by an old man who went on crutches, though, it is communicated, he was not lame, and was married to her in the year 1859. There was no denying the promise nor his receiving from it; and, after both parties had been severely cross-examined, the jury found a verdict for the £100, which the widow's friends accept.

In the Court of Bankruptcy on Monday Mr. Commissioner Fonblanque, after hearing a case in which the bankrupt had been refused by his counsel to plead guilty to a charge of fraud, said "If the Court had the power to send a man to goal's cap upon every one who pleads 'not-to-the-company,' I might be disposed to try it in this case." Several new persons would be written to.

The New Bankruptcy Act provided that all undischarged bankrupts should be entitled to their certificates, if they had paid 10s. in the pound of that court. But a dispute arose between these commissioners and the undischarged bankrupts, as to the exact meaning of the words "undischarged bankrupts." The Insolvency Commissioners have carried their point, and on Saturday Bankruptcy Commissioner Goulburn

On Monday the gaolers of the metropolitan debtors' prisons made their annual return to Parliament of the number of debtors confined in the prisons present a very different appearance now to what they did some time ago. The number of debtors in the Queen's Prison, which was formerly the largest debtors' prison in which to be lodged, has become so reduced as continues, but the facilities afforded to get out as prison under the Bankruptcy Act have made it a favourite resort for persons who wish to take advantage of the insolvent laws. There were 1,000 Queen's Bench commitments, leaving 10 "Remain." When the first return was made there were 180 Sheriffs and 70 County Court cases. In Horsemonger-lane Gaol there are now only 12 "Sheriffs," and about 8 County Court commitments, which commitments do not come under the new law. The only other prison in the metropolis is the Queen's Prison, where the number is under 100. Besides the prisoners discharged by the registrars, many took the hint and arranged with the defaulting creditors, and thus avoided being made bankrupts against their will.

A marriage is arranged to take place between Lady Londesborough and Lord Otho Fitzroy, son of the Duke of Leinster.

Lady Herbert and the Hon. Misses Herbert have arrived at Nice, from Rome.

THE FARM.

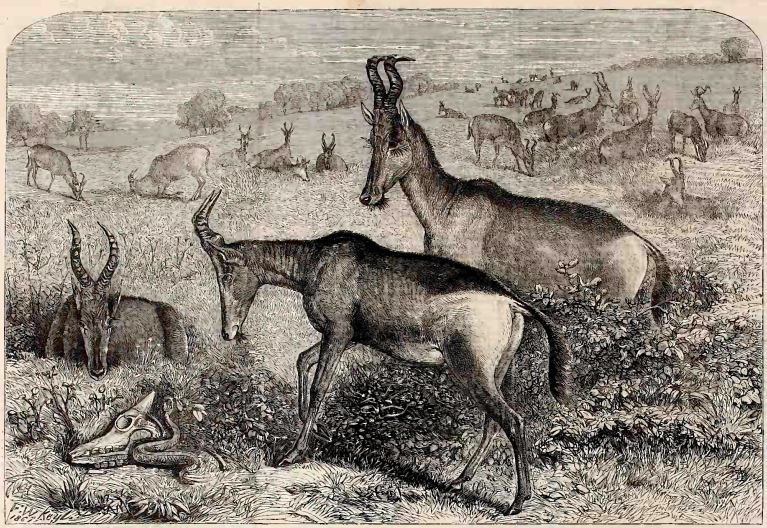
The Rugby and Dunchurch "Cattle and Conservative Association," which Mr. Newdegate, as is his wont, addressed after dinner entirely on political topics and "the aspirations of every true Conservative," had a very fair show; but the champion fat beast, which only came "fourth," with a commendation at Birmingham, was but a feeble successor of Baxter's Butterfly, and Mr. Stratton's fleshfield gold medallist. At Oakham, Earl Spencer's ox was first for the great open prize; and Mr. Baker, of Cottesmore, only second with one decidedly below the general Baker standard. Mr. Baker had also had the first cow; but she, like Mr. Baker's ox, was "nowhere" at Birmingham. Colonel Lowther was in good form with his sheep; and, though Mr. G. J. Brachan could not beat him, he had two firsts, four seconds, and an H.C. It is somewhat remarkable that at Darlington, the very quarters of the shorthorns, they should have been beaten for the 100-guinea Challenge Cup (which Soldier's Bride held last year, and the Duke of Cleveland's on the year before) by a Scotch ox belonging to Mr. James Stewart, of Aberdeen, which fairly eclipsed its sixty-five rivals, and came on to try the Duke's at Stockton. He is said, however, to resemble the shorthorn so closely in horns, colour, shape, &c., that many would declare that it was not a bona fide cross. Mr. Stewart was in immense luck, as he brought five or six cattle with him, and not one of them failed.

The average Rugby Hall catalogue is swelling into leviathan proportions, and the 1861 meeting will be remembered from the fact that all the breeds were beaten by an Aberdeen-Angus cross heifer of Mr. M'Combie for the Innkeepers' prize and the society's gold medal for the best animal in the yard. By virtue of that victory in the neighbourhood, the Hereford ticket precedence of the shorthorn here, but the show of them was only weak, and the short-legged, early, and mellow little steer of Mr. Shirley was far away the best, although, like the winning cow, it was roughish in its shoulder points. The latter was of a motley colour, and had a most wonderful coat, and very neat skull. In the shorthorn cows or steer class Lord Spencer was first and second. The latter of the pair was the whole, in a high-level manner, with the sweetest back in the world, and did not stand particularly well on its hind legs. The second was much larger and commoner in its style, and Mr. Swinnerton had a nice picturesque bull in the steer class. Mr. Taylor, of Sewerby Cottage, near Bridlington, made, we believe, his maiden effort with, perhaps, one of the best shorthorn bulls out of the most perfect steers that we ever saw, both in level feeding and nice quarters, and good as the Duke of Wiley's was, it was quite a case of *facile princeps* with his brother Yorkshireman. The Duke of Beaufort and Mr. Langston, M.P., shared a commendation. Mr. Taylor's wonderful 20-guinea bull was the best shorthorn in the yard, and the whole of the best ox or steer of all sorts, and richly he deserved it.

The shorthorn cows were a fine average class, and the judges tried so high that they only commended two, and left Madeleine 4th (Mr. Rowland's prize cow at Warwick April), Mr. Wright's Daisy (second that same year to Frederick's Fidelity among the two-year-old heifers), Lady Pigot's 2nd Duchess of Gloster, which has been second best, third over at Rugby, and her Ladyship's Singapore of Hindostan, and Mr. Amber's Necklace, both very large winners, without even a commend. The steerable heifers were of uneven merit over, and feeling seemed only to have taken fresh off her neck to throw it up by the head, which she seemed to handle well for herself, and her nose state did not become her like the one she has left. As for Daisy, it is a relief to get rid of those dreadful little horns. The winner, which belonged to Sir J. Gerard, was but still we have seen more striking cows. Devons were few and pretty good, and here his Royal Highness the Prince Consort took the first and second prizes for steers, and the gold medal with one of them for the Devon; and the first prize for the cow, the cow which won the head prize at the Leeds Royal, and the very first Devon his Royal Highness ever bred. Badminton found the second in the Rector's book with Sir Wesley Hall, and Mr. Fabyanke and Lord Walsingham were supreme with longwools and shortwools. Despite all the talk about the Shropshire, and the undoubted success they have had in the superfetare have tried to meet down the idea that they owed anything to the Leicester blood, and Mr. Hall Maxwell has all his own and there here. His Royal Highness the Prince Consort had two first prizes for pigs, and a silver cup for the best boar in the yard; Sir Charles Knightley at the head of a class of Berkshire pigs so good that there were four high commendations, and a third prize recommended for next year. Still we have seen better small pigs in the poultry-house, and nothing in the sty glory, and Mrs. Ferguson Blair headed the premium list with her pen of three very shocking pigs, besides winning the first and second prizes for young geese (grey and mottled), for which Mr. Robert Peel Buck, was highly commended. The Pekin duck class was only third to Mrs. Mary Seamore for white Aylesbury ducks, but first for old geese, grey and mottled; while Mr. Tate, of Driffield, was invincible in the white geese classes. The Rugby Hall had nearly 2484 visitors, against 2026 last year.

The show-yard on Tuesday, and an enormous breath has been put in. Wheat still keeps up its price, while barley is a little lower, and good Lincoln wool is unsaleable. Mr. Bowman has been in the East perhaps they have gone rather too much for form in their longwools, and got their skins too open. Lean and fat stock keep up their prices, but the change of atmosphere has told on the Scotch cattle, and soft winds has been unusually trying, and sheep have suffered severely in some parts.

There was a large attendance of members at the Royal Agricultural Council meeting; and, after electing twenty-eight new members, and payment the proposed Highland Society (a list of subscribers to some £4000) in its integrity, it was unanimously decided to adopt the great system of public judging at the Council meeting at Bristol next year. The motion was made by Mr. Torr, who has for some years past been a supporter of the scheme, and was seconded by Mr. Hall Maxwell. The original motion only included members of the society; but, at the suggestion of the Hon. Colonel Wood, it was extended to all who chose to pay a sovereign for the privileges. Thus our foreign visitors, and those who do not care to enroll themselves as members of the society and entitle themselves to this privilege, will find the two journeys to their annual sovereign, will not be excluded. For ourselves we can say that we have not seen a more satisfactory method which we have left a keen interest, and for nearly three years we have never ceased to press its adoption on the society. Not one of the many meetings we have ever chaired at Leeds when they knew that there were great rings inside, and that nothing but an iron routine, so alien to all Yorkshire customs, would be tolerated. And we have not marked the way which they reached at half-past one, before the two last classes of shorthorns were judged, but the fact that half of the cattle were sent away before the sale. Besides giving members more privileges, it tends to increase their numbers, and by creating a great deal of additional instructive interest, and a beautiful national spectacle as well, it forces that growing interest both of landlords and tenants to the study of stock. Good actions in the farm-yard to which both in horses, cattle, pigs, sheep, and poultry, the world must come if they want purity of breed, and symmetry and early maturity are every day feeling this more. The show will also become more select, as breeders will not send bad specimens to run up the chances of being publicly beaten, as now they often do before such a critical and not very charitable assembly. Judges will have more time to do some justice to exhibitors, as the greater bulk of decisions will be better seen, and no herdsman can alienate their masters' minds with stories of "our beast's better had been cut." The worst feature of the present system, which puts a judge of large sheep, however good, being allowed to judge in those classes because he had a horse or a beast in the yard, is that he may have wife, and the scope of the committee's choice will thus be immensely enlarged. The adoption of the principle is a very honourable mark of the Prince Consort's year of presidency; and although the Battersea meadows are not so large as we could wish, they will be well, on account of the difficulty of getting cattle through London, if the locality could yet be changed, still we have full faith that Mr. Gibbs will overcome every difficulty and contrive ample space. The numbers, from 7000 to 12,000, have been in the yard on such occasions before this in the north, when the arrangements were of a much more ordinary character than those at the Royal will be, and all will get well. In the Bath and West of England to continue a close borough much longer, and will Mr. Hall Maxwell be supported in his present exclusive notions when '63 arrives? Ireland can be inclusive, but its stewards have to learn to be less jealous of each other before they can carry it out to perfection.



HARTEBEESTE ANTELOPES.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 544.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE WAR IN AMERICA.

Our Special Artist in the Federal Camp on the Potomac continues to forward to us Illustrations of noteworthy incidents in connection with the civil war raging in that part of the States. Four of these, respecting which he writes as follows, are given on the accompanying pages:—Fifty miles below Washington the Confederates have constructed some formidable batteries on the Virginia shore of the Potomac, opposite to a place known as Budd's Ferry. Among the series of sketches forwarded you will find one showing Budd's house, and a small earthwork mounting two 10-pound Parrott guns, which the Federalists have there in position. Preparations are being made at the same point for attack on the Confederate batteries over the river; three exceedingly heavy ones having been unmasked. During my visit a dozen or so of small schooners of light draught successfully

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA: "MY RECONNAISSANCE WITH GENERAL SICKLES IN THE POTOMAC."—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA: THE CONFEDERATE BATTERIES ON THE LOWER POTOMAC, VIRGINIA SHORE, OPPOSITE BUDD'S FERRY—GOVERNMENT STORE-SCHOONERS RUNNING THE BLOCKADE.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA: THE TEN-POUNDER GUN BATTERY (FEDERALIST) AT BUDD'S FERRY, LOWER POTOMAC, OPPOSITE THE CONFEDERATE BATTERIES ON THE VIRGINIA SHORE.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

ran the blockade by hugging the Maryland shore closely, where the water shoals considerably. Heavy vessels dare not risk it, as the deep channel lies right under the batteries, and the consequence is the blockade of the Potomac may be looked upon as effective. We on our side watched the little ships anxiously as they came within range of the enemy's guns, which they no sooner did than a terrible fire of shot and shell opened upon them, not one, however, being struck seriously, and all enabled to keep their course down river. We, the spectators, ran probably more risk than the vessels, for many of the shells came over to our neighborhood, bursting in close proximity to where we stood. Our turn then came, and we gave them a few rounds from the five Parrotts, pitching the 10-pound shells right into their works, and perporting a steamer, one of the Confederate navy, until they were driving the last four boats' crews into Cockpit Point, at this point in a mile and three-quarters in breadth. My "Reconnaissance with General Sickles in the Bed of the Potomac" will be a very remarkable ride, for nearly the whole time we had to wade to our horses' girths in the river itself, sometimes even swimming, the banks being impassable in places. The neighbour hood is Indian Head, close by the batteries.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The late Right Hon. John Viscount Arbuthnott, who had attained the advanced age of eighty-seven, having died intestate without marriage or issue, his extensive estates have only now been granted by the Court in London to his uncle, the present Viscount, the Dowager Lady Arbuthnott having died in her widowhood. This and nobleman had a large family, his youngest child being born in 1824. It is to be presumed that the Viscount had landed estates which, together with the personal property, will have to be tested according to the late Government scheme of administration and succession duty inheritance.

The will of General Dennis Herbert was proved in the London Court on the 4th ult., by his daughters, Miss Isabella Francis Herbert, and Mrs. Charlotte Rimon, widow, joint executrixes. The personalty was sworn under £7000. The will bears date in 1852, and is very brief, and the General died on the 19th of September last, aged eighty-five. His eldest son, Captain Herbert, is disposed of his property, consisting of realty and personalty, principally to his remarried children, in equal proportions; and he has bequeathed to his wife all arrears of pay which may be due to him at the period of his decease in addition to the annuity provision allowed.

The will of Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Conway, formerly of Bodfel, Carnarvonshire, of Bachmont, Caernarvon, and late of Charlycwood House, Surrey, and Guilford, has been proved in London on the 15th ult., by the executors, William Wickham Cushing, Lieut.-Colonel Richard Conway, and the Rev. Edward Conway, all of Guilford, Esq., the personalty being sworn under £140,000. The Colonel died possessed of very considerable landed property, which he has bequeathed in the following manner:—To his wife an annuity in respect of dower, together with the household furniture, plate, linen, china, and carriages, &c. To his son, Colonel Conway, Esq., an annuity of £600. To his daughter the freehold and leasehold estates are devised for life, and on her decease to her children, if there be any, and in default to the eldest son of Major of issue. The entire residue of the property is bequeathed between the Colonel's five sons and his daughter. The will bears date the 14th of March, 1857, and the Colonel died the 29th of September last.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, 8.—2nd Sunday in Advent.
MONDAY, 9.—Quarter of Boulder, 1864. Moon's 1st quarter, 7h. 10m., a.m.
TUESDAY, 10.—Lord Macaulay created a Baronet, 1857.
WEDNESDAY, 11.—Louis Napoleon elected President, 1848.
THURSDAY, 12.—The Republic arrived at Spithead, 1856.
FRIDAY, 13.—St. Lucy.
SATURDAY, 14.—Washington died, 1799.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE, FROM THE NEW MOON BEFORE DECEMBER 7, 1861.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. A. P.	M. A. P.	M. A. P.	M. A. P.	M. A. P.	M. A. P.	M. A. P.
h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m
0 17 0 37	1 10 1 30	2 0 2 20	2 47 3 10	3 30 3 50	4 10 4 30	4 50 5 10

GARIBALDI'S PORTRAIT.

In consequence of the numerous applications for the Coloured Portrait of Garibaldi, it has been reprinted; and a few copies are still on Sale at the published price, 5d.; or by post, 6d.

Office, 198, Strand.

Now ready,

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK for 1862, price 1s., post-free 1s. 2d., containing GROUPS OF SOMESTIC ANIMALS (printed in Colours), from Designs by HARRISON WEIR; and Interesting Illustrated Descriptions of the above by THOMAS MILLER; Twelve Fine-Art Engravings; also, Astronomical Phenomena, Remarkable Occurrences, &c., &c. Remarkable Phenomena, with Explanatory Notes by J. Brown; together with Illustrations of the Seasons.

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ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.—Under the Management of Mr. ALFRED MELLON. EVERY and MY SOLDIER'S DAUGHTER, every Evening during the Week, at Seven. Doors open at Half-past Six.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Great Hit of Mr. Buckstone as Lord Dundreary during the Week in the entirely New and Original Scenes of "THE AMERICAN" with Mr. Sothern in another character.—Monday, Dec. 9, and following Nights, by Command, at Seven, with FLATTERY, and (for the last time after which, on Tuesday, SOLD, OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.—Mr. Buckstone, Mr. Sothern, Mr. Howe, Mr. Compton, Mr. Chippendale, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Braid, Mr. Brindal, Mr. Bilton, Mr. Gilmer; concluding with MY MUSICAL UNCLE.

ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. EDMUND FALCONER.—On MONDAY, Dec. 9, and during the Week, THE DAY AFTER THE WEDDING. After which, on Monday, Dec. 16, will be produced, To conclude with AN UNPROTECTED FEMALE.—Miss Lydia Thompson in the Volunteer Quick Step.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. WEBSTER.—Great success for the Christmas Piece.—On MONDAY, and during the Week, the great American Drama of THE OCTOROON; and for this week only THE COLLEEN BAWN. 2, 3; and the Side Scenes, Illustrations, and Diagrams.

ROYAL ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Manager, Mr. Alfred Wigan.—Under and during the Week A WIFE'S JOURNAL. G. Vining, Kate Terry, THE ROMANCE OF A DAY. Mr. Alfred Wigan, Mr. Alfred Mayo, And THE DOUBLING SCHOOL. Commence at Half-past Seven.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Triumphant success of THE BRAVE BOYS. Wonderful Feats of Horsemanship by the Unrivalled Troupe of Equestrians. Concluding with a favourite Farce.

NATIONAL CHORAL SOCIETY.—Conductor—Mr. G. W. MARTIN.—The Society will perform at the Hall of Commerce, Threadneedle-street, on Tuesday, the 17th inst., at EIGHT o'clock precisely, HANDEL'S ODE ON ST. CECILIA'S DAY. The 15th inst. at EXETER HALL, to the Soldiers quartered in London, on which occasion Handel's ODE ON ST. CECILIA'S DAY will be performed by the Choir of 1000 Voices, being the largest Choral Society in England, combining with a complete and efficient Band, under the direction of

Mr. Martin begs to return his sincere acknowledgments to the many gentlemen who have kindly offered their services, and to inform them that the Society is now complete, and that no further applications can be received for the present season. Tickets, numbered Seats, 10s. 6d. each, for which immediate application must be made at the Office, 14, Exeter Hall. Subscribers and Friends are respectfully requested to attend the Rehearsal on Tuesday Evening next, at Eight o'clock (except Saturday), Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons at Three o'clock, and Thursday at Eight o'clock, at the Hall of Commerce.—Dec. 14, 21; Jan. 11. The Instrumental Band will consist of Messrs. Bowie Wells, Sc.; Bowie Cross, do.; First Circle, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Private Boxes, £2 2s. and £1 1s. each. Dress Circle, 5s. Stalls, 3s. Pit, 2s. Gallery, 1s. Second at the Doors, which open daily from Ten till Five; and at Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street. Carriages to be ordered at 4 o'clock—not Ten. To prevent the crush at the entrance, an additional door is opened in Regent-street.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED, with Mr. JOHN PARRY, in their Popular ENTERTAINMENT, Every Evening (except Saturday), at Eight, Thursday and Saturday at Three. ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street.

MR. JOHN PARRY, on TUESDAY EVENING NEXT, Dec. 10, will relate, musically, THE COLLEEN BAWN.—ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION.

MR. ROBIN, the French Wizard, at the EGYPTIAN HALL, Every Night (except Saturday), at Eight, Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons at Half-past Two. Admission, 1s. and 2s. Reserved Seats Half-a-Crown, 3s.; Stalls, 5s. To-day at the Hall from 11 to 4, and at Mr. Mitchell's, 33, Old Bond-street, and their principal Libraries.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

CRYSTAL PALACE—The Arrangements for Week ending Saturday, Dec. 14, are exceedingly attractive:
Monday, and daily during the Week, Mr. SLINGSBY will give his marvellous Tableaux Performances, never each day, commencing at Three o'clock.
The Great Christmas Bazaar and Fancy Fair for Children will open on Monday with Numerous Novelties, and continue during the Week.
Thursday to Saturday—The Annual Winter Show of Poultry, Pigeons, Waterfowl, and Rabbits, and Exhibition of Agricultural Roots.
Saturday—Grand Day Performances (in addition to the usual daily).
Monday, Dec. 9, and Week—Harvard Musical Association.
Tuesday—Concert by Meadows' performances, the Paulgrave Brothers, &c., at 3 and 8.
Wednesday—Concert by Mr. Sims Reeves and Mr. Santley at Eight (conducting), Saturday, Half-a-Guinea; Children and Schools half-price.
Thursday—Concert by Mr. Sims Reeves (conducting) at 3 and 8.
Saturday—Concert by the Handel Festival Choir (conducting) on April 12, 1862.
Season Tickets admit to all these Performances gratuitously by Railway.

CRYSTAL PALACE—RE-ENGAGEMENT of BLONDIN,

on account of the great success of the performances on the various attempts Mr. Blondin's extraordinary feat of Crossing the Valley of Covent Garden on a Rope, which he did on Saturday last, very much to the delight of thousands of spectators, he has consented to re-engage for a few nights, and will positively perform on MONDAY next, Dec. 9, and every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday following, when the Performances will take place on a platform erected for the purpose in the Centre Transept, facing the Great Orchestra.
Admission (on Shilling Days) Sixpence and Shilling.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—CATTLE-SHOW WEEK.

GRAND and MARVELLOUS EXPLOITS on the TIGHT-ROPE in the Centre Transept daily at Three o'Clock.

BLONDIN will COMMENCE on MONDAY NEXT, with

his unparalleled and DAZZLING FEATS on the CRYSTAL PALACE.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—ANNUAL BAZAAR and GREAT

CHRISTMAS FAIR COMMENCES on MONDAY NEXT, with a most extensive and attractive display of FANCY ARTICLES suitable for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—GREAT POULTRY SHOW and

EXHIBITION of AGRICULTURAL ROOTS.—The Annual Winter Show of Poultry, Pigeons, Waterfowl, and Rabbits, and the Annual Exhibition of Agricultural Roots, will take place on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, Dec. 11 to 14.
Entries for Competition will be received at the Crystal Palace only. One Shilling Children Sixpence.
Blondin's marvellous Performances on the Tightrope each day at Three.

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Portions of Eastern and Western Courts of Assyrian Sculptures, Egyptian Sculptures, Egyptian Architecture, Medieval Sculptures, Specimens, are reserved to receive Applications for the Exhibition of Specific and Important Articles of Manufacture, under arrangements to be agreed upon.

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CRYSTAL PALACE EXHIBITION SPACE.—The

Courts in Department in the Crystal Palace has been extended, and will be found very convenient for Exhibitors. Terms, Prices, and Plans of the Courts may be had on application at the Palace.
Entry: Assignments can also be provided for the Exhibition of Machinery, for which steam power will be supplied.

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SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL.—Conductor, Mr. COSTA.—FRIDAY NEXT, Dec. 13, Handel's MESSIAH. Tickets, Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Unreserved Seats, 5s.; Gallery, 2s. 6d.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—THE SISTERS MARCHISIO, Jan. 2, 1862.—Mr. LAND beg to announce a GRAND ORCHESTRAL CONCERT on THURSDAY NEXT, Dec. 12, at Eight o'clock precisely, at the Queen's Concert Rooms, Hanover-square Rooms (Gresham), from the Grand Opera, Paris, and the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden, when the following Artists will appear:—Mdlle. Parepa, Mdlle. Marchisio, Mdlle. Emma Heywood, Mdlle. Rudersdorff, Mdlle. Rose Hersee, Mdlle. Stabb, and Wrighi, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Santley, Mr. Weiss, Mr. Lawler, Mr. Land, Mr. Aguilar, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Wilbye Cooper, and Mr. Patey. Conductor, Mr. Benedict. Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Unreserved Seats, 5s.; Gallery, 2s. 6d. Tickets to be had of Mr. Land, 6, Cambridge-terrace, Hyde-park; and at the usual Agents.

THE SISTERS SOPHIA and ANNIE, in their original and highly-successful Entertainment, entitled SESSIONS FROM NATURE, will appear at Royal Dee, 3, 10, 11, 14, and 15.

PRIZE CATTLE SHOW of the SMITHFIELD CLUB.—The ANNUAL EXHIBITION of Prize Cattle, Sheep, Store, Implements, Roots, and Manures, will be held in the Agricultural Hall, Islington, on TUESDAY, 10th, and THURSDAY, 12th inst. Admission, 1s. Season Tickets, admitting to the Show on three days, 5s. Catalogues, 6d. each. Dinner at Three for Four o'clock precisely.

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Great Ormond-street, W.C.
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By order,
RALPH EDWARD, Hon. Sec.

ON MONDAY, the 16th inst., will take place a Second and Grand Concert of the Peabody Institute Band of Peace and Industry, conducted, at the request of many friends, to give another of his extraordinary Musical Displays, by Mr. Godfrey, who will on this occasion introduce the Band in a Quadrille upon ten similar Players, at the Great Cigar Divan (Simpson's Tavern), opposite Exeter Hall.

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APPARATUS for the EXPERIMENTAL ILLUSTRATION of LECTURES on CHEMISTRY and on MANIPULATIONS of NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, Electrical Machines, Thermometers, Barometers, Hydrometers, Balances, Weights, Instruments and most approved Instruments, at moderate prices.—JOHN J. GRIFFIN, F.C.S., Operative Chemist, 22, Garrick-street, W.C.

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ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

ALBEMARLE-STREET, LONDON, W., Saturday, 1861.
LECTURE ARRANGEMENTS.
Professor TYNDALL.—Six Lectures "On Heat" (adapted to a juvenile audience)—Dec. 26, 28, and 31, 1861, and Jan. 2, 4, and 7, 1862, at Three o'clock p.m.
BEFORE EASTER, 1862.
Professor J. MARSHALL, F.R.S.—Twelve Lectures "On the Physiology of the Senses"—Tuesdays, Feb. 18, April 8, at Three o'clock.
Professor TYNDALL, F.R.S.—Twelve Lectures "On Sound"—Thursdays, Feb. 20, April 10, at Three o'clock.
Prof. A. C. HUXLEY.—Five Lectures "On the English Language"—Saturdays, Jan. 25 to Feb. 22, at Three o'clock.
W. R. HOPKINS, Esq.—Four Lectures "On Sectional Mensuration"—Saturdays, March 1, 8, 15, and 22, at Three o'clock.
Professor H. BOWMAN.—Three Lectures "On Spectrum Analysis"—Saturdays, March 29, April 5 and 12, at Three o'clock.
AFTER EASTER.
C. H. SPENCER, Esq.—Four Lectures "On Ancient Sculptured Arts" illustrated by Specimens in the British Museum—Tuesdays, April 29, May 6, 13, and 20, at Four o'clock.
Rev. J. LEIGHTON, M.A.—Six Lectures "On the Art of the Middle Ages"—Tuesdays, May 27, June 3 and 10, at Three o'clock.
Professor T. L. PEACOCK, M.A., F.R.S.—Six Lectures "On the Progress of the Human Mind in the last Two Centuries"—Thursdays, May 29, June 5 and 12, at Three o'clock.
Professor T. ANDERSON, F.R.S.E.—Seven Lectures "On Agricultural Chemistry"—Saturdays, May 31 and June 7, 14, 21, 28, July 5 and 12, at Three o'clock.
The Arrangements for Lectures after Easter are not yet completed.
The Managers and Members of the Royal Institution of Great Britain, 1861, will probably be given by Professors Tyndall, Huxley, W. Hopkins and Hunter; Dr. W. Odling, Messrs. Bryan Donkin, Fairbairn, Grove, Hawkins, Hofmann, Latham, Pepys, Sir C. Scott, Messrs. Sharpey, Frederic Shaw, Spottiswoode, W. H. Stone, and the Astronomer Royal.
The FRIDAY EVENING MEETINGS of Members and their Friends only are admitted. New Members can be proposed at any Meeting. Members may compound, or shop are admitted to all the Lectures, to the Friday Evening Meetings, and to the Library and Reading-room, for Ten Guineas. Subscription, Five Guineas annually. Subscriptions for Lectures and Friday Evenings Half-a-Guinea, and further information, can be obtained of the Institution.
H. BENCE JONES, Hon. Sec.

THE QUEEN'S CONCERT-ROOMS, Hanover-square.—Mr. COCKBURN begs to inform those Ladies and Gentlemen who propose giving Concerts, Balls, Soirées, Matinées, Lectures, or any Entertainment, that the above Rooms are NOW VACANT for the Season.—But those dates not ENGAGED WILL BE READY FOR THE FIRST WEEK in January, 1862. Application to be made to Mr. Cockburn, at the Rooms, from Ten to Four o'clock, or at his private residence, 20, Upper Harley-street, Portland-place. Mr. Cockburn has also to inform Robert Cocks and Co., New Burlington-street (publishers to her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen), and Mr. S. Hemmings, Bond-street.

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Lobb's Ladies' and Gentlemen's Riding-coats.
Lobb's Waterproofs.
Every Article of the First Quality
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The present rate of interest is 5 per cent.
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JAMES W. JACKSON, General Manager.
Durban, Port Natal, the 16th December, 1861.

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HOSPITAL for CONSUMPTION and DISEASES of the CHEST, Brompton, London, S.W.—Many Two Hundred In-patients and non-hundred Out-patients are constantly under treatment at the Hospital. Additional FUNDS are earnestly SOLICITED in order to meet the increase, which will occur early in January.
PHILIP ROSE, Hon. Sec.; HENRY DOBELL, Sec.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1862.

TO INTENDING EXHIBITORS.

THE conductors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, being desirous to give as complete and methodical an account of the approaching International Exhibition as it is possible to produce, beg to invite intending exhibitors to whom space has been allotted to forward to them particulars of the more important objects they propose displaying, accompanied, when necessary, by drawings or models for the purpose of illustration.

The object of the conductors of this journal in reporting upon this great international undertaking is to omit nothing that may be of interest on illustrating the progress and condition of the various branches of industry at home and abroad, and to give to every subject that amount of space and prominence to which it may be justly entitled. To examine into the nature and determine the relative importance of the several works exhibited will necessarily be a work of considerable labour and time; and the conductors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS therefore venture to urge upon all who wish their productions to be brought before the world in their pages to favour them with their communications in relation to these at their earliest possible convenience.

Artists and others intending to exhibit Paintings, Sculptures, &c., which from their nature require considerable time and care in engraving, are more particularly urged to pay early attention to this announcement.

It need hardly be added that all subjects adopted for illustration in this Journal will be selected simply upon consideration of their merits and public importance, and that in no case will any charge be made for engraving.

THE EXTRAORDINARY

CHRISTMAS DOUBLE NUMBER

OF

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TO BE PUBLISHED ON SATURDAY, DEC. 21.

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LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1861.

THE one topic of the day is the great question whether American democracy will permit American statesmanship to do right. No other subject has any claim to present discussion. For it is impossible to talk of any other topic, or other of the ordinary themes of the journalist, when England, making a stand for her honour, but in nowise irritated or unreasonable, awaits the tidings whether the New Year is to be inaugurated by the signal for war. At another time it might be interesting to hear that the Mexicans have resolved not to risk a struggle with the great Powers that have united to put down piracy and ruffianism in Mexico, and to assert the rights of civilisation. We might be glad to know that there was a probability of these objects being effected without bloodshed, and we might urge upon the Governments to be in no hurry to believe in the value of promises extorted by fear, and which must be rendered valuable by material guarantees, and by the condign punishment of those who are indulging in their usual vein of tyranny and robbery. But an expedition which excited some interest a month ago may now sail almost unmarked, except that England casts a not unsatisfied glance at her own share in the ships, and is glad that they are sailing westward. The Indian news is far from uninteresting, but, except that we shall be glad to hear that the Indian cotton crop is likely to be quadrupled, we have not much attention for the Oriental Empire. On Christmas Day many of the gathered households of the country may be graver than is their wont at that season.

> The mother looks on her son to-day
> With a troubled heart and eye,
> And the maiden's brow hath a shade of care
> Mid the gleam of her golden hair;

for news, like that of the German legend, that "the Wild Huntsman hath gone by" and that war is coming, may sadden the homes of England. Yet throughout the length and breadth of the land there is but one cry,—We must uphold the old flag.

The smaller domestic topics of the week may be thrown into a single paragraph. The terrible Edinburgh casualty has been too sad to be dismissed into forgetfulness, and a noble subscription has been raised for the benefit of the survivors in need and, especially for the poor little children who in an instant became orphans and homeless. English liberality may well help in the cause. The vacancy caused by the retirement of Mr. Justice Talfourd from the Bench has been filled by the appointment of Mr. Mellor, the Recorder of Leicester, and the lawyers do not grumble more than usual (no appointment ever pleases them entirely). The run at Carlisle was so close that no doubt both parties found themselves to the winning; and the chance desire to petition against Mr. Potter's return on the ground that Liberal zeal has outstripped legal discretion; but one is accustomed to hear these things during the first discomfort of a defeat. The decision of the authorities in the case of the Wooler witch-cake may be technically justifiable in fact, it is scarcely opposed to the feelings of the day that young gentlemen of eighteen or twenty should be treated worse than shoolboys are used that we presume the rather arbitrary-sounding sentence is given as a sop to the spectators, and that a new sentence will be arranged. Another military murder has been committed. The frequency of this species of murder is now matter of such general comment that the authorities will certainly be compelled to consider whether it is meet that brave soldiers and valuable officers are to be constantly at the mercy of the ruffians of whom every hundred from the lower class of society must contain a considerable percentage. Finally, as the only bit of political gossip, it may be mentioned that the Conservative party are to have a meeting, and that much talk from their ranks one who might some day have been their wise leader—namely, Lord Stanley, who, declining to subscribe to the test about the danger to the Church, is in a fair way to be ostracised.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1862.

WE are sorry to find that the apprehensions already more than once submitted by us as to the possibility of the Exhibition Building not being completed in all its parts by the time specified assume more and more gravity every day. We stated last week that the only arrangements in the way of the satisfactory advance of the works are the ornamental domes, in the construction of which, we learn, more difficulties continue to present themselves, principally upon the fitting of materials—than were at first anticipated, or than might reasonably have been looked for in a country where the most gigantic engineering works have hitherto been carried on with a rapidity, punctuality, and precision which have been the admiration of the world. For the sake of our engineering and architectural character it would be certainly to be regretted if there should, after all, be cause for disappointment in this particular when all the world comes to see on "our opening day," on the 1st of May next; but from what we hear during the week it is now seems that the non-completion of the domes will be of even more serious consequences than we first thought it, inasmuch as the contractors are unwilling to undertake the fixing of the glazing. The insufficient lighting of the nave by means of its clerestory windows, and the consequent gloom that will at present seem now to be generally admitted. We now gather, however, that the nave was intended to depend in great part for its illumination upon head means of glass which are to be let in through the glass roof, and that those enormous domes at either end (a very questionable expedient, it may be observed, for lighting a gallery 600 feet in length and 100 feet high); and that, should the domes not be in condition to afford this supply of light, the nave must necessarily remain dark. Such a contingency would have taken the heart of a bastard glazing, will have to be resorted to with regard to them for the purpose of obtaining it.

The privileges of supplying refreshments has been awarded, to two several contracts, to Messrs. Morrish and Saunders, and Messrs. Welland and Garrod. The former, though hitherto unknown in the metropolis, enjoy a very high reputation in the northern districts, particularly at Leeds and Bradford, where they have in a high degree represent the culinary art and enterprise of France. We think it is satisfactory that a company composed of men not established in this matter. Though, in strictness, the monopoly will be nearly divided into two equal parts, in two several hands, a principle of rivalry will be brought to bear on the most important department, strictly in consonance with the spirit in which the "International Exhibition" is founded, and the latter, which, after all, will feel but hitherto ghosted—the roast beef of Old England, with London or Dublin stout and Bass or Allsopp's pale ale. Under the will be the fullest integrity on the one hand, whilst French potages, entrées, and rotis, with an abundance of light wines, will go to make up the provisions on the other. Upon the ground of an interchange of "notions" tions to be established between the eating communities of the two countries the amicable connection thus arranged upon will, we believe, prove most useful in its results. With respect to the principle upon which the contracts for refreshments have been made (by sealed specimen candidates) was made, some of the writers in the daily press inform us that the contractors were not so much influenced by the money payment proposed in the several tenders as by a regard to the effectual and satisfactory manner in which the supply of the public should be provided. This principle is certainly to the advantage of the public, but it cannot, we think, be said that the commissioners have made a very liberal return for the concession. It is said that they will receive a rental of £50,000 for these concessions, independent of headmoney, or percentage upon receipts. Supposing the attendance to be open for twenty-four weeks, and an average of 50,000 persons to visit it daily, the gross receipts will be £6,000,000, and the sum paid for the right to about one penny per head for every visitor. With regard to the tariff at which refreshments of various kinds are to be supplied, we are glad to understand that it is not intended that the same charges which are made in the leading conditions originally propounded by the commissioners. The most extravagant charges will be those which are directly involved in the rental, to say nothing of any additional payment that may be exacted, would be closely connected with and in connection with any idea of profit; and to make up for the loss upon the supply of the humbler visitor out of the profits obtained from the wealthier. Everybody would be to put both classes of customers in a false position, most undesirable in every respect.

The arrangements adopted by the commissioners in getting up the Illustrated Catalogue of the Exhibition has called forth some severe remarks amongst manufacturers and others interested in the matter, based on the extreme of what is proposed, will be liable to great objection. In 1851 it may be recollected that the privilege of publishing the "Illustrated Catalogue" was sold to Messrs. Clowes for £2000, who required that the cost of drawing and engraving should be paid by the exhibitors. The result was that as many works of comparative insignificance have taken the Illustrated Catalogue into their own hands, with all the profits thereunto accruing, and have determined, as we understand, that no work shall be illustrated unless the exhibitor pays for the engraving according to the space occupied. To this end the various wood woodblocks, with their respective prices affixed, are open to inspection of all comers, who may choose, large or small, according to their means. This surely is a practice very much akin to mere advertising, putting selection on the part of the "editor" almost out of the question, and consequently destroying the value of the catalogue as that a well-informed and impartial record of the contents of the exhibition.

Our Engraving this week represents a picturesque scene enough, which takes place in the closing gloom every evening—the workmen employed upon the building (in round numbers, some thousands) leaving the building and proceeding to their homes. Such a mass of human industry and intelligence was perhaps never before seen issuing from one field of labour of similar dimensions. The men employed upon this great work, we understand, are all picked men of their several classes; and, from all we have heard, as well as from what have observed of their manner of executing their several tasks and of their general demeanour, we should say that a finer or more respectable body of working men was never brought together, and that their selection and management reflect great credit upon the contractors, Messrs. Kell and Lucas.

The point of view from which the men emerge is in the Commercial-road front, from the grand ecclesiastical entrance to the picturesque offices of which we gave a View last week. In reference to this part of the building we are requested to state that an alteration has been decided upon since the drawing was made from which our engraving was taken, and that instead of the figure of Britannia, intended to ornament the entrance, a large dial of a clock, manufactured by a well-known firm, will be placed there. The point of view taken by our artist also affords him an opportunity of showing the row of houses on the opposite side of the road, exemplifying the restricted street space which surrounds the building on all its sides of approach, and which in a former article we remarked soon as an unfortunate condition of things.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE professional racing world, which has flitts more or "doubtless" to amuse itself with, is now being treated to its annual stabbles. The list of sires followed hard upon that of the jockeys, and among these Stockwell has quite come to the fore. Sixty-nine of his get have run 306 times, and they have won nearly £34,000. The Flying Dutchman, similar to Doncaster, has also had a great season, with stands second with £13,572. Orlando (sire of Diophantus) is third with £13,471; Newminster (sire of Somers) fourth with £13,019; and King Tom (sire of Old Colabar) fifth. Kettledrum is brought Rataplan into the sixth place, and Kingston, Will Daywell, and Voltigeur, the former with about £400 and the other two with £5000, follow in order. As regards the two-year-olds, Old Calabar is first with £2700, Ely with £1100 in advance of Marpin; and Pathe brings Lord Stamford up a good third with £2070. Toluroo, £1057, and King of Hearts, £1140, follow next; and, Scobie to the Blood Duke Stakes, Lord Glasgow's Chelsea colt gets sixth in the order of merit. Outcaste will, it said, still ride for Mr. Merry, who has let Dundee to Mr. Blenkiron, and Jack Goddard is with his humble once more.

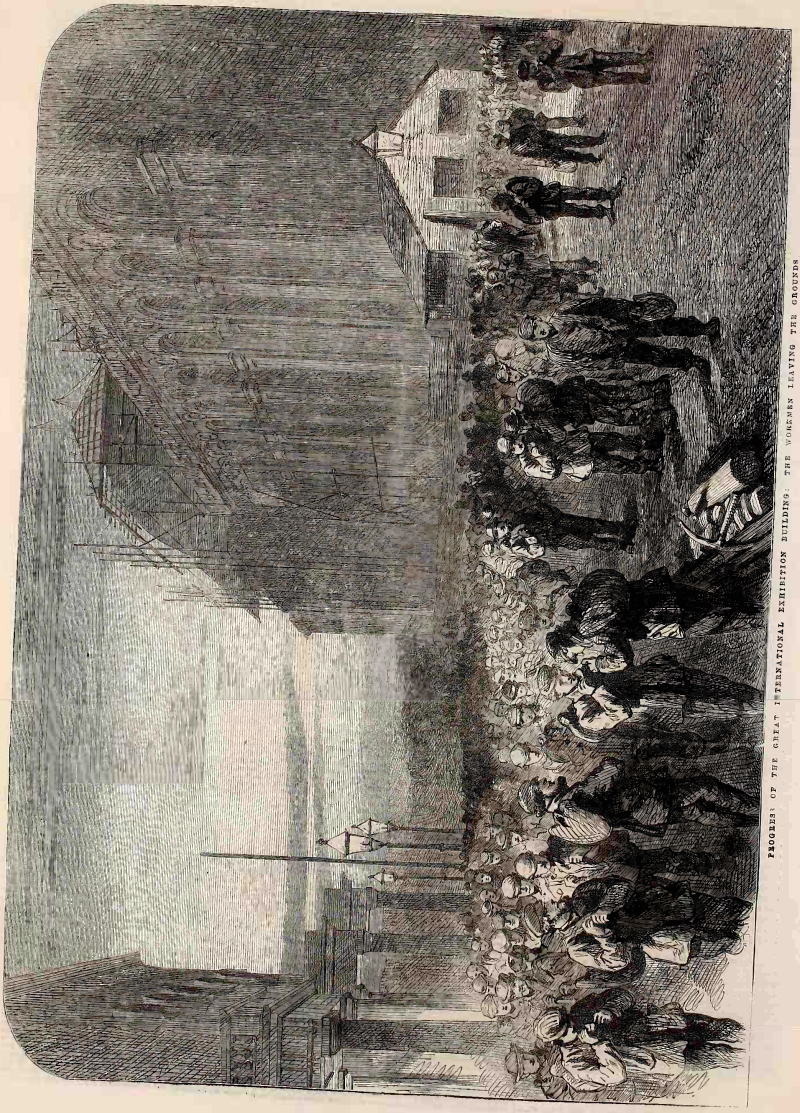
The Mechanics had a pretty good time of it at Marlean; and at the Welcome Club Mr. Rust just missed the Cup with Elixir, a daughter of Effort, who was, however, beaten easily by Faith, a daughter of Dundonan. Ann of Corby went down before Sophia, a son of Dovid and Dundee, by Sunbeam, was also a winner. At the Round, Lord Lurgan had it all his own way, both in the St. Leger, with three puppies all distinctly bad, and Lord Clifden's Ascobie, in the Cup. Hart's blood was twice second in Hampton Court, with Buff Rose beaten by Mr. Lowe's Bald Eleven, and first with Brian and Bright Chandelier, who divided a stake with Brook o' Doy Boy. The coursing meetings and the entries were first Cumberland, Chesterton, and Spelhorne Club, on Tuesday and Wednesday; Kendal Club, on Thursday; Sudbury, on Thursday and Friday; and Thornley (open), on Thursday, &c.

The Birmingham Dog Show was a great success, and, considering the size and scope which Mr. Burdett Coutts has laid down for the working-up of the thing) and Mr. Braisford, the general manager for the week, have brought to bear upon it, it may well be the pattern for all others. Like the Fancy Dog Charities, visitors had to pay 1s. as it was requires much improvement. The position of the centre table caused a complete block, and the door keeper for the time was useless, and must have been almost smothered when it was high tide with the crowd. Some 4,000 were given away, and there were 600 purchase silver cups, which made a beautiful array. Eleven bloodhounds of both sexes came, and old Druid was in his glory with the ten-guinea cup, and Lord Bagot's Ruby with the five-guinea one. The Cheshire pack sent nothing to the foxhound classes this year; and the entries were few and poor. Mr. Foljambe's Belvoidere and the Atherstone, and the above was their order of merit in each class. The two winners were exceedingly good, and Arthur had won the puppy prize in her kennel this summer, while her companion was a dashing, three-season hunter, with a head like a Thorn.

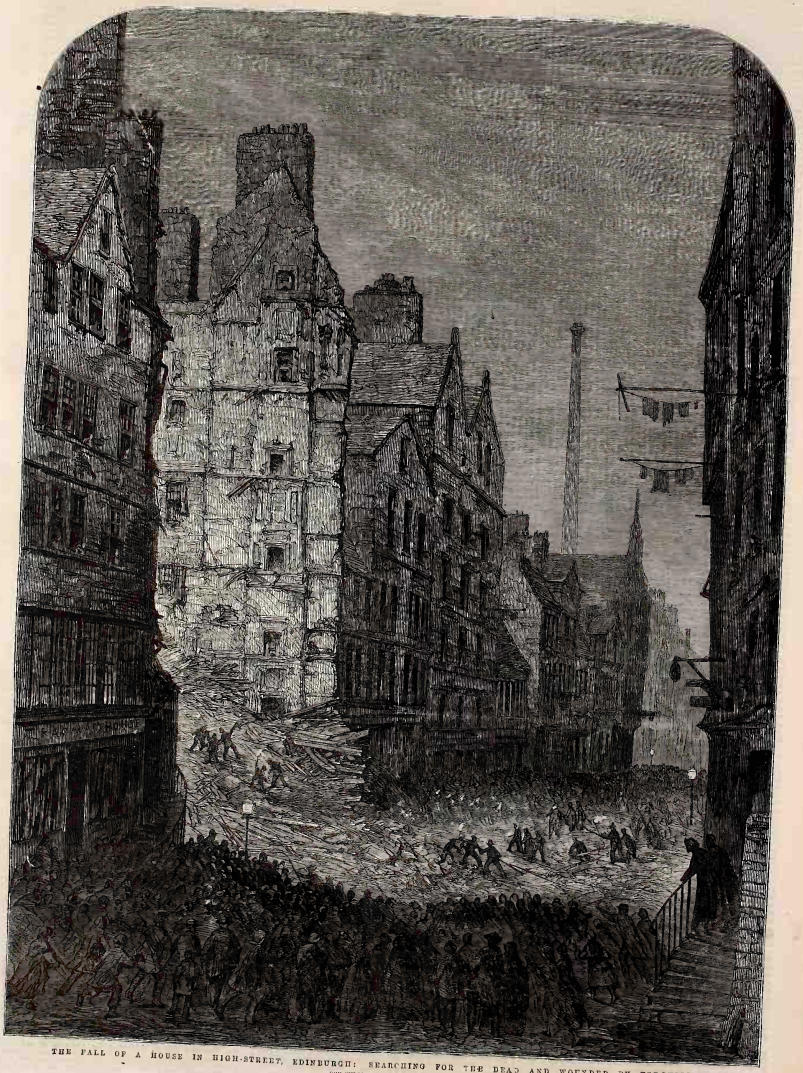
The Setter carriers won all four classes, as well they might; and Mr. Hensley, of Cambridge, threw out of the four bench-goes. Viscount Dill was unopposed in orthodoxies, and Lieutenant-Colonel Hogg had it nearly his own way with dorebounds. There were twenty greyhounds, but as Lord Sefton or Canonbie among them; and the latter in the only class was withheld. Seventy dog pointers of the large size contended, and a very magnificent fellow (Ranger), belonging to Mr. Price, of Newtown, Montgomery, or Rainsley Lodge, Stafford, won by Cheshire, Herefordshire, Middlesex, and Yorkshire ranked next in this fine strength; and the Earl of Derby's Jane was held in the larger pointer class, in which eleven were engaged intellectually against Mr. R. Purdey's Rush. The stag-vow was small; twelve puppy fairly divided between the sexes, and Mr. E. Bailey's lemon and white Dash and Mr. Worsey's Boss were the winners. Rockbirds and Dandies mustered two women to the English setter classes (36 strong), in the first of which Bob, the first prize-winner at Darlington and Birmingham last year, only came second. Sir John Hurst Guise, Bart., headed the black-and-tan class with Ned and Rock, head by Mr. Hall, of Birmingham, among the seventy-odd fallow setters Mr. G. Jones, near Birmingham, did well and a retriever of Mr. Riley, of Halifax, moderately priced at 10gs., had to succumb to Mr. Hall's dog and one of Mr. Lort's next to him. Mr. Holford, M.P., had two flats, and Lord Spencer and Mr. Bonler each a second for Cumbers; and a Russian setter beat a Russian wolfhound. Several Hindoos mustered as an Egyptian greyhound in the extra class. Field sports altogether had 444 representatives, and we do not think that two per cent of them were absent.

The other division comprised 121, and the winning mastiff, a fine cream-coloured fellow, came from near Leeds. We like the second Newfoundland more than the first, but few of them had heads at all up to the mark. Birmingham had a fine set and middling prizes with its King Dick and Wadman, and one of the winning sheepdogs came from Scotland. The terriers were good, and the Skyes and Italian greyhounds and Blenheim spaniels continued to about see much; while a Cuban, a Chinese, and a Sacred Ibis, and a French poodle, were present also. The game ranked out for distinction from Messrs. Wickstead and Tailby, a present and retired trainer, and there were among the eleven judges; and in the forty-five classes 119 prizes (ten of them extra ones) were given, and two were withheld. The Field system was highly and generally approved of. Bramham and Peter judicially styled a "very good," and Chumber spaniels a "most excellent" class, and two cobs, Lord Derby and Mr. O.'s were given to the bulldogs, rather an appropriate compliment to the town.

Dorchester ran with Mills, Barker, and Brighton, for the Dorchester nine mile challenge cup at Lewes. Mills gave up in the twenty-sixth lap out of the forty-four, and Brighton was in distress at the forty-first, and was beaten at last by Barker. Barker got home in 1hr. 10min. 10sec., being the shortest time on record. Dorchester ran 25 min. 10 sec., being the shortest time on record. Dorchester ran in the presence of the Prince of Wales, as well as some 5000 spectators, at Cambridge on Wednesday, and detested Brighton and Barker tetore, at Cambridge on Wednesday, and detested Brighton and Barker tetore, at Cambridge on Wednesday, and detested Brighton and Barker tetore



PROGRESS OF THE GREAT INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION BUILDING: THE WORKMEN LEAVING THE GROUNDS



THE FALL OF A HOUSE IN HIGH-STREET, EDINBURGH: SEARCHING FOR THE DEAD AND WOUNDED BY TORCHLIGHT

SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 564.

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

THERE have been not a few students in the school of the immortal satirist who "smiled Spain's chivalry away," and Quixotism, being interpreted into a simple search after adventures, has found many exponents besides the literal imitation of Smollett and the virtuous transcendentalism of Hannah More. At the present moment the type of that restlessness, which may be called as being gentle with a pun on the pose, is to be found nowhere so remarkably exemplified as in the leader of her Majesty's Opposition. Something of the spirit of the mysterious hero, an idea of whom has been attributed to Dr. Croly in his fiction of "Salathiel," and whose popular designation has been heredity adopted as one of the nicknames of Eugene Sue, serves to have come over the political impulses of the chief of the Conservatives in the House of Commons. A statement was made in the course of the debate on Friday which is more curious, not to say equivocal, position than the Tapers and Tadpoles of his own creation. A few years from Berkshire, to the Treasury bench, and down the platform of the railway station at Sandalford, and probably observant of the scores of the provincial three-compenny-bit, just such as the dodo, is now seen on the consciousness of their like when accident has brought into the holy of the House what would have elicited a debate had not he beguiled the time by showing how familiarly and in what accomplished a grace orator, at that very moment engrossed with commonplace a great speech, could converse on a weary occasion, on customary topics, with the supreme equal Deighton of the period. Safe through such a social peril, we next find him at Durham, whither he has come to assist at the inauguration of a statue to a very efficient cavalry officer, and one of the best-dressed men of his time, and while his public exploits, we may certainly remember, are by no means exactly what we call distinguished. Nothing could be more amusing than the way in which Mr. Disraeli showed his failure of astonishment at the fact of finding himself in the position which he then occupied. The elaboration of his apologies for knowing nothing about the Durham Light Infantry, and for the way he was desirous of intruding himself into an occasional a ceremony which was essentially local and of a purely provincial character, deserved a debate of its own. It endeavored to prove that the late Marquis of Londonderry was entitled to statue, because that, as Miss Peacock proverb relates, he had perpetrated a rugged English verse, and which indicates a certain nobleness of character, was strong in his mind. After this came a list of stereotyped eulogies and definitions of the House of Commons, the upshot of the speech—to deliver which he had travelled all those strange miles—was to present himself to the electorate, to him semi-strange regions—was that, being just now wholly unattached, without a policy as leader of the Opposition, and with the party the elements of which he nominally held slipping through his fingers, he was glad to avail himself of any opportunity likely to afford him a platform, and, therefore, to be a certain pathos which underlies his address; and there is undoubted a something melancholy in the attempt which this political pilgrim now occupies in the arena in which his best feats of skill have been displayed.

In the remarkable personification of political and human affairs which have prevailed of late years there seems to be only one vein of discoverable, and that is the opposition between their functions and their official leaders. We have just left the leader of the Conservative party stranded, and, having for the very opposite reason, we have in the Bright left by the force of circumstances nearly if not, indeed, more high and dry. In the autumnal demonstrations of the country not a Parliament has been without its two heads. This week he breaks a silence which the world believes not to be so much self-imposed seclusion from both the political and provincial platform as the impossibility of a seat in the Lancashire, but in the great British, sense—for Mr. Bright has long attained a position which causes whatever he says to be addressed not to Manchester but to the country. Any one who has watched Mr. Bright's career in Parliament since he first took his political bath has from the House knows how large is the infusion of the practical into his speeches and his conduct. He has learnt to face facts and accept circumstances by circumstances, and in the power of human destiny, and still less the power of mere declamation, will not hid to budge an inch. He has had significant fixtures of opinion of late, that which may be called the abstract, which still characterises his speeches are mostly marked by eloquence and power, but which is taken a common-sense view of things as they are, and does not believe that they can be changed by elaborate descriptions of what they think they ought to be changed by. He says what he believes should be the condition of things in this country; but he does not now speak as if he deemed that he should witness the realisation of his theories. It is evident that he holds that the machinery for working out his ideas is wanting, because somehow the people are lacking in the moral qualities for the pursuit of personal and national prosperity presents more tangible results than a host of political perfection; and one can hardly but admire the feeling with which he has declared his hope that he shall never witness a politician or social agitation again. The spectacle of American horrors have been mortifying and saddening to him of all men; and it is his simple justice to say that in the speech at Rochdale he has given the most candid and unbiased view of the war which any public man has been expected of late.

In the last Session Mr. W. E. Forster, the new member for Bradford—who, by-the-by, in a very short time took a very prominent position in the House—was unable to see any other means to vindicate the cause of the Northern as against the Southern States of America. He too, most feel himself placed rather in a contrast by recent occurrences. It was reckoned for a leader of the party speaking in that capacity, to have to deal with the question of war with the United States, but on the whole, Mr. Forster has come very well; and probably there is no Englishman who does not in his heart of hearts, be he hine, desire that there may be no other war with America, and who does not hope that America herself may save us from such a dire necessity.

Some of the "little men," as the more obscure members are familiarly called, have been speaking out on this subject. For instance, the members for Sandwich have said their say, and will not Captain Scott, perhaps, ought not to be excommunicably lumped among the "little men" of Parliament, because he was for a year promoted to the staff of the Conservative whippers-in, vice Sir William Jolliffe, retired, although he is by small men, and representing a purely rural county in England, yet as a cavalry and yeomanry officer he was entitled to be a little more warlike in his tone than his colleagues Evans and Smollett, who are not of the "Light Brigade" and Hebdomadal Council.

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Another member has gone "out of Parliament" in a manner the most satisfactory to himself. Nottingham has lost one of its members, and the Court of Queen's Bench has got (we have not heard anybody say gained) a new Judge. In a choice of mediocrities, mediocrity must be chosen, and there is an end of the matter. Speaking from this solemn, and with a view to future materials for subject-matter of a cognate nature, we hope that Mr. Harper Twelvetrees will assert a decided position at Nottingham, and be the new member. The reformation of Mr. Cox to the representation of Finsbury, of which there has been a gleam, would be equally welcome, and for a similar reason. One of means, let us have members with matter in them, never mind the quality.

MUSIC.

Balfe's new opera, "The Puritan's Daughter," was produced at the Royal English Opera, Covent Garden, on Saturday evening. The house was full to overflowing, and this last effort of the prince of the most popular of English composers was received with a degree of enthusiasm which fully proved that the public are not yet tired of any of his own most successful works. During this week it has been performed every night, and the warmth of its reception has not, if possible, increased. Its success, we are convinced, will be permanent, for it has all the qualities to which its author owes his reputation. It bears the genuine stamp and impress of his hand. His own peculiar style is conspicuous throughout, every part of the work being as original and independent as it is brilliant, and masterly. Melodies, melodies are delicious for freshness and variety; and, in respect to the instrumentation and finish, skilful and delicate accompaniments, and richness of combination and harmony, the composer may in this opera challenge a comparison with Auber and Meyerbeer. One thing we have overlooked in its success has undoubtedly been the singular merit of the libretto, which is from the able and practised pen of Mr. Fitzball. It is an excellent drama, possessing a well-constructed plot, and a train of probable incidents leading to an interesting conclusion, while the dialogue is pointed and animated, and the lyrical portions—the words of the airs, choruses, and concerted pieces—have no small share of poetical merit.

Without entering into details as to the plot of the piece, of which we have had enough from our daily contemporaries, we shall give a short sketch of the subject. It belongs to the time of Charles II., a time fruitful in matter for the novel-writer and dramatist. The plot has been carefully and judiciously laid, and is well worked out in locations career. A Puritan conspiracy has been set on foot to dethrone the King. Its leaders are Colonel Everard, a fanatical expiscator is Colonel Wolf, an old trooper of Cromwell's "Ironsides," a tutor family, who plays an important part in the piece. The scene is laid in the same house on the seacoast; and the King being expected in the neighborhood, a plan is laid to intercept him, seize him, and carry him off in a frigate, which is to be in waiting for the purpose, to the port of the hand of Mary Wolf, the Puritan's daughter, being the promised reward of the conspirator who shall effect the capture. The plot, the story; for Colonel Wolf, as his character is painted, could never have the slightest chance of success; so will the public, for Cromwell's niece, Mary, moreover, has a lover of her own—Clifford, a Cavalier gentleman of ruined fortunes, who is the Colonel's friend notwithstanding their opposite principles, and whom he knows to be the lover of his daughter. In this state of things at the old manorhouse Clifford himself, and Patience Rochester, a poor orphan girl, whom the scene. They have lost their way in the night, and, coming to the door of the house, it is opened by a mysterious individual under assumed names. The incidents now become complicated and many of the characters discovered to be in disguise. It is the King, warn him of his danger, and endeavours to aid his escape; and this secret intercourse with him rouses the jealousy of Clifford, who suspects the existence of a rival. Patience, however, is the real object, however, of his error, he magnanimously, by exchanging dresses with the King, enables him to escape, he himself remaining to answer for the consequences. These are likely to be fatal, for, Clifford's act being discovered, and Patience, by the disguise, having been taken for the King, at the head of an armed force, returns to his rescue. All is now well. The King restores to Clifford his forfeited estates, and Patience is married to Mary.

The music sparkles with beauties. To specify them would be to enumerate almost every piece in the opera, so numerous are the gems. The songs and ballads especially are charming, and will soon be found on every piano in the kingdom. The performance is admirable in every respect; but this is very what he believes should be the condition of things in this country; but he does not now speak as if he deemed that he should witness the realisation of his theories. It is evident that he holds that the machinery for working out his ideas is wanting, because somehow the people are lacking in the moral qualities for the pursuit of personal and national prosperity presents more tangible results than a host of political perfection; and one can hardly but admire the feeling with which he has declared his hope that he shall never witness a politician or social agitation again. The spectacle of American horrors have been mortifying and saddening to him of all men; and it is his simple justice to say that in the speech at Rochdale he has given the most candid and unbiased view of the war which any public man has been expected of late.

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THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION

Lat. 51° 29′ 0″ N., Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above the sea 34 feet.

DAY	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOMETER.			RAIN	SUN
	Temperature of Air.	Temperature of Evaporation.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Minimum.	Maximum.	General Direction.	fallen in the day.	shone in the day.
	Inches.							Inches.	Hours.
Nov. 27	29·923	42·6	38·9	83	34·8	49·9	W. S.W.	·127	0·0
„ 28	29·877	47·0	44·3	86	39·7	54·2	ENE.S.S.E.	·71	·000
„ 29	29·779	43·6	42·1	93	39·7	47·2	ESE.S.S.E.	·000	·000
„ 30	29·727	43·1	42·1	96	41·0	45·0	S.S.W.	·000	·000
Dec. 1	29·640	41·0	39·0	91	37·0	45·0	W.S.W.	·465	·001
„ 2	29·610	37·1	34·1	88	31·0	42·1	„	·024	·000
„ 3	29·810	36·7	34·1	96	31·0	40·5	ENE. S.E.	·91	·000
„ 4	29·930	40·1	38·1	94	37·0	42·7	ENE.S.S.E.	·000	·000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m. :—

Barometer reduced to 32° and corrected	...	29·923	29·877	29·779	29·727	29·640	29·610	29·810	29·930
Temperature of Air	...	44·9	46·0	41·0	44·0	40·0	38·0	38·0	42·0
Temperature of Evaporation	...	42·0	44·0	39·0	42·0	38·0	34·0	36·0	40·0
Direction of Wind	...	W.	S.S.W.	Var.	Var.	W.S.W.	W.	Var.	Var.

On Saturday last the *Gazette*, in an extraordinary supplement, published a Royal proclamation interdicting the further exportation of gunpowder, saltpetre, arms, and ammunition; and a *Gazette Extraordinary* was published on Monday night containing a Royal proclamation to the same effect, in consequence of the United Kingdom of arms, ammunition, and in full expectation of all kinds. An order in Council prohibits the exportation of the same materials of war from the Islands of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark, and the Isle of Man, except by license of the Governors of those islands.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

THE resilement caused by the illegal seizure of the two Southern Commissioners on board the Trent has in no way subsided; on the contrary, it has continued to increase, especially as great activity is now reported in our dockyards in preparing numerous vessels for sea. The result is that extensive fluctuations have taken place in the value of money and the public funds, and with the exception of the Unlisted Bank, have further resulted in some extent. The applications for advances on larger than at any period during the present year, and the whole of the operators for a rise in Consols have closed their accounts.

The demand for money at the Bank of England and in Lombard-street has been regulated by nothing yet, except by the large amount of sugar-sacking employment, the best commercial bills are readily discounted as follows:—

	For cash.	For Account.
Thirty days' bills	3	3½
Four months' bills	3½	4
Six months' bills	4	4½

In the Stock Exchange money is a mere drag, and advances may be had on Consols at from 1 to 1½ per cent.

The Directors of the Bank of Holland have advanced their minimum quotation for the week by ½ per cent, in other parts of the Continent the demand is steady demand for accommodation at the annexed rates:—

	Open market.			Bank rate.	Open market.	
	For cash.	For acct.		For cash.	For acct.	
Paris ...	4	...	Turin ...	5	4½	
Vienna ...	4	...	Trieste ...	4	3½	
Berlin ...	4	...	Hamburg ...	4	3½	
Frankfort ...	4	...	Madrid ...	5	4½	
Amsterdam ...	3½	...	Petersburg ...	5	4½	

Although the Continental exchanges are still somewhat favourable, very little gold has come to hand—the total arrivals being under £100,000. The shipments of the week have amounted to about £125,000, another million and £5,000.

The amount now in hand to meet the dividend and sinking fund of the Turkish Loan of 1858, is about £150,000.

The subscription of New Turkish Loan, 1861, to 1863, and enumerated letters state that the associated banks have agreed to take the third instalment of the £2,000,000.

The dividend of the Bank of British North America is at the rate of 6, of the African Banking Company at 10, and of the Union of Australia at 12 per cent.

The United Mexican Mining Company have received the final payment of the loan which they had contracted for the acquisition of the mines.

An immense amount of warlike material, including saltpetre, has been shipped from the London Docks during the week, and several steamers have been fully laden for the Continent.

The prospect of a war with America has led to a heavy depression in Sisters' Securities, which have been a drug upon the market. Stock more than 3 dividends payable in this country will exceed £2,000,000.

The sailings to the English Stock Exchange on Monday were much restricted; on the whole, prices were fairly supported. Consols, for Transfer, closed at 91½ ½ at the end of January, 91½ ½; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 99¾ ¾; Exchequer Bills, March, 65 to 11s.; Ditto, June, 12s. to 10s. prem.; Bank Stock, 217 to 214. India Stock was 226 to 220; Ditto, New, 226 to 103¼ ex div.; Ripee Paper, 97½ and 103½; the Bonds realised 12s. to 7s. prem. The following is for the 7th, the latest place for the settlement with a heavy pressure of stock:—Bank Stock 2l5 off at 210 to 214; India Stock, 226 to 221; Ditto, New, for Account, 104 to 103; Reduced, 99¾ ¾; Consols, 91¾ ¾; New Three per Cents, 99¾ ¾; India Five per Cents, 102¾ ¾ ex div.; Ripee Paper, 97½ and 103½; Exchequer Bonds, 12s. to 10s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, March, 9s. to 10s. prem. The market was heavy and unsettled on Wednesday:—Consols closed at the close of 91¾ ¾; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 99¾ ¾; Bank Stock left off at 210 to 214; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 99¾ ¾; India Stock, 227 to 222; Ripee Paper, 97½ and 103½; Exchequer Bonds, 12s. to 10s. prem.; and Exchequer Bills, 9s. to 10s. prem. The following is for the 5th:—Bank Stock, 215 to 214; India Stock, 227 to 222; Ditto, New, for the Settlement, 104 to 103; Reduced, 99¾ ¾; Consols, 91¾ ¾; New Three per Cents, 99¾ ¾; March Exchequer Bills, 10s. to 12s. prem.; and June Ditto, 10s. to 12s. prem.; Bank Stock closed at 213 and 215; India Stock, 222; and Ditto, New, for the Stock, 103 to 102½.

The amount of foreign bonds has ruled heavy, and prices, almost generally, have given way. The most considerable fall is in the value of Turkish securities and Four-and-a-Half per Cents have realised 81 ex div., Ditto, 1858, 86½ ex div.; Buenos Ayres Six per Cents, 78; Mexican Three per Cents, 19½; Portuguese Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 49½ ex div.; Spanish Three per Cents, 41½; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents (Ulloaman Bonds), 80½; Peruvian Three per Cents, 47; Portuguese Three per Cents, 47; Russian Bonds-and-a-Half per Cents, 91½; Russian Three per Cents, 86; Sardinian Five per Cents, 71½; Swedish Three per Cents, 69½; Turkish Six per Cents, 1858, 86; Ditto, 1854, 86; Turkish Old Six per Cents, 78; Ditto, 1858, 86; Turkish Four per Cents, 81; Ditto, 1854, Three per Cents, 51; and Ditto, 1858, Three per Cents, 45.

The alterations in Joint-stock Bank Shares have been less numerous than for some weeks past, yet very little alteration has been made in the quotations. The following are the closing prices:—Australasia, 60 to 58; Australian Agricultural, 20 to 19; Bank of Egypt, 10 to 9; Bank of Hindostan, 41 to 39; Bank of Upper India, 41 to 39; Chartered, 1½; London Chartered of Australia, 2½; London and China, 2½; Ditto, Anglo-Indian, 2½; Ditto, Australian, 2½; Ditto, Eastern of Ottoman, 18½; Union of Australia, 39; and Union of London, 27½.

The following are the closing prices in new undertakings as to follow:—Crown Mortar Insurance, 4½ to 5 prem.; Thames and Mersey Marine, 16-16 to 11-16 prem.; Universal Marine Insurance, 1½ to 1¾ dis.; London and Provincial Marine, 4 to 4½; Mercantile Fire, 1½ to 1 prem.; Commercial Union Fire, 1¾ to 2; Ditto, Indian Carrying Company, par to 1 prem.

Colonial Government Securities have been dull, and drooping in value. Canada Bonds, 1859, have left off at 100 to 101; Ditto, 1860, 100 to 101; Cape Bills to 101; and the Five per Cents to 92. New Brunswick Six per Cents have been done at 110 to 112; South Wales Five per Cents, 1854, 101 to 102; Ditto, 1858 and upwards, 98½; New South Six per Cents, 102; and Victoria Six per Cents, 101½.

In Miscellaneous Securities the transactions have been to a very moderate extent, and prices have ruled heavy. Australian Land, 21 ½; Black Jack, 1½; Canada Land, 1½; Crystal Palace, 8½; English and Australian Copper, 41; Marine Investment and Cloud, 3½; Ottoman, 1½; Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation, 84; Peruvian, 1½; and Sun India Shipping, 1½; and Southern Docks, 91.

The Railway Share Market has been in a most depressed state. Prices recorded have given evidence of the influence of large sales. The following are the "cash" for the present month amount to £620,861. The following are Thursday's closing prices and transactions:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Caledonian, 101½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 99; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 97½; Great Northern, 133½; Ditto, A Stock, 111½; Great Western, 69½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 105½; Lancaster and Carlisle, 107; Dover, 45; London and North-Western, 97½; London and South-Western, 93½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 44½; Midland, 72½; Ditto, 1857, 107½; North British, 64½; North-Eastern, Berwick, 103½; Ditto, York, 84½; North Staffordshire, 12½; South-Eastern, 71½; South Wales, 93; West Hartlepool Harbour and Railway, 94½; West Sussex, 57½; Oxford, 46.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Great Northern Five per Cent, 115½; London, Chatham, and Dover, 32; Londonderry and Enniskillen, 11½; Midland—Birmingham and Derby, 52; Great Ditto, 1862, 108; Ditto, Leicester and Hitchen, 84½; Ditto, Bedford, 109½; West Midland—Oxford, 1st preference, 19.

LOANS LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—Chester and Holyhead Five-and-a-Half per Cent, 192; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, 34; Wilts and Somerset, 95½.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.—East Indian, 101½; Ditto Five per Cent Debentures, 1864, 104; Great Trunk of Canada, 18½; Great Indian Peninsula, 139½; Ditto, New, 111½; Great Southern of India, 80; Great Western of Canada, 9½; Ditto, New, 6½; Madras, 88½; Punjaub, 1½.

FOREIGN.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 8; Bohia and San Francisco, 14½; Eastern of France, 27½; Ottoman, 1½; Rio de Janeiro and San Paulo, 14½; Sambre and Meuse, 6½; San Paulo, 7½; South Australian and Leopoldina Venture, 11½.

The returns of the Bank of England for the week ending Dec. 4 show the following results when compared with the previous week:—

An increase of circulation of	£49,000	An increase of bullion of ... ...
A decrease of other deposits of	1,000	A decrease of other securities of ...
A decrease of other securities of	383,117	An increase of rest of ... ...
An increase of Securities of	27,338	

The total amount is £28,745,622: public deposits amount to £3,386,314; and private deposits to £13,792,132. Securities are £27,314,587; and the stock of bullion is £21,193,713.

Friday Afternoon.

The market for Home Securities is very dull to-day, and a further fall has taken place in the quotations. Consols, for Money, are 90 to 90½; for the Account, 90½ to ¾. Reduced and the new Three per Cents, 99½ to 99; and Exchequer Bills, 8s. to 11s. prem. Indian Stock) are heavy, at reduced currency of 101 to 101½. Five per Cent Stock, 102½ to ¾. The following are the prices of Foreign Bonds in unfavourable, and in the value of Railway Shares a further decline has occurred.

THE MARKETS.

Corn Exchange, Mark-lane, Friday.—Although the fresh arrivals of English wheat were very moderate last week, both by land and coast, the trade ruled dull, and prices were in favour of buyers. The imports into London from foreign ports were also moderate, but the supply of foreign wheat was tolerably extensive; hence some variations in offering rates, and the sale was of limited extent, at Monday's quotations. Barley ruled extremely dull, and the value of malting qualities declined fully sixpence per quarter, as hardly sufficient grinding. Grinding and distilling sorts were also cheaper. Beans and peas obtained hardly a sale, at former prices. Oats were in good request, and prices were fully supported. Beans and peas obtained hardly a sale, at former prices. Oats were in good request, and prices were fully supported. Beans and peas obtained hardly anything, at former terms.

The following are the imports into London for the week ending last Saturday:—Wheat, 12,870 quarters; barley, 1,000; oats, 1,000; flour, 11,000; other kinds, 800; total, 126, Foreign:—wheat, 34,960; barley, 600; oats, 1,050; flour, 17,000; other kinds, 800; total, 54,410. Total imports of the week:—Wheat, 47,830; barley, 1,600; oats, 2,050; flour, 28,000; other kinds, 1,600; total, 180,530. Average prices, 1,600 qrs., 32s. 10d.; 2,000 qrs., 33s. 1d.; 3,000 qrs., 33s. 2d.; 4,000 qrs., 33s. 3d.; 5,000 qrs., 33s. 4d.; 6,000 qrs., 33s. 5d.; 7,000 qrs., 33s. 6d.; 8,000 qrs., 33s. 7d.; 9,000 qrs., 33s. 8d.; 10,000 qrs., 33s. 9d.; 11,000 qrs., 33s. 10d.; 12,000 qrs., 33s. 11d.; 13,000 qrs., 34s.; 14,000 qrs., 34s. 1d.; 15,000 qrs., 34s. 2d.; 16,000 qrs., 34s. 3d.; 17,000 qrs., 34s. 4d.; 18,000 qrs., 34s. 5d.; 19,000 qrs., 34s. 6d.; 20,000 qrs., 34s. 7d.; 21,000 qrs., 34s. 8d.; 22,000 qrs., 34s. 9d.; 23,000 qrs., 34s. 10d.; 24,000 qrs., 34s. 11d.; 25,000 qrs., 35s.; 26,000 qrs., 35s. 1d.; 27,000 qrs., 35s. 2d.; 28,000 qrs., 35s. 3d.; 29,000 qrs., 35s. 4d.; 30,000 qrs., 35s. 5d.; 31,000 qrs., 35s. 6d.; 32,000 qrs., 35s. 7d.; 33,000 qrs., 35s. 8d.; 34,000 qrs., 35s. 9d.; 35,000 qrs., 35s. 10d.; 36,000 qrs., 35s. 11d.; 37,000 qrs., 36s.; 38,000 qrs., 36s. 1d.; 39,000 qrs., 36s. 2d.; 40,000 qrs., 36s. 3d.; 41,000 qrs., 36s. 4d.; 42,000 qrs., 36s. 5d.; 43,000 qrs., 36s. 6d.; 44,000 qrs., 36s. 7d.; 45,000 qrs., 36s. 8d.; 46,000 qrs., 36s. 9d.; 47,000 qrs., 36s. 10d.; 48,000 qrs., 36s. 11d.; 49,000 qrs., 37s.; 50,000 qrs., 37s. 1d.; 51,000 qrs., 37s. 2d.; 52,000 qrs., 37s. 3d.; 53,000 qrs., 37s. 4d.; 54,000 qrs., 37s. 5d.; 55,000 qrs., 37s. 6d.; 56,000 qrs., 37s. 7d.; 57,000 qrs., 37s. 8d.; 58,000 qrs., 37s. 9d.; 59,000 qrs., 37s. 10d.; 60,000 qrs., 37s. 11d.; 61,000 qrs., 38s.; 62,000 qrs., 38s. 1d.; 63,000 qrs., 38s. 2d.; 64,000 qrs., 38s. 3d.; 65,000 qrs., 38s. 4d.; 66,000 qrs., 38s. 5d.; 67,000 qrs., 38s. 6d.; 68,000 qrs., 38s. 7d.; 69,000 qrs., 38s. 8d.; 70,000 qrs., 38s. 9d.; 71,000 qrs., 38s. 10d.; 72,000 qrs., 38s. 11d.; 73,000 qrs., 39s.; 74,000 qrs., 39s. 1d.; 75,000 qrs., 39s. 2d.; 76,000 qrs., 39s. 3d.; 77,000 qrs., 39s. 4d.; 78,000 qrs., 39s. 5d.; 79,000 qrs., 39s. 6d.; 80,000 qrs., 39s. 7d.; 81,000 qrs., 39s. 8d.; 82,000 qrs., 39s. 9d.; 83,000 qrs., 39s. 10d.; 84,000 qrs., 39s. 11d.; 85,000 qrs., 40s.; 86,000 qrs., 40s. 1d.; 87,000 qrs., 40s. 2d.; 88,000 qrs., 40s. 3d.; 89,000 qrs., 40s. 4d.; 90,000 qrs., 40s. 5d.; 91,000 qrs., 40s. 6d.; 92,000 qrs., 40s. 7d.; 93,000 qrs., 40s. 8d.; 94,000 qrs., 40s. 9d.; 95,000 qrs., 40s. 10d.; 96,000 qrs., 40s. 11d.; 97,000 qrs., 41s.; 98,000 qrs., 41s. 1d.; 99,000 qrs., 41s. 2d.; 100,000 qrs., 41s. 3d.; 101,000 qrs., 41s. 4d.; 102,000 qrs., 41s. 5d.; 103,000 qrs., 41s. 6d.; 104,000 qrs., 41s. 7d.; 105,000 qrs., 41s. 8d.; 106,000 qrs., 41s. 9d.; 107,000 qrs., 41s. 10d.; 108,000 qrs., 41s. 11d.; 109,000 qrs., 42s.; 110,000 qrs., 42s. 1d.; 111,000 qrs., 42s. 2d.; 112,000 qrs., 42s. 3d.; 113,000 qrs., 42s. 4d.; 114,000 qrs., 42s. 5d.; 115,000 qrs., 42s. 6d.; 116,000 qrs., 42s. 7d.; 117,000 qrs., 42s. 8d.; 118,000 qrs., 42s. 9d.; 119,000 qrs., 42s. 10d.; 120,000 qrs., 42s. 11d.; 121,000 qrs., 43s.; 122,000 qrs., 43s. 1d.; 123,000 qrs., 43s. 2d.; 124,000 qrs., 43s. 3d.; 125,000 qrs., 43s. 4d.; 126,000 qrs., 43s. 5d.; 127,000 qrs., 43s. 6d.; 128,000 qrs., 43s. 7d.; 129,000 qrs., 43s. 8d.; 130,000 qrs., 43s. 9d.; 131,000 qrs., 43s. 10d.; 132,000 qrs., 43s. 11d.; 133,000 qrs., 44s.; 134,000 qrs., 44s. 1d.; 135,000 qrs., 44s. 2d.; 136,000 qrs., 44s. 3d.; 137,000 qrs., 44s. 4d.; 138,000 qrs., 44s. 5d.; 139,000 qrs., 44s. 6d.; 140,000 qrs., 44s. 7d.; 141,000 qrs., 44s. 8d.; 142,000 qrs., 44s. 9d.; 143,000 qrs., 44s. 10d.; 144,000 qrs., 44s. 11d.; 145,000 qrs., 45s.; 146,000 qrs., 45s. 1d.; 147,000 qrs., 45s. 2d.; 148,000 qrs., 45s. 3d.; 149,000 qrs., 45s. 4d.; 150,000 qrs., 45s. 5d.; 151,000 qrs., 45s. 6d.; 152,000 qrs., 45s. 7d.; 153,000 qrs., 45s. 8d.; 154,000 qrs., 45s. 9d.; 155,000 qrs., 45s. 10d.; 156,000 qrs., 45s. 11d.; 157,000 qrs., 46s.; 158,000 qrs., 46s. 1d.; 159,000 qrs., 46s. 2d.; 160,000 qrs., 46s. 3d.; 161,000 qrs., 46s. 4d.; 162,000 qrs., 46s. 5d.; 163,000 qrs., 46s. 6d.; 164,000 qrs., 46s. 7d.; 165,000 qrs., 46s. 8d.; 166,000 qrs., 46s. 9d.; 167,000 qrs., 46s. 10d.; 168,000 qrs., 46s. 11d.; 169,000 qrs., 47s.; 170,000 qrs., 47s. 1d.; 171,000 qrs., 47s. 2d.; 172,000 qrs., 47s. 3d.; 173,000 qrs., 47s. 4d.; 174,000 qrs., 47s. 5d.; 175,000 qrs., 47s. 6d.; 176,000 qrs., 47s. 7d.; 177,000 qrs., 47s. 8d.; 178,000 qrs., 47s. 9d.; 179,000 qrs., 47s. 10d.; 180,000 qrs., 47s. 11d.; 181,000 qrs., 48s.; 182,000 qrs., 48s. 1d.; 183,000 qrs., 48s. 2d.; 184,000 qrs., 48s. 3d.; 185,000 qrs., 48s. 4d.; 186,000 qrs., 48s. 5d.; 187,000 qrs., 48s. 6d.; 188,000 qrs., 48s. 7d.; 189,000 qrs., 48s. 8d.; 190,000 qrs., 48s. 9d.; 191,000 qrs., 48s. 10d.; 192,000 qrs., 48s. 11d.; 193,000 qrs., 49s.; 194,000 qrs., 49s. 1d.; 195,000 qrs., 49s. 2d.; 196,000 qrs., 49s. 3d.; 197,000 qrs., 49s. 4d.; 198,000 qrs., 49s. 5d.; 199,000 qrs., 49s. 6d.; 200,000 qrs., 49s. 7d.; 201,000 qrs., 49s. 8d.; 202,000 qrs., 49s. 9d.; 203,000 qrs., 49s. 10d.; 204,000 qrs., 49s. 11d.; 205,000 qrs., 50s.; 206,000 qrs., 50s. 1d.; 207,000 qrs., 50s. 2d.; 208,000 qrs., 50s. 3d.; 209,000 qrs., 50s. 4d.; 210,000 qrs., 50s. 5d.; 211,000 qrs., 50s. 6d.; 212,000 qrs., 50s. 7d.; 213,000 qrs., 50s. 8d.; 214,000 qrs., 50s. 9d.; 215,000 qrs., 50s. 10d.; 216,000 qrs., 50s. 11d.; 217,000 qrs., 51s.; 218,000 qrs., 51s. 1d.; 219,000 qrs., 51s. 2d.; 220,000 qrs., 51s. 3d.; 221,000 qrs., 51s. 4d.; 222,000 qrs., 51s. 5d.; 223,000 qrs., 51s. 6d.; 224,000 qrs., 51s. 7d.; 225,000 qrs., 51s. 8d.; 226,000 qrs., 51s. 9d.; 227,000 qrs., 51s. 10d.; 228,000 qrs., 51s. 11d.; 229,000 qrs., 52s.; 230,000 qrs., 52s. 1d.; 231,000 qrs., 52s. 2d.; 232,000 qrs., 52s. 3d.; 233,000 qrs., 52s. 4d.; 234,000 qrs., 52s. 5d.; 235,000 qrs., 52s. 6d.; 236,000 qrs., 52s. 7d.; 237,000 qrs., 52s. 8d.; 238,000 qrs., 52s. 9d.; 239,000 qrs., 52s. 10d.; 240,000 qrs., 52s. 11d.; 241,000 qrs., 53s.; 242,000 qrs., 53s. 1d.; 243,000 qrs., 53s. 2d.; 244,000 qrs., 53s. 3d.; 245,000 qrs., 53s. 4d.; 246,000 qrs., 53s. 5d.; 247,000 qrs., 53s. 6d.; 248,000 qrs., 53s. 7d.; 249,000 qrs., 53s. 8d.; 250,000 qrs., 53s. 9d.; 251,000 qrs., 53s. 10d.; 252,000 qrs., 53s. 11d.; 253,000 qrs., 54s.; 254,000 qrs., 54s. 1d.; 255,000 qrs., 54s. 2d.; 256,000 qrs., 54s. 3d.; 257,000 qrs., 54s. 4d.; 258,000 qrs., 54s. 5d.; 259,000 qrs., 54s. 6d.; 260,000 qrs., 54s. 7d.; 261,000 qrs., 54s. 8d.; 262,000 qrs., 54s. 9d.; 263,000 qrs., 54s. 10d.; 264,000 qrs., 54s. 11d.; 265,000 qrs., 55s.; 266,000 qrs., 55s. 1d.; 267,000 qrs., 55s. 2d.; 268,000 qrs., 55s. 3d.; 269,000 qrs., 55s. 4d.; 270,000 qrs., 55s. 5d.; 271,000 qrs., 55s. 6d.; 272,000 qrs., 55s. 7d.; 273,000 qrs., 55s. 8d.; 274,000 qrs., 55s. 9d.; 275,000 qrs., 55s. 10d.; 276,000 qrs., 55s. 11d.; 277,000 qrs., 56s.; 278,000 qrs., 56s. 1d.; 279,000 qrs., 56s. 2d.; 280,000 qrs., 56s. 3d.; 281,000 qrs., 56s. 4d.; 282,000 qrs., 56s. 5d.; 283,000 qrs., 56s. 6d.; 284,000 qrs., 56s. 7d.; 285,000 qrs., 56s. 8d.; 286,000 qrs., 56s. 9d.; 287,000 qrs., 56s. 10d.; 288,000 qrs., 56s. 11d.; 289,000 qrs., 57s.; 290,000 qrs., 57s. 1d.; 291,000 qrs., 57s. 2d.; 292,000 qrs., 57s. 3d.; 293,000 qrs., 57s. 4d.; 294,000 qrs., 57s. 5d.; 295,000 qrs., 57s. 6d.; 296,000 qrs., 57s. 7d.; 297,000 qrs., 57s. 8d.; 298,000 qrs., 57s. 9d.; 299,000 qrs., 57s. 10d.; 300,000 qrs., 57s. 11d.; 301,000 qrs., 58s.; 302,000 qrs., 58s. 1d.; 303,000 qrs., 58s. 2d.; 304,000 qrs., 58s. 3d.; 305,000 qrs., 58s. 4d.; 306,000 qrs., 58s. 5d.; 307,000 qrs., 58s. 6d.; 308,000 qrs., 58s. 7d.; 309,000 qrs., 58s. 8d.; 310,000 qrs., 58s. 9d.; 311,000 qrs., 58s. 10d.; 312,000 qrs., 58s. 11d.; 313,000 qrs., 59s.; 314,000 qrs., 59s. 1d.; 315,000 qrs., 59s. 2d.; 316,000 qrs., 59s. 3d.; 317,000 qrs., 59s. 4d.; 318,000 qrs., 59s. 5d.; 319,000 qrs., 59s. 6d.; 320,000 qrs., 59s. 7d.; 321,000 qrs., 59s. 8d.; 322,000 qrs., 59s. 9d.; 323,000 qrs., 59s. 10d.; 324,000 qrs., 59s. 11d.; 325,000 qrs., 60s.; 326,000 qrs., 60s. 1d.; 327,000 qrs., 60s. 2d.; 328,000 qrs., 60s. 3d.; 329,000 qrs., 60s. 4d.; 330,000 qrs., 60s. 5d.; 331,000 qrs., 60s. 6d.; 332,000 qrs., 60s. 7d.; 333,000 qrs., 60s. 8d.; 334,000 qrs., 60s. 9d.; 335,000 qrs., 60s. 10d.; 336,000 qrs., 60s. 11d.; 337,000 qrs., 61s.; 338,000 qrs., 61s. 1d.; 339,000 qrs., 61s. 2d.; 340,000 qrs., 61s. 3d.; 341,000 qrs., 61s. 4d.; 342,000 qrs., 61s. 5d.; 343,000 qrs., 61s. 6d.; 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beaten by Stanley Rose at Darlington, in the teeth of an earnest protest from Mr. Unthank, who, without knowing what she was, marked her for the prize the moment he looked them over, she reversed that decision easily at Hull, and then went on with very little let and hindrance in the showyards. She made her ground very gradually in the Royal lists, as she was second at Canterbury to Mr. Archer's Woodrose, and first the next year in the cow class against Queen Mab, Woodrose, 2nd Duchess of Gloster, and other good winners. The white and roan twins have each beaten her once at Dunstable and Selby, and so did Soldier's Bride last August; but she has won about twenty-two times in all, and brought eight cups, some of the challenge ones, to Captain Gunter and his heirs for ever. It is said that the Captain does not intend to rank his animals by forcing them for shows in future, but we trust to meet his roans and whites, at all events, in the heifer-calf class, at the Royal. He has won the other three female classes: in one year, with Duchesses 77th, 78th, and 83rd, already, besides being second for cow and first and second for another in the previous year, and he is hardly likely to rest satisfied till he has set this calf seal on a success which we believe has no parallel in herd annals.

THE NEW PRESIDENT OF CHILI.

THE second period of five years of the presidency of Senor Don Manuel Montt being about to terminate, men of all political grades began to look around for a successor to replace him in the high office on the 18th of September of the present year.

According to the Constitution of Chili the Deputies to the approaching Congress were elected in March last, their functions commencing on the 1st of June, and embracing a period of three years—that is, to the same date of 1864. Then followed in May last the election of the Corporation for the same period of office, and on the 25th of July was elected the new President, who assumed the duties of first magistrate on the 18th of September last.

The result of the general scrutiny of votes in all the provinces of the Republic was the unanimous election to the presidency of Senor Don *José* Joaquin Perez—a most important fact, filling with joy the heart of every true Chilano. It is hoped that his known moderation, his matured capacity for and experience in public affairs, will enable him during his five years of office to guide the bark of State with prudence and energy. The services he has rendered to his country date far back, as will be learned from the cursory biography of his public life which we give in continuation.

Senor Don José Joaquin Perez was born in Santiago de Chili, the 19th of March, 1801, and belongs to one of the most respectable families of the capital. His public career dates from the year 1827, when he was sent to the United States in the capacity of Secretary of the Chili Legation at Washington. After a residence of nearly three years in the United States he was appointed by the President of Chili, Don Francisco Vicuna, to the post of Consul-General in France. He sailed from New York, and arrived in Paris a short time previous to the fall of Charles X., but was only accredited in his position by the Government of Louis Philippe, who was the first to acknowledge the independence of the South American Republics. Returning to Chili in 1833, he was elected a Deputy to the National Congress, and in the years 1835 and 1836 was brought into notice as editor of a Government paper called the *Araucano*. He was a friend of the great Chilian Minister Portales, and about that time wrote several important articles, distinguished alike for clearness of view and sound argument. In 1836, Chili, conjointly with the Argentine Republic, was desirous of making war against the Peru-Bolivian Confederation, and it being necessary to send some one to Buenos Ayres to discuss the subject with that Government, Portalis fixed upon Perez, and sent him to Buenos Ayres in the capacity of Charge d'Affaires to obtain from that Government, if possible, an acknowledgment of Santa Cruz's usurpation of power in Peru, as also a declaration of war by General Rosas. In 1839 Perez returned to Chili, having satisfactorily fulfilled the commission intrusted to him, not only obtaining a declaration of war against the Peru-Bolivian Confederation, but likewise a considerable military force, under the command of General Heredia, which force, however, was unfortunately routed by General Bruin, who commanded the Confederate army. On the 12th of September, 1844, Irarrazabal, the Vice-President of Chili, appointed him Provisional Minister of Finance during the illness of Don Manuel Rengifo, and on the 17th of April, 1845, on the death of this latter personage, Perez was confirmed in his post, which he continued to occupy till the 16th of September in the same year, when his resignation was tendered to and accepted by the President, General Bulnes. On the 12th of June, 1846, he was called upon to fill the office of Home and Foreign Minister. During the years 1850-1 he was President of the Chamber of Deputies, and in 1857 occupied the same post in the Senate, of which assembly he had been a member from 1852, and during the administration of Don Manuel Montt he was a Privy Councillor.

In the debates in which he has taken part during the periods above alluded to, his calmness, moderation, and quickness of perception alone conspicuously, qualified only by his promptness in openly and fearlessly opposing all measures bearing semblance of injustice, and at the same time lending his valuable assistance to the furtherance of such measures as in his opinion tended to the good of his country.

In the Chambers of 1849, when the projects were discussed of granting extraordinary powers to the Executive, and declaring the refractory provinces in a state of siege, Perez, as First Minister of State, eloquently defended the policy of the Government, attacked by revolution and insurrection.

Since the event of 1850, when the constitutional Government triumphed over the hordes who had raised the standard of rebellion in almost every province of the Republic, the revolutionary mind has remained in a state of prostration and despair.

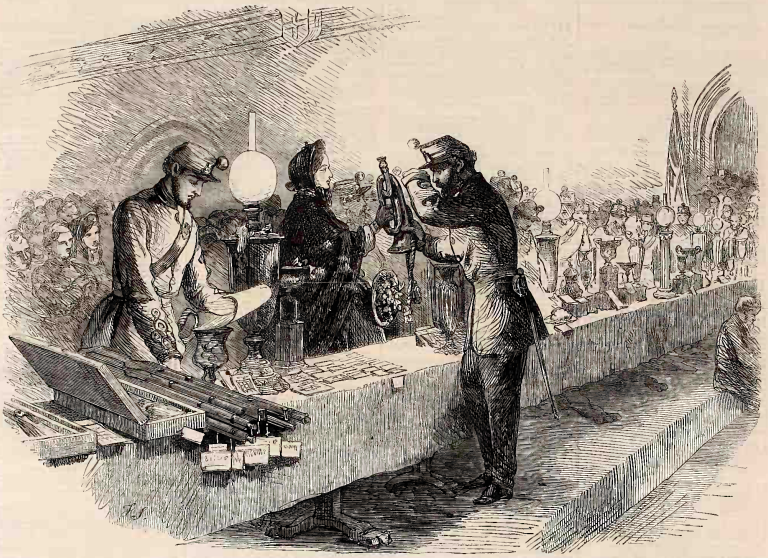
Such are the auspices under which the new President of Chili enters upon office.

SENOR DON JOSE JOAQUIN PEREZ, THE NEW PRESIDENT OF CHILI.

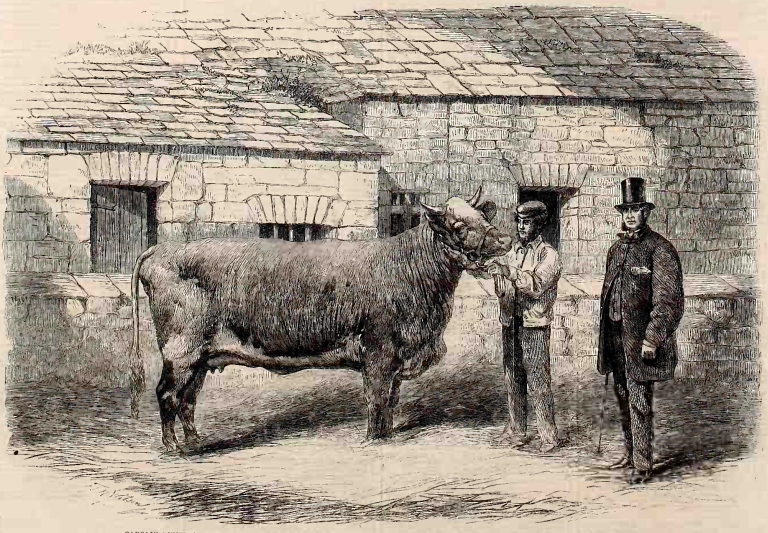
DESTRUCTION OF AN HOTEL BY FIRE.

ON Monday week the Queen Railway Hotel, a magnificent building, opened last summer, at Chester, was to a great extent destroyed by fire. The catastrophe originated about five o'clock from an overheated flue in the kitchen. The Mayor, the magistrates, and the militia were all quickly on the spot, with the Chester fire-engines. The Birkenhead and Crewe engines were telegraphed for and soon arrived. The Railway engines were also present in good time. Captain Humberston, M.P., heading a small body of volunteers, supported the police, and every effort was made to protect the property. There was just time to save the plate and a large part of the furniture. At one period the railway station itself, which cost above a quarter of a million, was deemed in danger. The interior of the original part of the hotel is destroyed, but the large new wing is safe, so that the establishment may be soon reopened. The building is partially insured in the London and Liverpool Fire Office.

DESTRUCTION BY FIRE OF THE QUEEN RAILWAY HOTEL AT CHESTER.



PRESENTATION OF PRIZES TO THE QUEEN'S (WESTMINSTER) RIFLE VOLUNTEERS IN WESTMINSTER HALL ON SATURDAY LAST BY COUNTESS GROSVENOR: THE COUNTESS PRESENTING THE CHAMPION BUGLE TO THE FIFTEENTH COMPANY.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 585.



CAPTAIN GUNTER'S DUCHESS 7TH, FIRST PRIZE COW AT THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S SHOW AT LEEDS.—SEE PAGE 577.

** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each Announcement.*

BIRTH,

At Leamington, on the 2nd inst., the wife of Dashwood W. Hickett, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 14th ult., by the Lord Bishop of Quebec, assisted by the Rev. G. Vernon Housman, James Reid Johnston, Esq., M.D., of Sherbrooke, Lower Canada, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of the late Gen. Chas. Wyatt, Esq., of London.

On 30th ult., in the parish church, by the Rev. the Vicar of Bray, William MacKenzie, Esq., M.D., Howard-street, Alexander MacKenzie, Esq., M.D., to Katherine Ann, daughter of John Charters, Esq., Adamsville, Berks.

DEATHS.

On the 17th of October, at Buenos Ayres, South America, Benjamin Appleyard, Esq., eldest son of William Appleyard, Esq., of Wakefield, near Halifax, Yorkshire, in the 30th year of his age.

On the 30th inst., at 5, Merrion-square East, Dublin, John Drew Atkin, Esq., aged 69.

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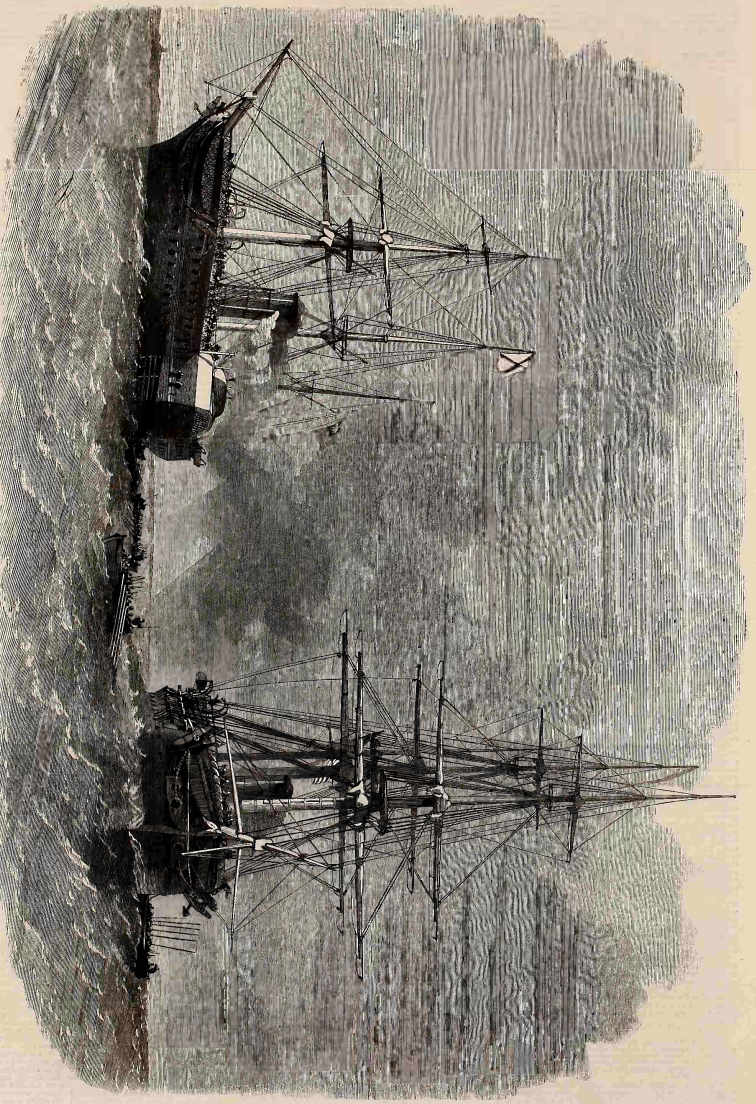

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SEIZURE OF CONFEDERATE COMMISSIONERS.

Our Number last week contained an account of the forcible seizure of Messrs. Slidell and Mason, Confederate Commissioners to France and England, on board the Trent, by bodies of armed men from the United States' war-ship San Jacinto; and we now give, on the preceding page, an Engraving representing this violation of international law—which will be extended, it is to be feared, with the very gravest consequences. The power of the mail-steamer Trent supplies the following narrative of the circumstances attending the boarding of that vessel by the Lieutenant and men of the American sloop-of-war San Jacinto and the seizure of the Confederate Commissioners:—

Having to forward some particulars of the grievous outrage committed by (or rather, as against the English flag by the United States' steam-sloop San Jacinto, Captain Wilkes, Yes, how painfully must the word be written—upon the little steamer Theodora, having on board the commissioners sent by the Confederate States of America to London and Paris, into the port of Cardenas, sailing early in November. Once arrived there, the gist of our information (and an excellent authority we may consider it) was that a commissariat steamer had been sent by the same power to convey those persons, and that, in the meantime, the Theodora was to remain in port. Mr. Slidell, the commissioner for France, was accompanied by his son, and by Mr. Mason, the commissioner for England, being Mrs. Mason, the wife of the latter gentleman, and their four children. Mr. M'Intosh, a Texan, was also there in Havannah. Mr. Eustis, who was booked for the whole party to proceed by this steamer to St. Thomas, to join the homeward West India mail steamship for Southampton. They accordingly embarked yesterday morning, trusting to receive the same protection under the English flag which they had already received from that of Spain.

We left Havannah yesterday morning at eight. This morning, about half-past eleven, we observed a large steam-ship ahead, and on a nearer approach found she was bore by, evidently unwilling us. We were then in the narrowest part of the Bahama Channel, abreast of Paradon Grande Island, Cuba. As soon as we were well within range, she fired the first intimation of her nationality and intentions by a round-shot being fired across our bows, and at the same moment by her ensign—American colours. We were now sufficiently near to observe that she carried a pivot-gun, a gun on each broadside, and a rifled gun on the poop; more topmasts showed a shell from a rifled gun at large enough to be a formidable vessel of war. We were now within about a mile, when Captain Wilkes hailed us to be quiet. We were now within about a mile, when Captain Wilkes hailed us to be quiet. We were now within about a mile, when Captain Wilkes hailed us to be quiet

Relics of the Past.

THE HORN OF ULPHUS, AND THE CORDWAINERS' BOWL, IN YORK MINSTER.

Few persons are aware, perhaps, that one of the most ancient modes of transferring inheritances was that of conveying them by the presentation of a horn. When this ceremonial took place, a document was obtained in England is not known; but the "Horn of Ulphus," represented above, affords indirect evidence that the custom prevailed as early as the beginning of the eleventh century, for this remarkable relic of a remote age is the identical instrument by which Archbishop Private Ulphus, foreseeing dissension and probable bloodshed between his two sons on account of his possessions, bestowed the whole of them upon the Church of York. "Come hither, my sons," Canute relates, "and, taking the horn wherein he was wont to drink with him, he filled it with wine, and, kneeling before the altar, bestowed upon God and the blessed St. Peter all his lands and revenues." When the Reformation in Edward VI.'s time swept away nearly every ornament belonging to the Church, this horn, which had been carefully preserved in the sacristy of York Minster, was sold to a goldsmith, by whom it was deprived it of the original gold adornments and chain. In 1666 it fortunately came into the hands of Thomas Lord Fairfax, and after him into those of Henry Lord Fairfax, and by him was generously bestowed to its first repository, where it has ever since remained. It is formed of ivory, probably from the tusk of an elephant, and was no doubt the usual drinking-cup of the nobleman in question.*

Another extant proof of this primitive manner of investment is the "Pussy Horn," by which the manor of Pussy, in Berkshire, was long held by the family of that name, and which was originally given to an ancestor by King Canute. This is a very beautiful horn, and belonged apparently to an ox of middling size. In the middle it has a ring of silver-gilt, and is divided into three parts, each of which is small and is a hound's head, of silver-gilt, which is made to screw in as a stopper, showing the instrument formed for a double purpose, to put out the stopper to be a hunting-horn, with the stopper to be a drinking-horn. The traditional history of the endowment is this:—Canute being encamped in the neighbourhood of Pussy, and the Saxons at a few miles distance, the King received intelligence from an officer of his army, who, in the disguise of a shepherd, had got into the enemy's camp, of an ambuscade formed by the Saxons to intercept him. This intelligence proved true, and the Monarch in consequence escaped the danger, gave the manor to the officer and his heirs for the service to hold for ever.

In 1083, on occasion of a trial for the estate, this horn was produced in the Court of Chancery, and, with universal admiration, was received, admitted, and proved to be the veritable one by which, as by a charter, Canute had conveyed the manor 700 years before. It is still, we understand, in the possession of the family; and has the following inscription round the middle:—

† King knutbe gave Æðelhun Bercte ‡
& Bi Þem he holde Þe by londe.

A third example of the same tenure is a horn of almost equal antiquity with the two described, called the "Bestial Horn," preserved to this day in the Ashney family. By this horn it is said Edward the Confessor gave the Rosgrenlly of Berkswode to one Nigel and his heirs. This Nigel was a forester, who, having destroyed a monstrous wild boar which had long infested Berkswood Forest, and presented the beast's head to the King, received as a reward one hyde of arable land called Dere Hyde, a wood called Hidewood, with the custody of the Forest of Berkswod, and the Manor of Lowell, to hold to him and to his heirs from the King, *per unum cornu, quod est charta proximæ Foreste.* Upon this ground Nigel built a lodge or manor-house called Bestwall, in memory of the deed. This horn, in proof of this, in a large folio vellum book containing transcripts of charters and evidences relating to this estate is a rude delineation of the site of Bestial House and Manor, and under it the figure of a man presenting on his knee to the King the head and horn on the point of a sword, and the King returning him a cost of arms. The same figure of a boar's head was carved on the front of an old lodge-gate remaining a few years back in the lodge of the ancient house, and is said to be seen in the windows and other parts of the mansion. And, what is of greater authority, the original horn, tipped at each end with a silver gilt, fitted with wreaths of leather to hang about the neck, with an old horn of sealing, and date of tenure, and other particulars, is said to be seen all more preserved by the lords of Bestial, under the name of Nigels, and still by the possessors of the Ashney family, by whom the estate descended. This horn is of a dark brown colour, variegated and veined like tortoiseshell. It is two feet four inches long, and appears to have been the horn of a bison or buffalo.

Ingulphus, the venerable Abbot of Croyland (if the chronicle which passes for his was not a mere monkish compilation), particularly specifies the horn as one of the things whereby lands were conveyed in the beginning of the eleventh century:—"Confectæ sunt cartulæ etiam primo multis prædia nobis verbo, aliisque scripto vel charta, tantum non donni gladio, vel gladii, vel cornu, vel cruce," &c. "At first many estates were transferred by bare word, without any writing or charter, and only by the sword, or helmet, or horn, or cup," &c. It was undoubtedly so employed also among the Saxons at a very early time. In Bloome's "Jocoseres" it is recorded that Walter Achard or Achel claimed to hold by inheritance the office of sexbearer and conner through the whole honour of Tethury, in the county of Sexford, for which office he could produce no evidence, charter, or other writing, but only a white hunter's horn, decorated in the middle and at each end with silver gilt to which was affixed a girdle of fine black silk (*haut negri*) adorned with certain buckles of silver, in the midst of which were placed the arms of Edmund II., son of Henry III.

In addition to the Charter Horns just noticed there are the "lytle whyte horne of ivory" mentioned in the will of Thomas, Earl of Oxmond, in 1416, which bore Beaufleur, signifying here a badge or office; and a very ancient one, known as Lord Bruce's horn. The latter is supposed to have been given to the present possessor (called the Seynor ate) but how or from whom it came to them has never been discovered.

THE CORDWAINERS' BOWL.—The Engraving which accompanies the Horn of Ulphus is of a curious silver bowl, now in the custody of the objects of antiquity in the Church of York, and believed to have been given to the Company of Cordwainers by Archbishop Scrope when he was beheaded for rebellion in 1405. It seems, however, more probable that it originally belonged to the Guild of Corpus Christi at York, having been given to them by Agnes Wynyard, who died in 1478.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Great activity is displayed at the dockyards. Orders have been received at Portsmouth, Sheerness, Woolwich, and Devonport, to take on additional hands, to prepare several ships for commissioning, and to get the Warrior in undergoing repairs at Portsmouth, and the Black Prince is to be brought forward at as early a date as possible for completion.

Special instructions have been sent out to Admiral Milne, the Commander-in-Chief on the North American and West Indian station.

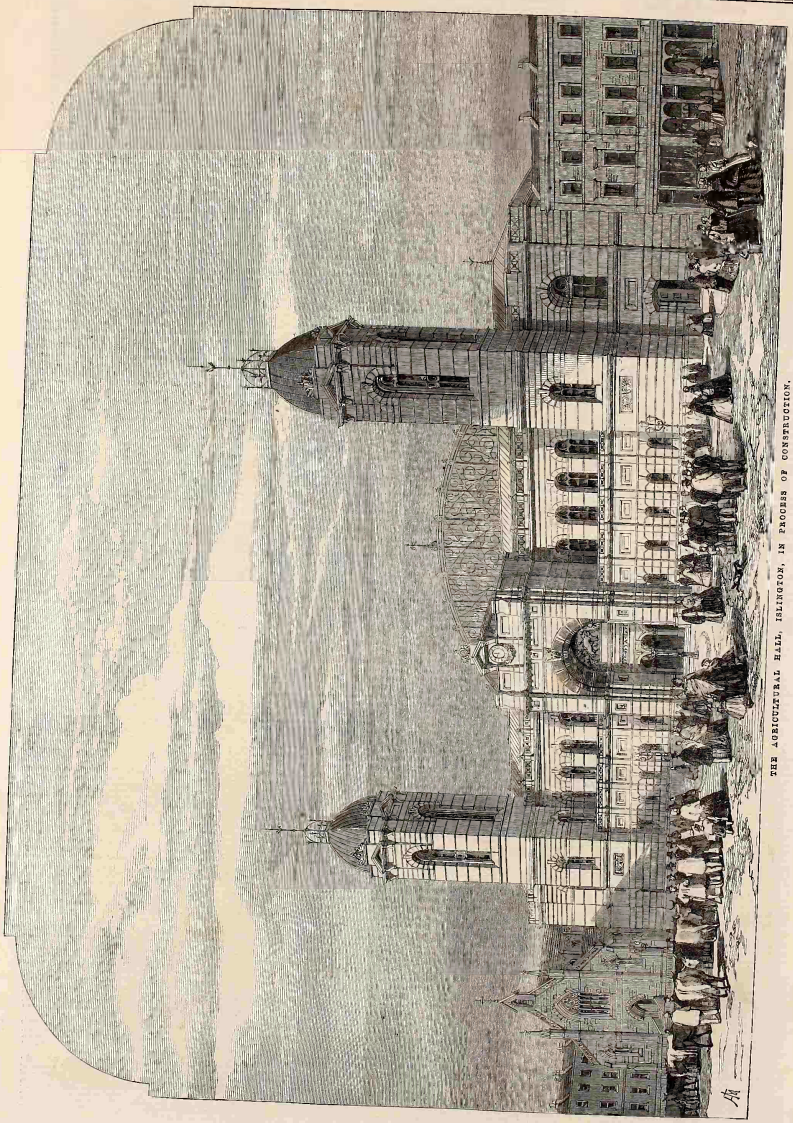
The men belonging to the naval reserve in London, Shields, Liverpool, Sunderland, and other places, have called their services to the Government.

The *Daily News* says that the actual force now under the command Vice-Admiral Sir James Stirling, on the North American and West India Stations, consists of twenty-six ships, carrying 366 guns and 4,197 men, the total force never before, and the numbers of 30 ships. Besides these, there are five receiving hulks and ships, four convict-ships, a barbour and a depot ship, making a total of sixty-six ships in commission, and having 337 men, the tonnage being 148,335 tons, and the horse-power 3640.

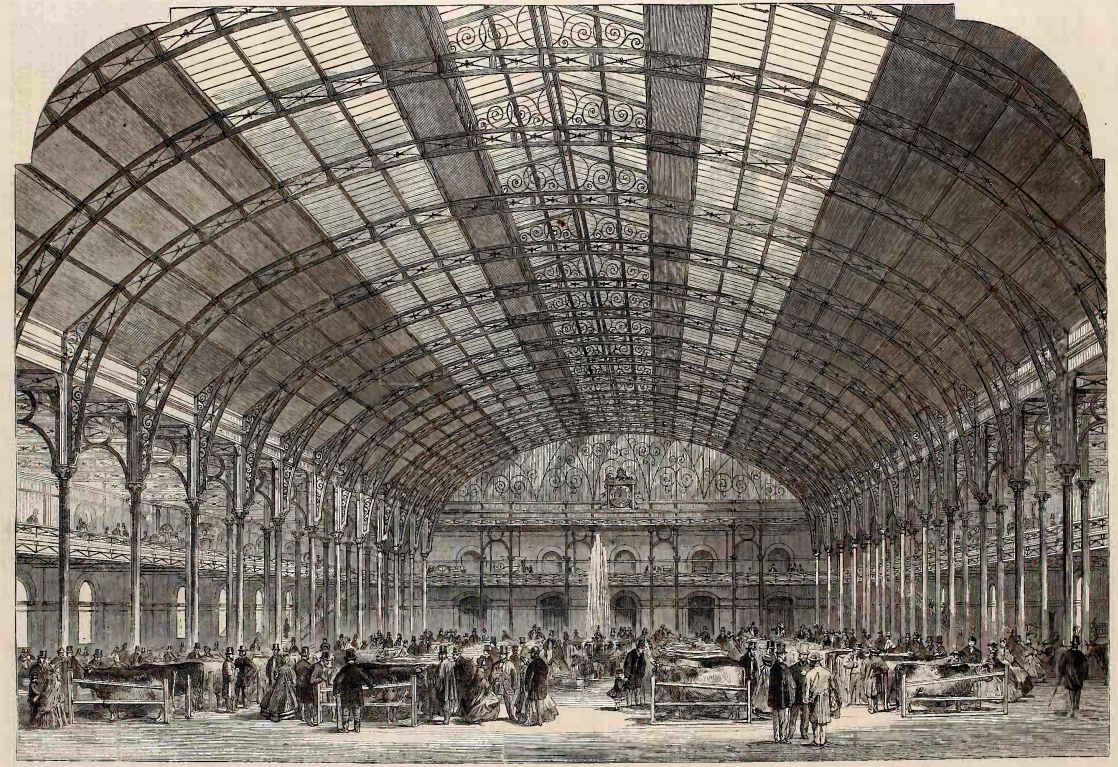
It appears that a considerable quantity of the new Enfield rifles mentioned the ships in "reserve" at Portsmouth number thirty, and carry a national and private armament. Of these, twenty-four are ready for sea, and the other six are either ready sea, and could be rendered so with but little delay. In the event of a sudden emergency, the Government has the ships three or four days' notice, and could be ready in a fortnight. Of the ships three or four days' notice, and could be ready in a fortnight. Of the ships, one does it take any account of the gun and mortar boats laid up at Hoxlar. In addition to the ships in reserve, there are the ships in course of fitting the Warrior, which mount an aggregate armament of 342 guns. One hundred and fifty men have been ordered to join that vessel, under the command of Sir Alexander Milne, and an imperishable armament to carry to the Warrior. The Black Prince, which is to be ready for sea in January, transport leaves Woolwich for Nova Scotia, with a battery of the Royal Artillery, and a detachment of Royal Engineers.

Sir William Armstrong has made an elaborate reply to the statements made in the House of Commons by Lord Palmerston and Mr. Hodgkinson's Bill, instead of £1000 as alleged; that the defects pointed out by Captain Blakely were merely temporary; that, contrary to the allegations of his assailants, his guns have passed triumphantly through the ordeal of service, and have accomplished all that was expected of them "unprecedented strength;" that the injuries sustained by the vent-pieces Colonel Murdoch Smith had been exhibited by that officer to the Committee, mainly arises from the ignorance of the persons to whom the firing has been entrusted; that the Armstrong gun is not liable to "jump" out of the trunnion cradles with particular pride to the fact that his system of rifled artillery, which was first introduced into the service, "has not occasioned a single accident without loss of either life or limb, or injury to a single individual." He also points to the fact that the Armstrong guns are free from the defects of fracture, and explains that the supposition of the issue of that class of gun for field service is founded on a misconception. The Government will not consequently unimportant character might be made. Lord Palmerston some trials to which the Whitworth gun was to be subjected. The result was to be communicated.

OUR IRON-CLAD FRIGATES.—Every improvement which it is possible to make in our iron-clad frigates will be made, and made soon. On the other hand, they will be free from all her defects, especially that most serious one of inadequate armament, which has been the subject of much fault. The new ships will be coated with armour from end to end. At every point where the guns will be fired there will be armour-plates. The bows, in fact, are formed like the outline of a swan's breast, according to the plan first suggested in the Admiralty inside. After the completion of the trials of the Warrior target the propriety of adding to the weight of the armour-plates by the addition of a few inches of wood at the back will be one of the first the highest authorities. For every purpose of warfare the Warrior is practically unassailable, and the Government have only to make up their minds to the addition of protection to the guns, and a great deal may be done in that direction. The Warrior is the wonder of the world, and unwieldy as rough weather the length of the Warrior will be found unwieldy as rough weather. The new ships are to draw less water, and will be handier. The new ships are to draw less water, and will be handier. The new ships are to draw less water, and will be handier



THE AGRICULTURAL HALL, ISLINGTON, IN PROCESS OF CONSTRUCTION.



INTERIOR OF THE NEW AGRICULTURAL HALL, ISLINGTON.—SEE PAGE 584.

LITERATURE

THE LIFE OF J. M. W. TURNER, R.A. Founded on Letters and Papers furnished by his Friends and Fellow-Academicians. By WALTER THORNBURY. 2 vols. Hurst and Blackett.

The question which first occurs to us on opening these pages is, whether there is any State necessity for a two-volume "life" of every R.A. or artist of eminence that dies amongst us—whether it is conducive to the interests of art that Historians that there should be? As a supposed State question to be answered in the affirmative, thirdly, where the materials are to come from, and where the hand to work them into shape? Mr. Thornbury, an experienced getter-up of books of all sorts on the shortest notice, very unhesitatingly betrays the difficulty of the task he has taken in hand with on the present occasion—the task of writing two octavo volumes about a man of whom almost every thing that could be said had already been written and printed in various forms of publication, as C. Redding's autobiography, Leslie's diary, Ruskin's voluminous works, Peter Pindar, Monypenny, the Athenæum, and other journals. Mr. Thornbury acknowledges his obligations to these recondite sources of information, as also to several professional and other acquaintances of "the great man," as he calls him, who had supplied him with some additional information; to Sir Charles Eastlake, for instance, whose assistance is rather vaguely referred to; and to "Mr. Wornum, as official of the National Gallery," to whom he expresses his acknowledgements for "two or three dates," and whom, in another part of his book, he courteously describes as "a great authority in dates, and in dates only." The materials so obtained by the three pennyworth of tar together, just as they came to hand, in the most off-hand, ill-considered manner, the jumble of dates, the impertinences, the contradictions, the inconsistencies being utterly inconceivable to any one not thoroughly versed in the characteristics of this kind of "literature."

Nor did Mr. Thornbury venture upon this unambitious labour of compilation until he had asked permission of a gentleman whom he appears to look upon as a veritable Grand Lama in all that concerns the fame of Turner. "Some four years ago," he informs us "when the desire to write a life of Turner first occurred to me, I determined that I take no steps in such a scheme till I had ascertained whether Mr. Ruskin really meant to have some narrative of incidents and some biography of that great painter whose genius he had done so much to illustrate." In reply to a letter of inquiry from Mr. Thornbury "the greatest of all dead or living writers on art" declared that he had no intention of disparaging the kind, but that he should "refuse in my life. Mr. Thornbury did not, one would give us all the information he could, and then he abandoned him then as to be made of treating the subject—if it is not beginning the following out, in a manner unique, to quarrel by failed of obtaining more than eye-orchidy.

Mr. Thornbury has been pulled, however, out of his interaction in an unbalancing manner; and, whilst holding up "the great man," or "the magician," as he sometimes calls him, to the adoration of the world, he has also been holding a by-stall at the same time for the sale of the monotony of the performance.

We are told how "Turner's youth" was spent in that myriad-room fount of musics before London-bridge, in cheap "poor Jack" tops among the people at Chelsea at the "Adam and Eve," at Greenwich or Deptford; "to which is appended the reflection, "This could not have improved Turner's manners or morality. Long after the fisheries of Billingsgate and Greenwich had been deserted for the Docks, he often afterwards his morality was regulated by the sailor's standard." And then, in another paragraph of his after life, he says:

I can carry to own lord, I cannot say very much for Turner's moral character. A selfish and unfeeling old man, he was, in his latter years, surrounded by those expected to lead to anything but a selish and various old age. Latterly Turner received no one, except by politick, to some knowledge and gossip. Dr. Chilton Hare he grew way to even more fatal drinking.

Turner was not to any extent a drunkard. He would often, latterly, I am assured by only to good authority paint hard all the week till Saturday night; he would then put by his unfinished picture in his pocket, hurry off to some low tavern or tap there, and set off to some low sailors' house in Wapping or Rotherhithe, to realise till Monday night morning left him free again to drudge industriously all week. A shrewd fisherman, indeed—a fallen angel, forgetful of his best Paradise.

Of his habits of life we learn from the following anecdote, which under suitable trains—one instance out of many illustrative of the monstrous vagaries indulged in "painting days" at the Royal Academy:—

In 1829, when Constable exhibited his "Opening of Waterloo Bridge," it was placed in the School of Painting, one of the small rooms at Somerset House. A sculptor by Turner was next to it—a group of Cupids beautiful and true, but with no positive colour in any part of it. Constable's picture seemed to it with a flood of rich colour. Turner came early to the Academy, and sat down with a box of colours, pencils, vermilion and lake the discordance and rage of the sky begins. Turner is said to have exclaimed, on seeing it, "I'll show them how to use colour;" and, getting up on a bench, he painted somewhat higher than a sibling, on his grey sea, went away without a word. The intensity of the red and lake made more vivid by the contrast of the cooler crowd even the vermilion and lake of Constable to look weak. I came into the room just after Turner left it. "He has been here," said Leslie, with a red on a sun." On the opposite wall was a picture, by Jones, of "Shylock, Moloch, and Antonio in the Forum." "A sad," said Leslie, "he bounced across the room from Jones's picture, and set fire to Turner's sea." The picture did not come again into the room for a day or two; but then, in the last moments that were allowed for painting, he glazed the sea-red he had put in, and displayed it into a hue.

In laughing about his pictures he conducted himself in a manner which Mr. Thornbury very much admires, but which we cannot so highly approve of—

In the sale of his pictures he always took a high moral position. When asked the price of a picture by a purchaser for his cabinet, he would say, "I will not take more than 1,000 guineas for it. But I will give you one hundred and twenty-five." "No, I cannot take less than 1,000 guineas for that picture." "Then you must have it, Mr. Turner, I suppose." Turner drew you your price for that picture: the two hundred guineas he had refused he considered his due. He would not take less, but was perfectly willing to take more if you mind also; the price of the picture to-day is two hundred and twenty-five guineas." The purchaser was satisfied, and perhaps the artist was glad to have the picture at another advanced price.

Some of the anecdotes by way of trade were indeed open to objection, even in the opinion of his biographer. Speaking of the "Liber Studiorum," he says:—"I am sorry, too, to say that there can be no doubt that many of its drawings, Mr. Ruskin, Mr. Wornum, and other collectors, that Turner often took out the thick-line letters of the plates in his house, and engraved again upon them, and then put on the plate—in fact, he sold sham proofs, having private marks and scratches on the plate by himself to recognise them.

His generosity is enforced by such anecdotes as the following, taken from the life of Turner's contemporary, Mr. Trimmer, the son of the late Rev. Mr. Trimmer, Rector of Heston, Middlesex:—

My late father, Mr. Trimmer, Vicar of Heston, was Turner's chief executor, and was on terms with other many years. When Mr. Danby died from the Rose the decease of a memento of my father, whom they mistook for Turner. Turner was very much affected, and said, "All, poor fellow; so he is gone! I must go and see my father called at Queen Anne-street to make inquiries touching the last moments of Mr. Danby. Turner was much affected, and stated all the facts upon his separation.

"I mention these," observes the writer, with singular simplicity, "as instances of Turner's kindness of heart and sincerity in friendship." And Mr. Trimmer, indeed, when he proceeds to the "facts" and literalness with the unbalanced fidelity of a photograph," sets out with stating:—"We find him mean, grasping, parsimonious to the degree almost of disease. I see in this a natural innate acquisitiveness, nourished by a poor, parsimonious, narrow-minded father, and encouraged by his own painful growth of struggling ambition."

Turner's education, as we all know, had been sadly neglected, and yet, like many others who in other matters have displayed striking, honest talent, had a strong propensity for writing dogged poetry, which he frequently indulged in. The biographer who had regard for his subject's fame would have suppressed "these painful, stammering efforts of a crippled mind." Not so Mr. Thornbury, who, for the sake of filling up a dozen pages of his second volume, prints "the longest fragment found amongst the papers of the dead painter," which, he adds, "will satisfy even the most sanguine enthusiast how fallacious were Turner's hopes of ever becoming a great poet, ambitious as he must always have been of such an honour" to which is added the steering remark (which is not very grammatically expressed nor exactly true) that "there is hardly much hope for a poet who cannot even spell correctly."

Mr. Thornbury makes copious extracts from Mr. Ruskin's criticisms upon Turner's genius and works, and what he adds of his own is slight, and by no means calculated to exalt the "great man's" fame, or to silence the cavils of those who have refused to consider it fully admirable and its performances. Of his celebrated "Dido building Carthage," exhibited in 1815, and one of the two works he ever put in competition with the Claudes in the National Gallery, he says:—"Unfortunately, the picture is also fast decaying and becoming hot and tawdry, so that the purity of Claude and Poussin is wanting." Of "Crossing the Brook," exhibited in 1818, in a "confused and unequal picture," "a muddle of sublimity, a perfect *Britannia* of all Turner's pets." And of "Ulysses deriding Polyphemus," exhibited in 1829, "a "Polyphemus" exhibited in 1829, and now in the National Collection, we read:—"So horrible is this monstrous giant that he must introduce at once, and into the picture, day and night, joy and sorrow, the cold and the warm together, as the sun rises, shadows and his cherishes (or rather we see the horses; for, to return to those of Ansdell, they are his vanished)." Mr. Thornbury adds:—"It has sometimes struck me that Turner, who did occasionally steal (and may not, as well as his betters, Mr. Thornbury?), derived his idea of 'Polyphemus' from Michael Angelo's great picture sketch of 'Tityus' . . . Had Turner seen anything of Michael Angelo's at the time he painted this picture?" Or Rake, Steam, and Speed—the Great Western Railway," painted in 1832, and in the National Gallery, "unfortunately, the hardest and most hideous of Turner's pictures. Is "War—the Exile and the Rock Limpet," exhibited in 1812, "owing to the fact that the picture of Napoleon looks as if he were standing on stilts." Of his third period, in which he "ran wild," we are told that "Turner was now painting as he now disdained both ideal and (sometimes) fear truth too." In the fourth period, "the artist, sober truth, determined to paint in spite of his primatic experiments a public that would not buy his pictures and ridiculed them, and the Academy hitched him on to Wilkie's dreams." About this time he produced his "Opening of the Walls," which "probably painted, with alterations, from a fed engraving," and the "magnificent" picture of "Ivy Bridge," which he sent to the Academy of Navarre," who unable to make anything of it, and having probably no more knowledge of Devonshire than of Timbuctoo, sent it back." Of one picture, which, I should think, to the artist's wrath and disgust—

Even as there are spots on the sun, so there may be weak points in Turner. When, however, dealing in generalities, Mr. Thornbury rises, and, to continue the simile, we find the sun shining with all its glory on his idol. As he engraves Turner having taken Michael Angelo for his model in the "Liber Studiorum," and "Rembrandt," he goes on to suggest that Mr. Thornbury had Henry Russell's "cessation" ditty, "I sat sat listening to the lady" running in his head when penning the following:—

Turner's Pilgrimage to Rome and I seem to see Turner. I had him on the Derbyshire hills, and among the ruins of Kenilworth, and in the streets of Venice, and on the Rhine, and in the snows of Devon. I seem to see him in the great hospitals of Kent, and in the Cathedrals of Rouen and Amiens, and in the Campagna, and in the Pontine Marshes, and in the lonely margins of Scotch lakes. I never go on the Thames and look at St. Paul's but I see Turner sketching it, or Canaletti painting it. I see Turner at Wales, at Oxford, at Sussex, in Wiltshire, I still cannot drive away the remembrance of Turner. Turner has become a part of myself. He has become to me every old castle and abbey in England; he has been on every river and in every valley.

And again:—

When I think of Turner should I remember my own travelling, and seem to see him travelling with me? I have met Turner at every inn at Clovelly, on Cypress Hill, looking down on Smallstone in the red-tiled dens of Penzance, and on Dartmoor, and among the Cheddar Cliffs, and in the Vale of Ilfracombe, when in the vale sunshine, Tourists feathers in its quiet plume of pure white cotton. I have met Turner at Bude, and at the Land's End, and beside arches of the Colosseum. I see him on the Montmorenci watching the boats lay on the Seine, and on the Loire. I see him at Fontainebleau, and at Nice, and Spain on, dreaming of a still fairer river, and of still more radiant skies. I see him at Genoa, at Florence, at Naples, looking down on the little dens of the Invalides, blue in the distance. I see him where Schaffhausen thunders and the Alps are in their glory.

Unfortunately, the design for the Turner monument, to be put up in St. Paul's Cathedral, by Mr. Thornbury, is not yet completed, and the work in progress (the painter being represented in it, appropriately enough, with his palette and pencils in his pocket, leaning on a sketch by Mr. Thornbury might have been acted upon. Speaking of his picture of Sir Robert Peel—"a fine piece," Turner said to the author, "I did not paint it on purpose." He understood, but I would not let him see it was. I got the sailors to lash me to the mast to observe it. I was lashed for three hours. I shut out every one from the room. I forced to recoil it if I did," upon which Mr. Thornbury exclaims, "This anecdote should be a lesson to all artists not to sacrifice their lives in danger in the pursuit of his art. *It is in this position*" (tied to a post) "*that I would paint Peel. I have seen his representation by the sculptor in his monument in St Paul's.*"

As a personal biography these volumes are singularly meagre, even for a life of a painter. Turner, R.A., we are told, was born in London; one that he was born in 1775, in Maiden-lane (No. 21, recently pulled down to make room for the approaches to the Strand Bridge), another down to the river (), at the end of which was a summerhouse." And in another (vol. i.), we are told that Turner "had a fond fold of architecture," designed his own house, Soho Lodge, Twickenham, and "built" it for himself. Of his father, we are told, I suppose to express his love of, or wish for, solitude.—Turner afterwards assumed into Sandycombe Lodge." But in the very next page the author informs us that Turner's father became "a barber's assistant." And he says, "About this time (no time stated, though from another entry we gather it was in 1800) Turner left his father's residence to Twickenham, where he purchased Sandycombe Lodge, near Richmond-bridge."

But there are innumerable evidences of confusion and carelessness throughout the book. Chapter iv. of vol. ii., entitled "Turner and the Royal Academy" opens with "Turner's connection with the academy, with all its faults. It had been quick to see his genius and to confess to him from the first. It had given him its studentship, and was soon an academician." One naturally asks when is it now? there is no date to help us. Then we have to turn back to the preceding chapter ending with the date Oct. 6, 1815. Mr. Thornbury then proceeds to say:—"The first picture for it at the election was done for its mother; for his great heart was very susceptible of gratitude," and this idea is illustrated by the anecdote related of Turner's having painted a picture for the wife of the "kind-hearted Hayden" he (being at his easel) "scarcely stopped painting, but, with a wave of his hand, ordered the boy to go and tell Hayden he stabled his mother!" by which, it is surmised, "he figuratively paid his debt to the academy, together with the picture which had to be executed him." Not after all, what had Turner to be grateful for to the Royal Academy? Mr. Thornbury early in the work quotes a long passage from the writings of Sir Joshua, which begins thus:—

The academy taught Turner nothing, not even the one thing it might have taught him—the science of colours. Turner, from the beginning, set his face steadily against the academy system of colours. Turner, from the beginning, set his face steadily against the academy system of colours. Turner, from the beginning, would not take conventional and monotonous rules, and obtain results proved thousands of which you seldom proved more than "Mr. President," and "namely," the words which Turner used to return to when he had hopelessly entangled himself in the subtleties of his own rhetoric; and through all this mumbling confusion the hero of Sir. Martin's brake in, merrily and melodiously, with their

One two—three four Five six—seven eight
Five seven Six eight

then cause a ball, through which again you heard "Mr. President" and "namely."

And in the next page we are told that "Turner's want of (the power of) expression rendered him almost useless as a professor of Perspective, though he took great pains to prepare the most learned diagrams;" and that on one memorable occasion, when the hour had come for one of his lectures the following scene took place:—

The professor arrived at the morning of the day, students had assembled. The professor assumes his desk—every eye is fixed on him and on his book's bones. But the professor is uneasy, he is perplexed, he is confused into one point—now turns the other, No! Now he begins, but what he says is "Gentlemen, *you have come and kept me waiting*" in the lecture-room.

What must anybody, what must foreigners more particularly, think of an academy of arts, consisting of the "most eminent and respectable artists in England," one of whose professors should stand by a figure as is here described of poor Turner? "Call you this backing your friends?"

Taking his material's from various sources, and not condescending to the trouble of collating and digesting them, Mr. Thornbury, like a bull-hoses goes over the ground again and again, till we get quite bewildered and dizzy in accompanying him; and, as a matter of course, the same occurrences are referred to more than once, though, unfortunately, not in a consistent manner. Thus at page 172, vol. ii. we are told in Mr. Trimmer's reminiscences how Jerwan accompanied his father's (the Rev. Mr. Trimmer) the portrait of his younger brother, "a child holding a ball;" and how "the artist painted the artist: the head and forelegs were capital, but the hind-leg and tail caused the difficulty—to get the right position." "Wrap them up in your red pocket-handkerchief, said Turner, who was looking on; and we only saw the cat differently disposed of, but the picture was improved; it was one of Howard's best." You die, or you recover, but an remark that it is a pity Mr. Thornbury could not find sooppings material about Turner's cat. A wonder without involving an imputation against another artist, a brother academician and professor of painting, of not being able to paint the hind-quarters of a cat. Again, at page 31, vol. ii., we meet with the same incident again referred to, though described in a totally different manner, on the authority of Mr. Lupton, the engraver:—

It is generally supposed that Turner never painted a picture in conjunction with any other academician, but the following story will show that he did. On one occasion, when he was staying at the house of his old friend, the Rev. Mr. Trimmer, of Heston, near Hounslow, a kitten, a favourite with the whole parish gentlemen, he was much beloved, Turner was present while Mr. Howard was painting the portrait of the child with a ball. The painter placed the animal and Helen had got into a bobbin; the picture would not come right. Turner, who was looking on, exclaimed, "Let me have it," and he took up leisurely the kitten, and with a few touches of warm colour in the foreground. He advised the introduction of a cat, and the picture was finished. The more elegant pencil and brilliant colour of Turner added to the introduction. Turner instantly took up his brushes, and painted in the animal's head. This picture was owned by the above-named gentleman, and still exists in Mr. Trimmer's house, an interesting relic of Turner's sagacity.

Which of these two versions of the same affair is the true one? Is either of them accurate?

Diffuse as Mr. Thornbury is in the search for materials in any way relating to Turner he finds it impossible to fill out the allotted space of two octavo volumes with them, and, as a makeshift, has resort to all sorts of matters having nothing to do with the life of the painter—the object of his work, such as a description of London in the time of Turner's boyhood; "Turner's Contemporaries in Water and Oil;" a sketch of the history of water-colour painting; a memoir of Girtin, chiefly extracted from printed authorities; historic notes on engravers in England; "Contemporaries, Academicals and Domestic," and "Professors" of Turner (where we are told "Scotland, *originally* an independent state, was born 1745;" and that "Ireland was originally a kingdom was born 1757"); a list of dates of public events at home and abroad during Turner's life, and so forth. Regret that it was not Mr. Thornbury that gave *birth to modern art*, that *threw open our exhibitions*, and that originated our galleries of modern pictures"); again memoirs of various artists—Sidney Cooper, Stanfield, Lawrence, &c.; historic notes on the origin and progress of the Royal Academy, with a full description of Arthur's celebrated picture of the Royal Academicians and of that of the Royal Academy Exhibition in 1789, which our readers will remember was engraved in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of May 11, &c.

But worse still, when dealing with the various contributions made to him, he seems to have been without any consideration of the responsibility which would attach to him in giving these publicity, and he occasionally publishes statements affecting the memory of individuals, artists, and others, more or less known to the public, and many of which can be attributable only to the grossest amount of ignorance and spleen in the writers. We shall content ourselves by referring to some remarks made on the late Thomas Lawrence, on the authority of Mr. Thornbury's reminisces on trimmer Mr. Trimmer. Never was artist after his death more damaged by "faint praise" and ill-considered eulogy. Lawrence, had these alone will establish his reputation upon a just footing. Mr. Thornbury's contributor did not do so. He speaks of him "at a bowl-room, Islington, Wellington, Canning, and others not worth naming," but "the year *I have forgotten*" Could any Mr. Thornbury be compelled to How little he knew of Lawrence as an artist will be apparent to those who know the man by the observation—"I have been told by Howard (who is a good authority) that Lawrence made a crayon drawing of the sitter, from which he did his oil; but if this had been the case the drawings would be in the Soane Museum." The writer of the above can assert, from personal knowledge, that Lawrence did no such thing as is here described; on the contrary, he usually commenced his picture on a bold crayon cartoon of his sitter in black and white, with all the arrangement of drapery, &c., on the canvas. He has painted in the face, about which he was always so anxious that he has been known to rub out the whole two, three, and four times before he was satisfied with the result of the drapery. Had these been destroyed in the rest being probably left to his assistants, except the finishing work, which, as in the case of Reynolds, he did himself. Mr. Trimmer announces, in apparent astonishment, "They used to say in Lawrence's time that he painted with a fan." Those who saw his pencil, and the number of portraits he turned out every year, would have little hesitation in crediting the amount suggested.

The same gentleman's highly intelligent little sketch of the great portrait-painter he "giving a couple of anecdotes of Lawrence and George IV., which are not generally known:"—

The first has reference to the time when a gold chain was placed by the corporation on Lawrence's neck, at the conclusion of the inauguration presidency. Quoth the Monarch, "I give this chain to you and yours," &c. (I forgive the exact terms). "And Lawrence, then your father's name, your family or my successors?" "Your successors," said the King. The King turned red; and what a face he could make! "Another lie added to my list." "Damn the fellow, what does he mean? Damn his family, what do I care for his family?"

I think it was before this that he had given offence. Lawrence had brought the portrait of Royal Highness, at that time among the favourites of Napoleon's set, the young Duc de Reichstadt, who is said to have been poisoned. Lawrence had been told that the King "was very anxious to see it."

"Lawrence," said the King, "I must have this." Lawrence bowed. "I am much honoured, sir, but it is not finished." "Then it must be finished, I will return with it in the morning." The next day Lawrence was ushered into the King's closet with it. "Lawrence," said the King, "I have taken it from the King of the Netherlands." "Your successors," said the King. "Lawrence, you have insulted me. I will not have it at all. I will not have it.

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SIR JOHN FORBES, M.D.

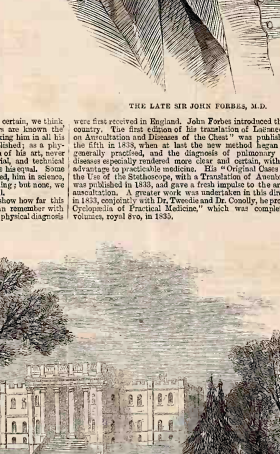
JOHN FORBES, Knight, M.D., D.C.L. Oxon, was born on the 18th of October, 1787, at Cuttlebra, Banffshire, Scotland, and was the fourth son of Mr. Alexander Forbes. At the age of eleven, after the usual discipline of a village school, he was sent to the Fordyce Academy, where he remained three years. He then went to the Grammar School in Aberdeen for a year, after which (1805) he entered Marischal College, where he studied classes for three sessions. Subsequently spending a session at Edinburgh University (1806-7), he entered the Navy as Assistant Surgeon in 1807. After the short period of twenty months he was promoted to be Surgeon, and continued in active service until 1816. We have heard him refer with honest pride to his early promotion, as it was a reward for a Report on the Meteorology of the West India Station. In 1811 he held for three months the appointment of Assistant Medical Officer at Haslar Hospital. During the intervals of this period of public service he returned to Edinburgh for the purpose of attending various courses of lectures, both medical and scientific, and where he finally graduated, in 1817, as Doctor of Medicine. His inaugural dissertation indicated the leading bias of his mind; it was entitled "Tentamen Inaugurale de Mentis Exercitatione et Felicitate exinde Derivanda."

Dr. Forbes early retired from the Navy and commenced practice as a physician at Penzance, at the same time he devoted himself with zeal to scientific pursuits, but more particularly to the study of geology and climatology. In 1820 he married, at Torrington, in Devonshire, Eliza Mary, daughter of John Burgh, Esq., H.E.I.C. She died in London, in 1851. His only child, a son (Alexander Clark Forbes), was born at Chichester in 1824, whither Dr. Forbes had removed the year preceding as successor to Sir William Burnett. He had a large practice there, and (as at Penzance) was an active supporter of all the local, charitable, scientific, and literary institutions. In particular, he was usually instrumental in establishing the Infirmary at Chichester. Some of the lectures he delivered before the Philosophical Society were published by request. It was here that he meditated and launched his two great enterprises, "The Cyclopædia of Practical Medicine" and "The British and Foreign Medical Review." In 1840 he found it expedient to remove to London, where he continued the same vigorous of life until, in 1850, his failing health compelled his retirement from practice; and he then left London to reside with his son at Whitchurch, near Reading, where he died. He had the honour of Knighthood conferred upon him in 1853. On retiring from practice he presented his large and valuable library to his Alma Mater, Marischal College, Aberdeen. Two years previously, in conjunction with Sir John Clark, he had established a library at Fordyce, where he had got his early education.

THE LATE SIR JOHN FORBES, M.D.

Whatever may be now thought of his merits, it is certain, we think, that the more John Forbes's character and labours are known the higher will be his rank on the roll of fame. Taking him in all his relations—as a scholar, at once scientific and accomplished; as a physician, deeply read, learned, and practical; as a man of his art, never wearying in his efforts to advance the social, material, and technical interests of his profession—it will not be easy to name his equal. Some British physicians may have equalled, perhaps excelled, him in science, or in learning, or even one or two in extensive reading; but none, we believe, have equalled or excelled him in each and all.

A short notice of his chief labours will serve to show how far this opinion is well founded. Many living physicians can remember with what contemptuous disregard the doctrines and art of physical diagnosis were first received in England. John Forbes introduced them into this country. The first edition of his translation of Laennec's "Treatise on Auscultation and Diseases of the Chest" was published in 1821, the fifth in 1838, when at last the new method began to be more generally practised, and the diagnosis of pulmonary and cardiac diseases especially rendered more clear and certain, with incalculable advantage to practicable medicine. His "Original Cases Illustrating the Use of the Stethoscope, with a Translation of Avenbrugger," &c., was published in 1833, and gave a fresh impulse to the art of mediate auscultation. A greater work was undertaken in this direction when, in 1833, conjointly with Dr. Tweedie and Dr. Conolly, he projected "The Cyclopædia of Practical Medicine," which was completed in four volumes, royal 8vo, in 1835.



KIMBOLTON CASTLE, HUNTS, THE SEAT OF THE DUKE OF MANCHESTER, VISITED LAST WEEK BY THE PRINCE OF WALES.

No great physician ever limited his labours to mere professional studies, and John Forbes proved no exception to the law. Hence he diverged into the fields of general science. He loved science, and encouraged it because he loved it; and he was a most constant attendant at the meetings of the Royal Society and the Royal Institution, on the council and committee of which respectively he frequently served. Nor did he neglect the walks of general literature. He was a pleasant and easy writer, as is proved by his "Physician's Holiday; or, a Month's Tour in Switzerland," published in 1849, and which was republished in a cheap form. It is highly characteristic of the mind of the writer and pervaded by a genial and so healthy a tone that its most timid could not fail to be instructed and charmed by its perusal. A similar spirit pervades a little essay, written in 1855, entitled "Of Happiness in its Relations to Work and Knowledge," in which he returned to the theme that occupied him as a student in Edinburgh in 1817. It was published at the request of the members of the Chichester Literary Institute, to whom it was delivered at the opening of their session. He also published two other books of travel—viz., "Memorandums made in Ireland in the Autumn, 1852;" and "Sightseeing in Germany and the Tyrol in 1856."

In private life John Forbes was a man to be both loved and honoured. Professing too little, perhaps, of the Christian faith, there was no brighter example of all Christian virtues. He bore no malice, and he had so little of it in his nature that he had difficulty in understanding how man could be such fools as to entertain it. "Do as you would be done by" was the daily rule of his life, and was manifested in acts of overflowing benevolence. No poor governess struggling with penury, or young artist launched with insufficient capital or patronage on the great sea of London life, ever applied to him in vain. He sympathised with the young practitioner in his early struggles, and he had no greater happiness than in holding out a helping hand to any professional brother who appealed to him for aid in pecuniary difficulties. In every medical benevolent institution he took an active interest, and his sympathies extended even far beyond professional circles. Amongst the many benevolent and charitable institutions he thus laboriously fostered during his residence in London may be mentioned the Hospital for Consumption at Brompton, the Governesses' Benevolent Institution, the Asylum for Idiots, the Medical Benevolent Fund and College, the Convalescent Hospital, &c. In a rigid estimate of his character the excessive benevolence must be considered a defect, for it sometimes ran wild; but with his defects we have nothing to do. At any rate, it was once be shared with other distinguished physicians.

John Forbes received a fair share of those honours and honourable titles which often indicate rather the opinions of the donors than the merits of the recipient. He was a Knight; Hon. D.C.L. of Oxford; a Fellow of the Royal Society and of the College of Physicians, London; hon. member of the Caledonian Philosophical Society, of the Academy of Sciences at Madrid, of the Royal Society of Gottingen, of the Royal Medical Society of Copenhagen, of the Imperial Society of Physicians of Vienna, of the Medico-Chirurgical Societies of Turin and Amsterdam, of the American Philosophical Society, &c. He held the appointments of Physician in Ordinary to her Majesty's Household and to the late Duke of Cambridge, Physician Extraordinary to the Prince Consort, and Consulting Physician to the Hospital for Consumption.

KIMBOLTON CASTLE.

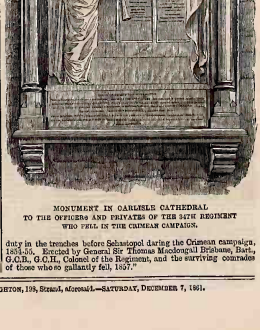
THE Duke and Duchess of Manchester had the honour of entertaining last week the Prince of Wales at the Duke's seat, Kimbolton Castle, in Huntingdonshire. This castle, an ancient stone building, was the residence of Catherine of Aragon, the first wife of King Henry VIII., after his divorce, and here she died. It has undergone many alterations since that period. The park is well stocked with deer. The accompanying Engraving represents the east front of Kimbolton Castle.

CRIMEAN MONUMENT IN CARLISLE CATHEDRAL.

THIS monument, in Carrara marble, executed by Steele, of Edinburgh, has lately been placed in the Cathedral of Carlisle. The figure of Fame is gracefully represented mourning over the fallen, and suspending above their names wreaths of laurel.

The central compartment contains the names of the officers and the number of the sergeants, corporals, drummers, and privates of the 34th Regiment who fell in action or died before Sebastopol, during the campaign of 1854-5, in the Crimea—viz., Captains John Shiffner and John Robinson; Lieutenants Francis Richard Hurst, Herbt Macleod Lawrence, Henry Daniel Alt, William Walker Jordan, Robert Browne Clayton, Norman Ramsay; thirteen sergeants, eleven corporals, four drummers, and two hundred and eighty-nine privates.

A tablet beneath bears the following inscription:—"This tablet commemorates the heroic and devoted services of the officers whose names are above inscribed, and of the non-commissioned officers, drummers, and privates of her Majesty's 34th, or Cumberland, Regiment, who were killed in action or died from the effects of arduous duty in the trenches before Sebastopol during the Crimean campaign, 1854-56. Erected by General Sir Thomas Macdougall Brisbane, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.H., Colonel of the Regiment, and the surviving comrades of those who so gallantly fell, 1857."



MONUMENT IN CARLISLE CATHEDRAL TO THE OFFICERS AND PRIVATES OF THE 34TH REGIMENT WHO FELL IN THE CRIMEAN CAMPAIGN.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1861.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 1121.—VOL. XXXIX.] SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1861. [WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

OUR CONTROVERSY WITH AMERICA.

THE attitude and bearing of the people of England under the circumstances which have arisen in connection with the seizure of the Confederate Commissioners on board the Trent have been in all respects worthy of the occasion. This is not the verdict of mere self-complacency, but ample testimony has been borne by the press of France to the mingled dignity, moderation, and firmness of purpose which have been displayed by the whole country, and without exception of class. The bitterest satirists on England and the English have failed to find anything in our conduct on which to base even a sneer; while for an accusation no shadow of a foundation has been discovered. If it were necessary we might quote some of the language of writers in Continental journals in which our national spirit, our unanimity of feeling, and our consciousness of being in the right are held up to admiration in no measured terms; but we only refer to these eulogies for the purpose of illustration, and with no desire to make more of a highly creditable state of things than it deserves. It would certainly have been a melancholy thing if a country like this should on the occurrence of an act of aggression have set about to scold and vapour with all the sound and fury of those, whether persons or nations, who are assured neither of their position nor the rights of the matter in dispute; and therefore, while admitting simply and unostentatiously the justice of any commendation which we have received for our conduct in this juncture of our national affairs, we can afford to be almost surprised that any one should have conceived it could have been other than it has been. It is to be observed that, as the time since the intelligence of the Jacinto affair was received has run on, the public mind has taken a calmer view of the situation; but, nevertheless, there has not appeared any abatement of the resolute determination to hold to the honour of England at all hazards which was the first sensation that pervaded the land. If there be any change in the view of this question—and we think there is—it is a growing incredulity with regard to the necessity for a resort to the bloody arbitrement of the sword. Reflection, consideration, examination of the subject in all its bearings, seem to lead to something like a conviction that, if a similar process be applied to the question on the other side of the water, it must result in a peaceable issue. The most recent accounts show that some change has come over the spirit in which most of the Federal so-called organs of public opinions deal with this subject. The tone adopted by these journals is much more serious and practical than that which characterised the delivery of opinions on the first blush of the matter; and something has been done to familiarise the popular mind in America with the surrender of the Confederate Commissioners as a contingency by no means remote. Some of them go so far as to say that the recent event cannot—we suppose because it ought not—be a cause of war; and others have allowed that, if the act of the officers of the Federal navy is not justifiable by the law of nations, it cannot inflict any wound on the national honour to make a suitable apology. The signs of the existence of such a feeling, however feeble they may be, are not without significance, and from them may be drawn auguries of things to come which, we believe, the most sensitive Englishmen would be willing enough to witness. It must be remembered that these indications of a tendency to

CAPTAIN WILKS, OF THE SAN JACINTO.

MR. MASON.

MR. SLIDELL.

THE CONFEDERATE COMMISSIONERS TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE SEIZED ON BOARD THE TRENT.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

concession in America have taken place before there has been any knowledge of the manner in which the affair of the Trent has been received in England. Surely the ungrateful spectacle of a nation unanimous for the vindication of its honour, and consentaneous in its conviction that that honour has been wounded, cannot be without its effect even on a nation so impulsive as the Americans. It is with a full consciousness of all the disadvantages, present and prospective, to both countries which must follow a war such as that which we are obliged to contemplate, but ready at all points for even such a contingency, that England awaits the result of the intercommunication between the two Governments.

In the mean time, in a spirit of perfect candour, and divesting ourselves of any mere partisanship, it may be worth while to consider some of the disadvantages which this untoward act—for such it is from any point of view—is calculated to bring upon the cause for which the Northern States are contending. It is useless to blink the fact that the civil war has assumed a magnitude which probably we in Europe did not contemplate, and which has called forth at the very earliest period all the resources of the North. The visions of a rapid subjugation of the South in one triumphant campaign have faded before the stern reality of the situation; and, while it is broadly stated on all hands on this side of the water that a restoration of the old Union is assuming the aspect of an impossibility, it has been whispered that such an opinion has secretly taken root in the minds of the Cabinet at Washington, and that a contest with England is adopted as a policy out of which may spring a pretext for the ultimate acknowledgment of the independence of the South. If this is really the case, why, all ground for argument is cut away, and it must be readily admitted that no course more calculated to attain that end could have been selected than that of bringing on a quarrel with this country.

But disregarding the insinuation that a policy so tortuous underlies the conduct of the advisers of Mr. Lincoln, and assuming that the object of the Federal Government is the rehabilitation of the Union, it is impossible not to see the instantaneous damage that would be done to that object if war with England comes to pass. Already we see in the message of Mr. Jefferson Davis indications of the effect which such a dispute would have on the fortunes of the party of which he is the head. His bold assertion of a violation of international law in the case of the Trent is pregnant with suggestion, and its interpretation is that he will not shut out a present prospect of the recognition of the Southern States as an independent Republic by one of the first Powers of Europe. Of the moral force of such a declaration on the sense of which he is the apostle there can be little doubt; but if the matter should come to pitched battle, hostilities a glance will suffice to show, in the first place, the whole Southern seaboard practically set free from blockade, the cotton trade in full operation, under the practical convoy of the fleets of England, with a corresponding financial effect on the resources for that part of the American continent; while, on the other hand, the ports of the North will be fast closed, and an equivalent check placed on the commerce and sources of strength and action of the Federal power. This is no idle boast or senseless assertion, for we have the ships, the guns, and, above all, at this juncture of our naval history, we are strong just where we have hitherto been weak; we have the men, the sailors, without whom all the vessels of war in the world would be but useless masses. Already there comes from the great emporiums of trade and commerce, from New York notably, the rumour of mercantile stagnation, and, worse still, the cry of popular distress. Civil war alone has given the seeds of paralysis in that mighty progeny of which Americans were so justly proud, and in the most fortunate future looms a large national debt and years of financial struggle. What may not be predicated as the result of a war with a powerful kingdom like England, added to the enormous strife which is now going on in the States? In the interests of humanity and of civilisation and progress one shrinks from the contemplation of the rebound of a quarter of a century of a nation which always a world's wonder, suspended within it so many of the elements of advancement to greatness.

Nor, in considering the consequences of an unfriendly termination of the differences between England and the Federal States, can the probable conduct of other Powers in Europe be placed out of sight. In the very first rank, of course, must be placed France; and, if the opinions of the Imperial Government be at all truly indicated, there is little doubt of the line which will be taken by that country. If the arguments of the French journals—even those which, as the phrase goes, are "inspired" from the highest quarters—mean anything, they mean that this question is not to be looked at from a merely English point of view at all. It is stated that it is set only in accordance with the Confederate Government were seized under the British flag; for, supposing they had found it convenient to take passage in a French vessel, the officers of the San Jacinto would have felt themselves equally bound to have captured them under the treaties. In fact, it is urged that the question is a purely international one, and one on which it is impossible but that the opinion of all the nations of Europe must be consentaneous. The *casus belli* and its immediate vindication rest on England; but the moral force of international opinion will also be brought to bear on the quarrel, and that in direct opposition to the American side of the question. These considerations take the matter wholly out of the comparatively narrow bounds of a captious dispute between England and the Federal States. The question becomes cosmopolitan, and its bearings and its consequences assume adequate proportions.

If something of all this, which we have, owing to an earnest desire to enter on the discussion with the utmost moderation, perhaps too faintly indicated, could present itself to the American as it most surely does to the English mind, we might yet see a satisfactory, because a peaceful, solution of this vexed question. England, resolute and prepared for any eventuality, but more in sorrow than in anger, demands reparation for an international as well as a national wrong. If she had any choice she would have preferred that any other State of Europe should have undertaken the vindication of a principle which she holds only in common with other nations. There are special reasons too obvious and too often dwelt upon which make a quarrel of this kind in the abstract distasteful to her. She does not forget that the blood is thicker than water, but she also remembers that the time has been when in a contest for high principles and rights she could bear to see conflict even between brother and brother on her own soil, and, grievous as was the sacrifice, it was a frustration from which she did not shrink. She wishes to shed no kinsman's blood now let us hope that that feeling will prove to be reciprocal.

CAPTAIN WILKS, OF THE SAN JACINTO.

CAPTAIN CHARLES WILKES, the hero of the hour in the United States, was born in the State of New York in 1800, and entered the United States' Navy in 1818. In 1838 he was commissioned by the Federal Government with the rank of Captain, to the command of a naval expedition to explore the countries bordering on the Pacific and Southern Oceans. Starting from New York, he visited Valparaiso, visited the Sandwich, Feejee, and other Polynesian groups, and the coast of Oregon; crossed over to Australia and Tasmania, descending as far as the 63rd degree of south latitude. He visited Singapore and Borneo, and returned to New York in 1842, by way of the Cape of Good Hope. Several court-martial was held upon Captain Wilkes, however, he issued without loss of rank. The results of his exposition were recorded in a voluminous blue book, entitled "Narrative of the United States' Exploring Expedition." In 1848 the Geographical Society of London presented him with a gold medal as a token of their appreciation of his services to science. He also published a work entitled "Western America," which contains statistical and geographical facts and maps relating to the States of the Pacific Coast. He was returning from the coast of Africa, in command of the San Jacinto, when, hearing at Gibraltar that the Confederate Commissioners intended to take passage in the steamer Trent, he determined to seize them and any despatches they might have with them. In acting on this advice that he was guided only by his own notions of his duty to his country, and that he had no instructions from his superiors at Washington.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

IN our issue of this week we give Portraits of Mr. Mason and Mr. Slidell, the Commissioners of the Southern States of America, who were arrested with the officers of the Confederate on board the British mail-steamer Trent.

MR. MASON.

This gentleman, the Commissioner to England, is a native of the State of Virginia, and is of direct English descent, this fact having been established by Mr. Mason himself in his family. He is the grandson of George Mason, one of the most celebrated of the worthies of Virginia, who was the author and chief supporter of the first Constitution of that State. The subject of our present memoir was born in the year 1798, and was, consequently, made his first appearance in public life in 1823, as a member of a Convention of the Southern States which was assembled for the purpose of framing the Constitution of Virginia. In 1826 he opening up the resources of Virginia by means of a canal between the Ohio and the Chesapeake River. In 1827 he was a member of a Convention under whose auspices the old Constitution of the State of Virginia was altered. In 1841 he was elected to the Senate of the United States, and was afterwards reelected at every election almost without opposition. Immediately on his becoming a member he was appointed a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the Senate, the Foreign Relations Committee, which position he held without interruption until his retirement from that body, and he was for more than ten years the chairman of that Committee. In 1850 he took part in the discussion which ended in the Union being declared a Free State, and was one of the seven or eight members who, in conjunction with Mr. Jefferson Davis, were in favour of "secession" at the conclusion of the Convention under whose auspices the old Constitution of the State of Virginia was altered. In 1847 he was elected to the Senate of the United States, and was afterwards reelected at every election almost without opposition. Immediately on his becoming a member he was appointed a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the Senate, the Foreign Relations Committee, which position he held without interruption until his retirement from that body, and he was for more than ten years the chairman of that Committee. In 1850 he took part in the discussion which ended in California being declared a Free State, and was one of the seven or eight members who, in conjunction with Mr. Jefferson Davis, were in favour of "secession" at the conclusion of the Convention under whose auspices the old Constitution of the State of Virginia was altered. In 1861

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

By the arrival of the screw-steamer Etna we have received New York journals of the 30th ult.

THE OUTRAGE ON THE TRENT.

The journals of New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, as a general rule, speak in much more hesitatingly of the legality of Captain Wilkes' act than they did a week previously. They condemned to contemplate the possibility of reclamations on the part of Great Britain, and of yielding them. The *Tribune* says that if the British Government can be induced for the sake of reclaiming them ("Messrs. Mason and Slidell") to take the highest American ground in favour of neutral maritime rights, we shall have sold them for a great deal more than they are worth. The *World* acknowledges that the Northerners have hitherto been prone to the British Government in complaining that it recognised the South as a belligerent Power. The President as usual sees into the same position.

It has transpired that no despatches have been found in the trunks of the Ambassadors. The *New York Times* remarks upon this unwelcome discovery:—"In that case the letter of march of the roaming employed in justification of the act of Captain Wilkes may become augatory."

The journals have begun to suspect that the Laurens and other cases have been misrepresented by Messrs. George Sumner and Everett, while the managers men still refuse to accept the assurances of the journals that it was all right." It was feared, however, that the news of the burning of the Harvey Birch by the Nashville would again inflame the minds of the people against England.

CAPTAIN WILKES' RECEPTION IN BOSTON.

The Bostonians, usually so much more friendly than the New Yorkers, have on this occasion not acted in a manner worthy of their well-earned reputation. A public banquet at the Revere House was got up for the hero of the hour, and nothing could exceed the bad taste of the Massachusetts speakers (among whom were Judges Bigelow and Russell, Governor Andrew, and Mayor Lincoln), in their remarks that was overheard. At last two unfortunate expletives at the Government and people of a friendly nation.

BELLIGERENT OPERATIONS ON LAND AND SEA.

The Federals had taken possession of the Island of Tybee, at the mouth of the Savannah River. The people of that city were flying panic-stricken into the interior. The Confederates had blockaded the inlet leading to Savannah.

The Federal Hilton Head Island found the place very unhealthy, and were suffering much from fever and ague and congestive fever. All the teamsters and camp-followers were leaving for the North. The Federals have also occupied Fernandina. Below Beaufort, fifteen miles north of Port Royal.

On the 12th ult. Colonel Brown opened fire from Fort Pickens on Pensacola Florida. On the 24th the fight was still going on, we know not certainly with what result. Commodore Armstrong and the Navy-yard was destroyed, with all its stores; that Pensacola had been evacuated; and that General Bragg had called for reinforcements. On the other hand, they had driven off the vessels of the enemy of war, to have whilled the Niagara with balls, and thoroughly disabled the Colorado. It is to be hoped that each account; it will probably be the week before the Northern report reaches us.

The same mail brings the news that the Upper Potomac was engaged in lasting themselves. It is still, however, strenuously denied that they are going to the winter quarters.

The largest body of men ever reviewed on the American continent was passed in review by General M'Clellan, at Washington, on the 26th of December. They consisted of seventy-six regiments of infantry, seven of cavalry, and seventeen batteries, in all about 70,000 men.

Commerce in Missouri below St. Louis will be conducted by the Federal Government.

The Frigate had run into Charleston with her valuable and timely cargo. On the same day, the Federal ships have captured several vessels laden with contraband of war.

THE POLICY OF EMANCIPATION.

On this question Secretary Smith, a member of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet, has expressed himself to the effect that the views of Mr. Cameron were not those of the Administration.

THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Congress had passed a resolution for removing the seat of Government from Richmond to Nashville, Tennessee. Perhaps one reason for this step is the declaration of the people in the Northern Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, which imperils the connection between Richmond and the South-western States.

The Union men of North Carolina formally established a provisional State Government at Hatteras Inlet on the 18th ult.

A portion of the people of Kentucky and Missouri have passed Secession ordinances.

PRESIDENT DAVIS'S MESSAGE.

President Davis congratulates Congress on the progress of domestic manufactures among them. He speaks moderately of the great deeds of the Confederacy and the high and lofty spirit of patriotism with which they are animated. He says:—

A succession of victories at Bethel, Bull Run, Manassas, Springfield, Lexington, Leesburg, and Belmont, has stamped the wicked invasion which spread of fire and the unconscionable list of spoils upon each of the States has proved that numbers cease to avail when directed against a people fighting for the sacred rights of self-government and the privileges of freemen. The seven months of war the enemy have not only failed to extend their occupancy of our soil in the States and territories they have invaded to our embarrassment, while, instead of their threatened march of unchecked conquest, they have been driven at many points to assume the defensive, and, in fact, a fair comparison between the two belligerents as to men, military means, and financial condition the Confederate States are greatly more powerful now than when the struggle commenced.

After referring to the occurrences in Kentucky and Missouri, and, acknowledging that the postal service was entirely disarranged, he puts as good a face as possible on the commercial blockade of Southern ports which, however, is evidently driven to the extremity of issuing hasteless promises to pay. By constructing forty miles of railroad between Danville in Virginia, and Greensborough, in North Carolina, a third line for the line of communication could be opened from North to South. He urgently advises Congress to give all the necessary powers for the prosecution of war and administration. He scouts at the very idea of reconstructing the Union. Our people now know what Northern subjugation means and those with whom they have been so recently associated. They shrink with aversion from the bare idea of renewing such a connection."

When they saw a President making war without the consent of Congress—when they beheld Judges threatened because they maintain the writ of habeas corpus, not only when they see juries and law libraries disregarded under the order of military authority, and private men and innocent women dragged from their homes and firesides to the casemates of fortresses, there is no people who had been in the full enjoyment of freedom and self-government, who they believe that there must be some radical incompatibility between such people and themselves. With such a people no union could be formed or desired, but the separation is final, and for the independence we have asserted we will maintain it to the last extremity.

After denouncing the barbarous manner in which the United States have arrested the will, he accuses them of desiring to excite a servile war by the invasion of South Carolina, and warns them that in such a war they would forfeit all claims to be considered as prisoners of war. Of the outrage on Messrs. Mason and Slidell he says:—

The United States have thus claimed a general jurisdiction over the high seas, and over the vessels of all nations, sailing under the authority and the right of embargo, for the most part held sacred, even among barbarians, by seizing our citizens while sailing under the protection and with the documents of a neutral nation.

These proceedings were as much under the jurisdiction of the British Government as that it by and beneath that flag as if they had been on board of it, and the action on the part of the United States so said them in the estimation of the world have been as well founded as that to apprehend them where they were taken. Had they been malefactors, and citizens even of the United States, they could not have been arrested on a British ship or on British soil unless under the express provisions of a treaty and according to the forms therein provided for the extradition of criminals. But rights the most sacred seem to have lost all respect in their eyes.

The close of Mr. Davis's Message is evidently levelled rather at Great Britain and France than at the body he professes to be addressing. On the subjects of the blockade and the growth of cotton he says:—

Perhaps we had the right, if we had chosen to exercise it, to ask to know whether the principle, that blockades to be binding must be effectual, solemnly announced by the great Powers of Europe at Paris, is to be generally enforced or applied only to particular cases.

When the Confederate States, at your last session, became a party to the declaration reaffirming this principle of international law, which has been recognised so long by publicists and Governments, we certainly supposed it was to be universally enforced. The customary law of nations is made up of the concessions which nations, in their intercourse, and with reciprocal benefit to be enforced in particular instances at the pleasure of those who make them, that is the consent of the world, so far as that consent has placed under a moral law, will become subject to the caprice of those who execute it or suspend it at will. If it be true that the law of nations is made up of the usages of nations, it will then become a rule for the weak and not for the strong.

Feeling that such views must be taken by the neutral nations of the earth, we cannot but the surprise to be elicited which has been manifested by the inefficiency of the proclaimed blockade of our coast, and shall direct it to be laid before you the correspondence which shall attest the truth of our statement.

But, although we should be benefitted by the enforcement of this law, we do not desire it. We have no cotton to spare, and are fully prepared for the total enforcement for the successful prosecution of the war. As long as hostilities continue the Confederate States will maintain their present policy, and, to furnish their troops with food, clothing, and arms. If they should be forced to forego many of the luxuries and even the comforts of life, they will at least have the consolation of knowing that they are thus daily lessening more and more independent of the rest of the world. If, in this process, labour in the Confederate States should be gradually diverted from the cotton plant to the cereals which have been given by the earth to the commerce of mankind into other channels, so as to render unnecessary the export of cotton, the change will be attended only by the early harvest of benefits which must sooner or later result from the diversification of labour. It is clear that the consumption of cotton in the United States will be greatly reduced by the same cause, and the South will only be relieved from one of the incentives of our social system, which implies that a long continuance of this blockade might, by a diversion of labour and investment of capital in other employments, so establish the culture of cotton as to bring again the same interests of foreign countries which are dependent upon it for subsistence.

For every labourer who is diverted from the culture of cotton in the South, perhaps more than the number elsewhere will be employed in raising the various employments growing out of its use, will be forced also to change their occupation.

While the war which is waged is into from the right of self-government, we can have no cause to fear that the sympathies of the civilized population in the historical system of the world, which may carry suffering to other lands as well as to our own.

CANADA.

On the San Jacinto outrage, the *Quebec Chronicle*, the *Montreal Advertiser*, *Journal*, *Herald*, and *Gazette*, the *Toronto Globe* and *Herald*, and the *Hamilton Spectator* declare themselves in a sense which the London Times has not yet reached. The whole of the Canadian newspapers which dissent from the general view.

The Militia Bill has come into force, and is preparing for the worst. The former have commenced the erection of new forts at Toronto, the latter are busy in the construction of minor regiments, and eagerly learning the rudiments of a soldier's profession.

Since the Canadian line of European steamers have begun to run in the winter, and the Grand Trunk Railway has been in operation, inaugurated by Mr. Seward, it very troublesome to Canadian travellers. Not only has Mr. Seward given notice to terminate the issue passports, much delay ensues, and many travellers have been forced to pay the fee of a dollar each person, and to wait hours. This conduct on the part of Mr. Seward causes much heartburning among the people who dwell on the north bank of the St. Lawrence.

The Prince of Wales arrived at Montreal on the 20th inst. on the 23th ult.

The war in America has hitherto brought many advantages to the industrial interests of Canada. For the first time in history the St. Lawrence route has been crowded with vessels laden with the cereals of the Western States. As a consequence, Montreal has risen to be the second American export in grain and provision business. The canal-boats, warehouses, and elevators on the St. Lawrence line are unable to transact the business which has so suddenly poured in upon them. Freights, which were ruinously low during the years when the United States have fallen off more than fifty per cent. The Canadian canals, which were in a ruinous condition, could not stop attention is immediately drawn towards the position of the British provinces in North America, and particularly to the locality which the separates them from the United States.

It would be useless to disguise from the question as to how the frontier line of Canada and New Brunswick has become what it is, or whether it might not have been, by more judicious management, better than we have it. It is a fact that the boundary line of the United States of Maine and New York does so cut into the British territory that United States ports are commanding and dangerous positions in front of our principal cities and yet be on their own soil.

Nowadays, when Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia nearly one, we may safely calculate on our naval supremacy ensuring their protection from aggression. Like Victoria, Vancouver's Island, and British Columbia, the Canadas, and the British North-west Territory, our position is by no means to satisfactory, as in many instances in these latter provinces the land in the immediate neighbourhood of the United Government and those of the United States being separated by little more than six hundred miles of forest from the navigable waters which flow through the wilderness, and a few stones have been set up at long distances apart, and that is the only division that marks the frontier between the two peoples who, though coming of a common stock, speaking the same language and worshipping God in the same manner, yet are ever ready to fly at each other's throats upon the slightest provocation or mischief. There is yet hope that it may not be so, but the threatening aspect of affairs at many points on the frontier does not increase on the frontier.

The city of Quebec, our great stronghold in North America, is only thirty miles from the United States' territory; and River du Loup, the present Canadian terminus of the Grand Trunk Railway, is but a few miles from the United States' boundary line. It was to this point that it may not be so, but the threatening aspect of affairs at many points on the frontier does not increase on the frontier.

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Montreal, the capital of the Canadas, is only forty-four miles by railway from Rouse's Point, on the head of Lake Champlain, where the States of New York and Vermont meet. Several of the United States' railways connect the Atlantic cities with this important position should war break out: it was so in 1814, a great battle being fought in this neighbourhood, the victory being claimed by the Americans.

From Rouse's Point for nearly 300 miles eastward are what are called the eastern townships of Canada, a country of undulating hills and valleys, downs and much cleared and cultivated land; these abut upon the United States' territory, and, indeed, in many places are of a marked physical boundary, the St. Lawrence lying on their northern or western edge. West of Montreal, nearly opposite the Canadian town of Cornwall, the boundary line of the United States hits the St. Lawrence, and the river then separates them from Canada until it receives its waters at the outlet from Lake Ontario, a very good town lying on each side of it. On the Canadian banks the principal are Cornwall, Morrisburg, Prescott, and Kingston; on the United States' side the principal town is Ogdensburg, exactly opposite Prescott. These latter are large and important places, situated pretty much as Gravesend and Tilbury Fort are; both are important railway termini. Prescott is the point of junction of the Grand Trunk Railway with the line to Ottawa, the intended seat of the Government of Canada; while Ogdensburg is connected by railway with Rouse's Point to the eastward and with the New York Central Railway to the northward and westward. Kingston, in Canada, is situated at the point where Lake Ontario pours its waters into the St. Lawrence through a thousand channels formed by a number of beautiful islands. Kingston is a fortified place, and adjoins Fort Henry, a military position second only in importance to Quebec. Fort Henry is built on the site of the old French Fort Frontenac. In a war with the United States this place would become most important as a depôt for troops, as well as a naval station, where craft would be built to act upon Lake Ontario and the upper waters of the St. Lawrence. On the north shore of Lake Ontario is situated the large, rich, and dominating city of Toronto, the capital of Western Canada. It is built close upon the water's edge, is utterly unprotected by art, but nature has done much for it. It is a peculiarity of Canadian cities that they have been formed in particular situations long banks of sand and shingle, locally called beaches. At a considerable distance from the shore, in front of the city, is a long narrow bank of this description, upon which Toronto could be formed with rapidity, that would effectually protect this important city from all attacks on the lake side, while effectually commanding which Fort Henry would secure it landwards. Toronto, therefore, though apparently open and exposed, may be safely expected to take care of itself when the time arrives for its doing so. At the western end of Lake Ontario is situated the large and important city, Hamilton, and protected from all attacks from the lake by a beach similar to that which lies in front of Toronto. A single vessel can, in the case which operates the waters of Burlington Bay (on the south shore of which Hamilton is situated) with those of Lake Ontario renders it impossible for any vessel to approach within range or two miles of Hamilton. Its dangers, therefore, must be sought for in the opposite direction.

On the south shore of Lake Ontario there are situated several important United States' towns; and between the mouth of the Niagara River and the point where the lake becomes the River St. Lawrence are no less than six railway termini to lines which are connected with the New York central line. In these Generals, at the present day, such a harbour, in the event of hostilities, armaments would be fitted out to operate upon the opposite shore. Sackett's Harbour, for instance, would again become the scene of remarkable naval exploits. Across the lake, nearly opposite to Toronto, and well within sight of it on a clear day, upon a high hill, stands the monument recently erected to General Brock, who fell there, after having gained a victory over the American troops.

The international boundary line, having passed up the centre of Lake Ontario to opposite that point, immediately inwards and then follows the centre of the deep river which enters the lake here, pouring out in one unbroken mass the immense volume of the waters of the Lakes Erie, Huron, Michigan, and Superior, while and foamy after the great leap they have made at Niagara, and which is the source of the power. The Niagara River is a secure barrier for either nation. It may be crossed at its mouth, it is true, but not with impunity if an enemy occupied the precipitous hills on either side of the bed of the Great Falls it may also be crossed, but a thousand men having done so could not land if fifty enemies were in the neighbourhood. Above it a magnificent bridge spans the terrible rush of waters down the gorge of the Niagara—a triumph of engineering skill, but one of the evils it has produced, and which, doubtless, the art of war will destroy.

Above the falls of Niagara the boundary line keeps the centre of the stream until it enters Lake Erie. The north shore of this lake is British, and contains some of the best districts of Western Canada, the Lake Erie terminus of the railway of Buffalo also, Dunkirk, Erie, Cleveland, and Sandusky, the whole of which are railway termini.

The international boundary line is again found in the lake and through the River St. Clair and Lake St. Clair into Lake Huron, the Lake Huron and Lake Michigan and the United States' territory is divided only by a fine navigable river, much like the Thames at Erith; the large American city of Detroit is situated on its west bank and the Canadian town of Windsor opposite to it. The head of the western terminus of the Great Western Railway of Canada, the former the focus of a system of railways. From the north bank of the River St. Clair, the boundary line divides equally the waters of Lake Huron, and enters Lake Superior through the River St. Mary. The large portion of this lake belongs to the Americans. From its northern shore the line follows the direction of the 49th parallel of latitude, adjoining the State of Minnesota, there exists a very valuable country known as the Red River settlement, which, although in the possession of the Hudson Bay Company, it is a tract of exceedingly fine land, and contains some settlements known as the Red River and Selkirk settlements. This is a far-off, outlying property of the British Crown, exceedingly valuable to us, and much coveted by the United States, it has been sadly neglected by its owners, and we may soon find it the most difficult to protect.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL BRITISH ASYLUM, CHISWICK.

Lat. 51° 29′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 16′ 45″ W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOMETER.		WIND.		RAIN in the 24 hours ending 10 A.M.
	Barometer corrected and reduced to 32°.	Dew Point.	Humidity. Saturation = 100.	Ozone. Scale of 0 to 6.	General Maximum.	General Minimum.	Direction.	Horizontal Movement in miles.	
Dec.	Inches								Inches
4	30·361	39·2	77	4	54·5	43·3	NE. to SE.	176	·009
5	30·284	37·4	74	4	54·6	42·2	SE. to SW.	184	·042
6	29·854	40·6	89	0	51·9	39·7	NE. to S.	169	·007
7	29·648	40·7	91	0	51·9	39·7	SW. to W.	77	·000
8	29·744	40·7	91	0	52·2	39·7	W.	184	·000
9	29·668	46·6	93	1	49·9	42·9	SSW. to SW.	242	·079
10	29·779	40·7	87·4	0	52·4	42·6	S. to SSW.	284	·059

The following are the results of the meteorological observations for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m. :—

	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	10th.
Temperature of Air	47·6°	47·4°	46·8°	45·5°	46·2°	46·6°	46·0°
Temperature of Evaporation	45·1°	45·0°	44·7°	43·9°	44·2°	44·6°	44·0°
Direction of Wind	S.	S.	SW.	SW.	SW.	SW.	SW.

Commander Williams, R.N., the Admiralty agent of the Trent, has received a letter from the Government approving of his conduct.

Mr. Burke, of the Record Office, has arranged for such of South-ampton in charge of the Doomsday Book, for the purpose of having its accounts of the counties of Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmoreland, copied by Sir Henry James's photo-lithographic process.

OPENING OF VOLUNTEER BARRACKS AT BRADFORD.

We stated in our last Number that spacious and commodious volunteer barracks—the first erected in the United Kingdom—had recently been opened at Bradford for the use of the 3rd West York Volunteer Corps. These buildings (of which we give an Engraving on page 595) consist of a drill-shed, 150 by 70 feet, with a gymnasium 60 feet by 30ft., an armoury 46ft. by 30ft.; officers', orderly, and committee rooms, each 20ft. by 15ft.; a room for cleaning and repairing guns, and a storeroom. A drill-sergeant's house and stable form part of the buildings, which stand in the midst of a playground of about an acre and a half in extent. The whole cost is about £2000—a sum which has been raised by the contributions to a bazaar got up by the ladies of Bradford, and by a liberal donation from a gentleman who the architect. Saturday, the 30th ult., was the day fixed for the opening of the barracks and the inspection of the corps, and the most creditable portions of the annual shooting contest of the regiment. Mr. Alderman Ald, Mr. Lister, of Manningham Hall, the Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment, distributed the prizes. The most important were a rifle to Sergeant Woodcock, value 20 guineas (presented by Mr. John Bald); a silver cup, value 11 guineas to Sergeant H. Stephenson (also presented by Mr. Bald); a silver cup to Corporal C. Anderson, value 10 guineas (presented by Mr. W. E. Forster, M.P.); and a silver cup to Corporal W. Milton, value £10 (presented by Mrs. Lister). After the distribution had been concluded, three hearty cheers were given for Mrs. Lister. The members of the corps and their friends, to the number of 400, then partook of a luncheon, provided in the drill-room, at the cost of Lieutenant-Colonel Lister, who acted as chairman and addressed the volunteers present in an appropriate speech.

CAPTAIN JAMES MOIR.

CAPTAIN JAMES MOIR, commander of the Royal Mail Steam-packet Company's ship Trent, now engaged in the intercolonial service in the West Indies, is about forty years of age, a native of Scotland, and his family residence is at Somerville, Haddington. The earlier part of his seagoing life was spent in the East India service, where ultimately he commanded one of the finest vessels trading between this company and the East Indies. Subsequently he joined the West India mail service as a junior officer, and at the time of the Russian War he was chief officer of the Royal mail steam-packet Crinoco when that

CAPTAIN MOIR, OF THE TRENT.

vessel was engaged in towing the disabled men-of-war from the thickest of the fight. Soon after the war he was appointed commander of the Royal mail steam-packet Teviot, then to the Conway, and finally to the Trent, which he now commands. On several occasions he has had to take the command of the Atrato and La Plata in the Transatlantic service, and the passengers by those, as well as the intercolonial ships which he has commanded, cannot fail to remember the strict attention paid to their comfort, the scrupulous neatness and cleanliness of the ship, the excellent discipline of the crew, and courteous and gentlemanlike demeanour of the Captain, of whom the worst that can be said is, that he is a good officer and a thorough gentleman.

ALPACAS AND LLAMAS IN AUSTRALIA.

ALPACAS and Llamas are indigenous to Peru, Bolivia, and Chili, and supply food and clothing for their inhabitants, the latter being also used as beasts of burden. The wool of the former is highly esteemed, and the trade therein is vastly increasing. In 1834 the import into Liverpool was 5700lb., and now reaches nearly to 3,000,000lb. In 1836

ARMOURY AND DRILLROOM AT BRADFORD FOR THE THIRD WEST YORK RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

the price was 8d., and during the last ten years it has fluctuated between 1s. 8d. to 3s. 9d., per lb. The Peruvian Government, jealous of so wealth-producing an animal being possessed by other countries, in 1845 issued a decree prohibiting their exportation, and imposing a penalty of forfeiture of the flock and of ten years' labour in chains at the Chincha Islands on the owner and driver of any flock of these animals found within a certain distance of the coast. After overcoming innumerable difficulties and encountering great hardships during a period of nearly seven years, almost exclusively devoted to the prosecution of the enterprise, Mr. Charles Ledger succeeded, in November, 1858, in landing at Sydney 276 of these animals out of nearly 1500 he had at various times taken into his flock. It is impossible too highly to estimate the importance of this to the future of our colonies. All, or nearly all, the animals introduced into Australia have flourished there. In 1788 Australia had no sheep; the animal stock of New South Wales was one bull, three cows, one horse, three mares and three colts (Fairfax). In 1859 New South Wales alone had 200,715 horses, 2,110,604 cattle, 22,843 pigs, and 7,561,752 sheep; while the product of wool imported into this country alone from all our Australian colonies amounted in 1860 to nearly 60,000,000 lb. Mr. Charles Ledger estimates the probable increase in the alpaca flock in Australia in fifty years to reach 5,606,720 animals, which, at 7lb. only (a low average), will give a total of 39,247,040lb. of alpaca wool; and, at 2s. per lb., to yield an income of £3,924,704. The figures are large, no doubt, but the time is long in the life of a man although short in the history of a people. The number of animals at last account was 368, and the lambing time was close at hand, after which the shearing, the second in the colony, was to take place, and was anticipated to be encouraging in the highest degree.

Our Engraving represents some of the animals selected for slaughter and exhibition as stuffed specimens of the product of the colony at the Great Exhibition of 1862. They have, with the exception of the llama, all been born in the colony.

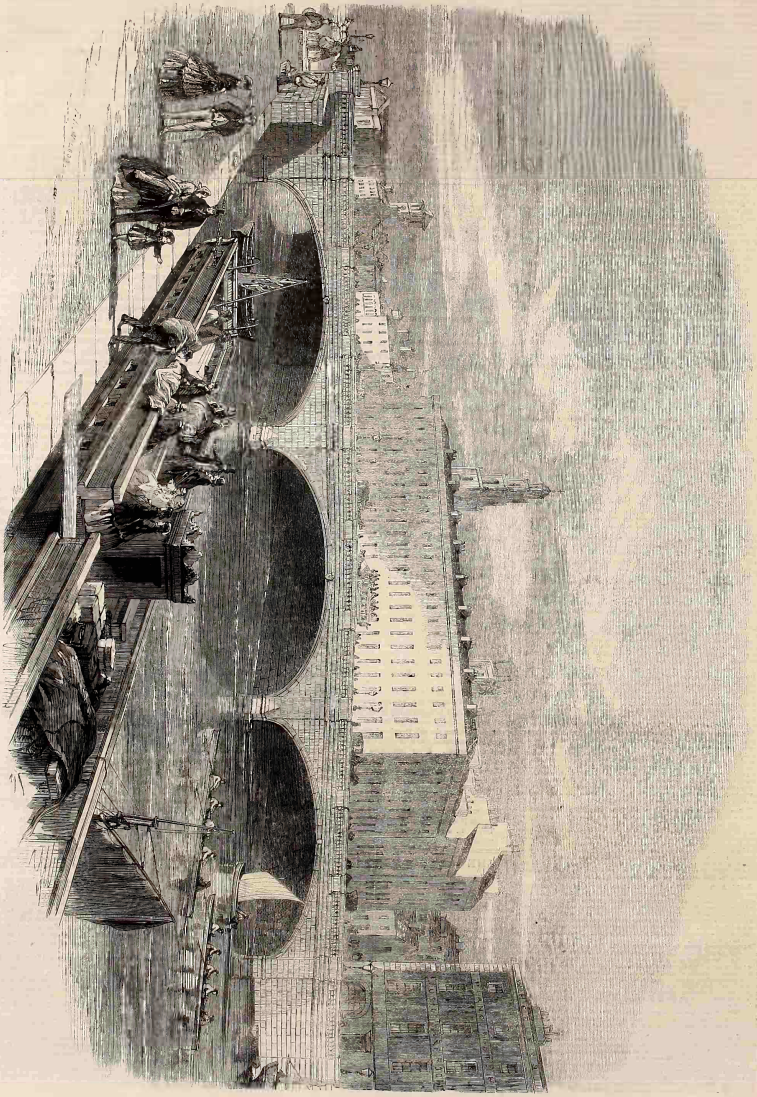
The animals possess fleeces such as Peru has never seen, and the fat (of which specimens will also be sent) obtained from each animal exceeds any ever seen in South America, showing in the most convincing manner both the perfect acclimatisation of the alpaca in Australia and the complete success of the crossbreeding Mr. Ledger has been contriving.

The Engraving is from a photograph, and represents the animals depasturing on the lawn attached to the residence of J. H. Atkinson, Esq., M.L.A., at Sophienburg, about twenty-three miles from Sydney, on the Great Southern Railway: the spot will be famous in the history of Australia as that at which the alpacas spent the first year of their colonial existence; where the first clip of colonial alpaca wool was shorn, in November, 1859; and where, on the 7th of September, 1861, the first alpaca meat killed in the colony was partaken of by a party of more than 100 ladies and gentlemen of the élite of Sydney, including the Hon. C. Cowper, the Premier, several members of the Legislature, and members of the leading commercial firms of Sydney.

At the first weekly meeting of the Society of Arts for the session 1861-2, held at the society's rooms, Adelphi, on Wednesday, the 20th of November, 1861, a silver medal was presented "To Mr. Charles Ledger, for the introduction of the alpaca into the Australian Colonies."

LLAMA. GOAT. ALPACA.

MR. LEDGER'S ALPACAS AND LLAMAS AT SOPHIENBURG, THE SEAT OF MR. ATKINSON, NEW SOUTH WALES.



ST. PATRICK'S BRIDGE, CORK, OPENED ON THURSDAY, DEC. 2, BY THE PRINCE OF WALES.

ST. PATRICK'S BRIDGE, CORK.

THIS elegant structure, of which we give an Engraving on page 589, was opened to the public on Thursday with great ceremony. "The arch of St. Patrick's Bridge," says the *Cork Examiner*, from which columns we extract the following details, "will be one of the finest in the three kingdoms. In the true elements of perfection in a bridge—stability of construction, and abundance of accommodation to passenger—it will be found remarkably excellent. Every invention which adds strength to a structure of the kind has been made available, and the result has exceeded even the architect's expectations. Through all the floods which were so common last year, and on any occasion during the present, no part of the work gave way, and even the adjuncts of scaffolding and supports were quite firm. A proof of the solidity and nice calculation with which all the parts have been deposited in their places is to be found in the fact that, when the centres were removed, the weight under the arches—were removed the sinking was remarkably small. The two side arches only fell a quarter of an inch, and the middle one but an inch, which is the minimum amount that could be calculated on, and much less than was anticipated. The new Lancaster Bridge sank in this way nine inches after the removal of the supports. To any one looking at the bridge it will be evident it is built very strongly and at the same time with a great deal of grace and lightness. As to the accommodation for passengers and traffic, the dimensions of the bridge speak for themselves. From the middle of one balustrade to the middle of the other it measures sixty feet six inches. Ten feet will be taken off each side for footpaths, which will be constructed of granite. The distance in many bridges where there is large traffic, of too great a gradient or rise in the centre, scarcely exists here at all, as in the entire length of the bridge, 222ft., there is a rise from the level is only about 2ft. There are several novel features in the building of this bridge. One of these consists in having the whole of the work all round carved. In the centre of each of the arches at both the west and east faces, carved in stone at Mr. Sexton's, Dublin, is a shield, on which is carved the arms of the licensees of St. Bridget, St. Patrick, and Neptune. They have been executed with remarkable taste, and add much to the effective appearance of the bridge; though the combination of heathen mythology and Christian tradition is, we think, a rather unfortunate incongruity. At all events, in the matter of public accommodation, solidity of build, and gracefulness of design, the bridge is perfect nothing. The remaining item is the comparative expense of construction. In this point of view the bridge bears even a more favourable comparison than in any other. A few calculations made by the clerk of the works as to this point are interesting. The ordinary mode of calculating the expense of a bridge is by the superficial content of its roadway, and the cost, therefore, calculated, of a single foot. In Patrick's Bridge there are 13,875 superficial feet, which have been built for £14,500, or about £1 1s. a foot. The cost of all the great bridges in London was £5 5s. a foot, or something over three times the cost of the Cork bridge."

Sir John Benson is the architect of the bridge, Mr. Hargrave the contractor, and Mr. Barnard clerk of the works. Our Engraving is from a drawing by Mr. Stopford.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

At the Jamaica Coffeehouse on Wednesday an association of citizowners was formed for insuring British ships against war risks.

The returning officer for Finsbury has fixed Saturday (to-day) for the nomination at which will take place an Ordinance Pageant. We oughting, if any, will take place on Monday.

Mr. Wilkinson addressed his constituents at the Horns Tavern, Kennington, on Monday night. The hon. gentlemen's speech was, for the most part, a review of the leading events of the last Session. He dwelt in very complimentary language to the difficulty with America, which he earnestly hoped would be speedily settled. A vote of confidence in the hon. gentleman was passed with great cordiality. A resolution in favour of referring the American question to arbitration was also adopted with much enthusiasm.

A special general court of the subscribers to the Female Orphan Asylum took place on Monday at the Asylum, Mr. Thomas Farncomb in the chair—for the election of ten children as inmates out of a list of forty candidates. The committee congratulated the court upon the enlarged prosperity of the institution and the general health of the children. He impressed upon the subscribers the great necessity for increased exertion on their part to keep the charity in its present state of efficiency.

On Sunday it was announced from the pulpits of a large number of churches and chapels of the metropolis that on Thursday, being the day on which is annually celebrated the anniversary of the accession of Her Majesty to the throne, a collection in aid of the hospital for consumption in the metropolis now established at Brompton, would be held in those churches. It is hoped that Almighty God in His providence to guide the counsels of the two Governments, and preserve to both countries the prosperous blessings of peace.

The births of 837 boys and 819 girls were registered last week in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1851-60 the average number was 1,377; in the week last 1858 twelve were registered. The mortality was considerably lower than it had been in the last two weeks of November, when the deaths were in both instance more than 1,600. But the average rate of mortality, as calculated on the returns of corresponding weeks in the previous years (18-1-6), the deaths in the week last were below 1,500.

A dispute has been going on between the Charing-cross Railway Company and the Governors of St. Thomas's Hospital as to the value of the hospital property, which it was settled the company must purchase as their line rendered the buildings useless for the purposes of an hospital. The governors value the hospital premises, &c., as well as the estate they would be put to in finding other premises, at £750,000. The the company desirous to secure the premises, have offered £500,000. The Lord Mayor who nominated Mr. John Stewart, of Liverpool, as umpire. That gentleman has declined to act on board, refusing the hospital estate at that price.

Mr. Cowper, the First Commissioner of Works, has addressed a letter to the Lord Mayor, appealing like this and the metropolitan of the Government a Royal commission has been issued to take into consideration the question of building the northern side of the Thames corresponding with that of the Middlesex side. The commissioners are the same gentlemen who investigated the project of a northern embankment. The Government and the Lord Mayor has been again invited to act as chairman. It is understood that, in the event of the commissioners recommending the embankment, Mr. Barry side to be undertaken contemporaneously with that on the north, the Government will be prepared to propose to Parliament in the present Session to introduce a bill to provide the necessary funds.

The deputations from the different parishes interested in having a road made through Hyde Park had an interview with Mr. Cowper on the subject on Saturday last. The right hon. gentleman explained the plan which he thought would meet the views of the inhabitants, in which a subway was taken along beneath the level the surface, but to run through the Hyde Park, but Kensington Gardens, at a point that would not interfere with the convenience of the inhabitants of the Queen's Palace. Communication would be continued, and all the rather than detract from, the beauty and the aesthetic of the surrounding scenery. The deputation left with the impression that the Government was voluntary to raise money, and Mr. Cowper distinctly assured them that nothing was to be expected from Parliament.

LAW AND POLICE.—The Common Law Courts commenced their sittings for the First sittings at Guildhall on Monday. The list was heavy, and contains nearly 100 more causes than at these sittings last year. In the absence of Mr. Baron Bramwell, the business was taken by the commissioner, and considerable number of the whole are marked as special jury cases. It is expected that the sittings will extend to fourteen days, and further time will be required for the business in the Court of Exchequer the cause list contains the names of 118 causes, fourteen of which are marked for trial by special jury, eleven by special juries.

Judgment was given by the Master of the Rolls yesterday week in the matter of the suit filed by the present representative of the late Mr. Lewis, claiming to be entitled to the five hundredth shares with the principal of the "Crystal Palace," the interest of which was declared by the Court of Chancery for the purpose of supplying annuities to the retired servants of the late Company. The argument was that the Company, by the transfer of its property and liabilities to the Crown, had forfeited its right to the fund. His Honour held that the records and all the documents connected with the affairs of the Company to the Crown, together with all trusts incidental to such property. The bill must therefore be dismissed.

On Monday last the second general quarterly meeting of debtors by the Registrars of the Queen's Bench Prison was held in the prison for the relief of the poor. It appeared that by Christmas the number of prisoners will be very much reduced throughout England. On Tuesday the number confined in Whitecross-street Prison was 170. Since the operation of the new law many have been arrested and speedily arraigned, so as to escape being made bankrupt. There is little doubt that Christmas will present a very different picture to the one presented last year in respect to the debtors' prisons.

Mr. Lovegrove, a solicitor, of 14, Gray's Inn-square, was charged at the Mansion House, on Wednesday, with an extensive forgery on the Bank of England. He had, it was said, uttered a forged power of attorney to transfer £2100 New Annuities. In another case it is stated that he had succeeded in transferring £5000. The prisoner was remanded, bail being refused.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Dec. 15.—3rd Sunday in Advent.
MONDAY, 16.—Cambridge Michaelmas Term ends.
TUESDAY, 17.—Oxford Michaelmas Term ends. Full Moon, 5h. 8m., a.m.
WEDNESDAY, 18.—Lord Holland died, 1859.
THURSDAY, 19.—Hanover Royal Jewels restored, 1857.
FRIDAY, 20.—Louis Napoleon proclaimed President, 1848.
SATURDAY, 21.—St. Thomas. Shortest Day.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 21, 1861.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
9 15	9 57	10 37	11 16	11 55	0 34	1 14

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In consequence of the numerous applications for the Coloured Portrait of Garibaldi, it has been reprinted; and a few copies are still on Sale at the published price, 5d.; or by post, 6d. Office, 198, Strand.

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NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.—Advertisements for the Christmas Double Number, Dec. 21, cannot be received later than the 16th inst. Terms, 8s. a line of ten words; lowest charge, 12s. for thirty-four words.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1861.

ALTHOUGH a certain and computed time must elapse before the answer from America shall determine whether hells or cannon will be the fittest ushers to announce the New Year, it is impossible to obtain much serious attention for any other subject. The candidate addressing the crowd, or senator giving in his accounts to his constituents, even the ex-Minister casually complimenting volunteers, at once fix on the American difficulty and submit their hopes or their solutions. Meantime journalists can but speculate and conjecture, and look out for the occasion that we must uphold the honour of the English flag, but that we trust the good sense of the respectable classes in America will dominate over the passionate mob and spare us the terrible necessity of striking a blow. From the French papers we cull little save the expression of French opinion upon the outrage for which we have demanded redress, and it is satisfactory to see that the logical minds of the French journalists, when permitted fair play, at once lead them to the conclusion that England had but one course open to her. Deeply interesting as would be at any other time the debates in the Italian Parliament and the situation of Baron Ricasoli and his Ministry, the fiery eloquence or languid pedantry of the speakers is little heeded, nor can much indignation be spared for the atrocious cruelties which, if accounts be true, are being perpetrated upon the unfortunate Poles, in punishment for their recent demonstrations of love of country. All this negligence of all but one subject should be noted across the Atlantic, for it is a grim proof how thoroughly England—once aroused—shows herself in earnest.

Yet occurrences of some interest in themselves take place at home. Among these, the first Birkenhead election has been made; and, if the place had enjoyed the privileges of the franchise for centuries, it could not have behaved worse in the discharge of the solemn duty which Mr. Bright tells us so many thousands are eager to perform. It bribed, and pilloried, and generally conducted itself as if its electoral education had been complete, instead of Birkenhead being called on for the first time to contribute its opinions towards the stock of Parliamentary wisdom. The return of Mr. Laird, the Conservative candidate, was an act of gratitude for what he has done for the place, and perhaps a better-known antagonist might have run him harder; but as regards the eligibility of the gentlemen who has been chosen there is nothing to say against the unanimous decision of Birkenhead. Finally, we are to choose her man. It is stated that the Tower Hamlets will soon have an opportunity of electing a successor to Mr. Ayrton, who is said to have "distinguished himself into a judgeship." Having time before them, the Tower Hamlets electors should be taken to look for somebody worth having, and to see whether he reciprocates their admiration.

The approach of Christmas will excuse an appeal which, we regret to say, must be made with some earnestness. There will be great suffering this winter among the poor, and the causes which tend to increase the usual hardships of the season will occur to every reader. It will be well if the benevolent exertions which are always so honourably made on behalf of those who need the help of others should be taken in hand speedily, and with more discretion than always accompanies British benevolence. We are a little impulsive, but not always just, in our charity. The other day a girl who had committed a theft lost the good fortune to be too heavily sentenced, and subscriptions poured in for her, and the little thing is provided for during the rest of her life; while many of her honester little companions will probably be wandering and wondering beggars. These exceptional absurdities in no degree diminish the humanity of the nation, for they and similar follies should be guarded against. Christmas should not be a time to which the idle and the drunken look forward with pleasure; and, though indulgence is even better than austerity, it is due to the latter that we set not to fling immoderately the old which might be so much better bestowed. Of course, it is coster to give than to inquire, and therefore such a mass of charity is ill-directed. But even those who have neither time nor inclination to discriminate between unfortunates and are deprived of excuse because the police magistrates have cemented to the great addition to their labours which is involved in superintending the dispensing of charity, and therefore it becomes the clear duty of every one who contributes personally inquire into the cases to send the Christmas subscription to the magistrates of the district. It is certain that, so far as possible, it will be worthily applied. But how much may be done by a little real inquiry among those who cannot dig, and to beg are ashamed! How much deserved hostility would be thereof by a small donation, given quietly and repaid by no advertisement of nomes, those who will consult the ministers of religion or the relieving officers of districts will easily learn, and the knowledge will be worth something. We have much confidence in the good sense as well as the good feeling of the public not to believe that thousands are dissatisfied with the habit of scattering charity broadcast, and would be glad to sow it with discretion. We have therefore indicated the means.

THE COURT.

We are sorry to announce that the Prince Consort has been confined to his apartments for the last fortnight, suffering from a feverish cold, with pains in the limbs, but we are rather immune from fear; but there are no unfavourable symptoms. On Wednesday the following bulletin was issued:—

His Royal Highness the Prince Consort is suffering from fever, unattended by unfavourable symptoms, but likely, from its nature, to continue for some time.
JAMES CLARK, M.D.
HENRY HOLLAND, M.D.
THOMAS WATSON, M.D.
WILLIAM JENNER, M.D.

Windsor Castle, Dec. 11.

On Sunday the Queen, Princess Alice, Prince Arthur, Princess Helena, Princess Louise, and Princess of Leiningen, attended by the ladies and gentlemen of the Court and the domestic household, attended Divine service in the private chapel of the Castle. The Rev. J. Kingsley preached the sermon.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Alice, drove out in a carriage and four, attended by Lord Alfred Paget. The Prince of Leiningen went out shooting. The Judge-Advocate-General had an audience of her Majesty. The gentlemen in waiting had the honour to accomble to-day at Windsor Castle was countermanded on Saturday.

On Tuesday the Queen, accompanied by the Princess Alice, drove out in a carriage and four, attended by the Lady in Waiting and Major De Pin. The Prince of Leiningen went out shooting. His Serene Highness has since left the castle. The Princess of Leiningen remains on a visit.

On Wednesday the Queen drove out in a carriage and four, attended by the Duchess of Athell and Lord Alfred Paget.

The Prince of Leiningen took his departure this morning.

Lord Canoys and Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Bentinck have succeeded the Earl of Chichester and Lieutenant-Colonel Cavendish as Lord and Groom in Waiting to her Majesty. Lord Alfred Paget has succeeded Major-General Seymour as Equerry in Waiting to her Majesty.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales is about to visit the Holy Land and the East. On Monday next the Prince leaves Cambridge, and on the following evening a grand entertainment is to be given in his honour by the Earl and Countess of Hardwicke. On Wednesday, the 18th, the Prince joins the Court; and, after spending the Christmas holidays with his august parents, will start for the regions which from romance ages has presented such interest and attractions to Western Europeans. On his way to the East the Prince will visit his brother, Prince Leopold, as his France-Italian retreat at Nice.

"His Royal Highness Prince Leopold," says a private letter from Nice, "has been at Cannes since the 14th ult. The party was advised to travel slowly, owing to the indisposition of Sir Edward Bowyer, who has not yet quite recovered from the journey."

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary will leave Cambridge Cottage in a few days for Ashridge Park, on a visit to Lady Marian Alford.

The Duke of Buccleuch, who has been on a visit to the Emperor of the French at Compiègne, arrived at Folkestone on Wednesday, and proceeded to London the same afternoon by the special train.

The Earl of Portsmouth has been seriously ill at his residence, Eggesford House, North Devon. We learn that the Locdship is now pronouncing favourably.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mrs. Gladstone have left Hawarden for Hatfield House.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Mr. Serjeant Hayes, of the Midland Circuit, has been appointed Recorder of Leicester, in the room of Mr. Justice Shee.

A bird show, the largest known in England, was held last week at Southampton. Every British bird, except the cuckoo, was exhibited.

On Tuesday week a handsome piece of plate was presented to Sir Peverine Acland, at Fairfield, by his Scientary, as a mark of their regard.

Mr. W. E. Hindmarch, of the Northern Circuit, has been appointed Attorney-General for the County Palatine of Durham, in the room of Mr. R. Ingham, Q.C., deceased.

Last Saturday morning the Eagle brig, coal-laden from Newcastle, was wrecked while attempting to enter Aberdeen harbour, and two of the crew were drowned.

At the Lincoln Assizes, yesterday week, Mr. Toone, late Supervisor of the Lincolnshire constabulary, was presented with a testimonial of ten years' penal servitude for forgery.

Mr. Gregory, of Dublin, is proceeding in the restoration of St. Patrick's Cathedral. Corn stone of Bath stone, having failed in previous instances of repair, is used in the interior of the edifice.

The election for East Worcestershire is fixed for Saturday (to-day), when an opposition is expected to the return of Mr. H. J. Vernon, who is the only candidate on his worship's side.

A monument is about to be erected to the memory of Sir Humphry Davy, at Penzance. It will consist of a granite column, and be surmounted with a statue of the great chemist holding a safety-lamp.

Sir John Arnott, M.P., Mayor of Cork, has invested £10,000 in the establishment of a "seaman's library" at Milford Haven, with a view of selling to the poor at first cost during the approaching season of distress.

The new steamer launched at Richardson's shipyard, by a large majority returned Mr. Isaac, the great shipbuilder, as its representative in the House of Commons. The polling took place on Tuesday, and the numbers were—Isaac (C.), 1661; Bromley (L.), 1325.

Yesterday Mr. Lindsay Stokes, the station-master at Portwood, Southampton, lost his life in saving that of a passenger, a woman who was attempting to get into a moving train. The woman was saved, but Mr. Stokes slipped down on the rails, and was cut to pieces.

Over £1000 being portion of the reserved fund of the late Earl Fitzhardinge, has been applied by the Lord Chancellor in the hands of Mr. C. De Grenier, resident magistrate of Mallow, for the purchase of land, the property of the distributive shareholders, who are in the list of the great destitution at present prevails.

It has been decided that the memorial to the late Sir Harry Smith at Whittlesey shall consist of a marble bust and a mural tablet, and that the sculptor employed to execute the memorial shall be commissioned by the chapel of St. Mary's Church, in which the late gallant General was educated, it having been also a schoolroom during his boyhood.

A serious explosion took place at a chemist's shop in Hereford-street, Park-lane, Saturday night last. A man was in the act of pouring oil of vitriol from a bottle into a measure, when the bottle was accidentally broken. The effect was disastrous so far as property was concerned, and the master of the shop and the boy were severely scorched.

The Island Revenue officers have been making a raid on the premises of certain shopkeepers in Bradford, and their prey appears to have been successful. In one case the tobacconist, who is a manufacturer, was found to have in his shop and in the upper rooms of the house 1800lb. weight of tobacco, which, all unstamped, had been brought from one to two years, and on which the duty, if now included was £12, but the real offence was obtaining her Majesty's Revenue, and not that of evading her Majesty's Customs. A similar capture of one of the defendants with the rhubarb leaves was fined £50, as it was considered by a mere smuggler in the trade on the venture.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.—A meeting of the hengrowers of the district was held at Warren-street, Maidstone, on Monday evening, for the purpose in the chair, to take into consideration the state of the hop trade. Mr. Bensusan, Mr. Bernard Hope, and others attended as a deputation from the Central Association for the Repeal of the Hop Duties. This association is based on the principle of re-selling both the excise and the Customs duties on hops and the removal duty on those imported from abroad; but the Worcester and Hereford hopgrowers are not in favour of the repeal of the excise duties, and the resolutions adopted at the meeting were for the repeal of the excise duties only. There was considerable division by the meeting on this difference of opinion, but the resolutions themselves were passed with great unanimity.

Mr. Mowbray, one of the members for Durham, who filled the office of Judge Advocate-General in the Derby Administration, has received a requisition from the constituents last Saturday night. The right hon. gentleman alluded in terms of the warmest admiration to the late Prince Consort as the head of the Commander of the Sea Service, and undertook to promise, on behalf of the Government, that the Channel squadron would be considerably increased. The Conservative party are very strongly in favour of the measure to adopt for securing the honour and dignity of the country.

A public meeting was held in the Townhall, Oldham, yesterday week, for the purpose of hearing addresses on "The British Empire in the West, and how to secure the Union," from the Hon. George Brown, late Premier of Upper North; the Hon. J. L. Tilley, of New Brunswick; and Mr. E. W. Watkin. All the speakers dwelt upon the advantage which the British possessions abroad as lending emigrants; and they also referred to the "American difficulty."

At a banquet in connection with the Liberal party held in the Fountaine Room, Nottingham, on Thursday week, Mr. Pagel, after a few preliminary remarks, alluded to the serious opposition in the mind of the people for the state of our relations with North America. Mr. Pagel said, amidst loud cheers, "As it has been perpetrated, it has been perpetrated by the act of the Federal Republic which is in advance against the law of nations as it has insult to the British flag. (Loud cheers.) Such a wrong cannot be repaired without a full apology and reparation."

Mr. Dudley Fortescue presided at the second dinner of the Sherborne Agricultural Society, and in proposing the toast of the evening, "The Prosperity of the Day," from the Hon. George Denman, M.P., Mr. Fortescue said that Mr. Cobden addressed his constituents at Oldham on Monday night. The hon. gentleman first expressed a decided opinion that the late riots and threats of international law raised by the seizure of Messrs. Slidell and Mason on board the Trent, supported by a most unjustifiable demand by the naval authorities that we had suffered an outrage, he should support the Ministry in demanding reparation, and decline to join the "peace at any price school" in accepting an American view of the case.

Mr. Hennessy addressed his constituents at Dungarvan on Tuesday. There was a numerous attendance, and the right hon. gentleman was well received. The principal topic of Mr. Herbert's speech was devoted to the American question. He insisted that right was on our side, and said that, if the Americans insisted on misunderstanding a war, they were much more likely to lose Maine than to annex Canada.

At the dinner which followed the Lewes Pat Stock Show on Tuesday the Earl of Chichester, his hereditary supporter, being the Hon. H. Brand (Parliamentary Secretary of the Treasury) and Mr. Gorringe (Member for Lewes). Mr. Brand said that the country was in a very critical position. "Is there to be war with America?" was not to be answered by Ministers, but by Americans. If, on the one hand, the conduct of the American Government were guided by reason we should have peace; if these councils were guided by passion we should have war.

The Financial Secretary of the Treasury has also broken silence on the subject of the Trent affair. Mr. P. Pol discussed it at a meeting of the Cambridgeshire Agricultural Society, on Wednesday. The country, he said, would "be ready to support the Government" if a hostile answer were returned to the demand. "Whether it was war that was meant by America?" But, on the other hand, if the demand were granted, the answer were not on the act by which they had challenged us should be also surrendered." Mr. Peel's constituents passed a vote of confidence in him.

On Tuesday week Mr. Miller, M.P. for the Isle of Bute, addressed his constituents in the Assembly Rooms, Leith. At the close of the luncheon under address, which embraced a wide range of topics, a vote of confidence was unanimously passed.

An agricultural dinner at Horsham on Wednesday was attended by several members of Parliament. Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald, who presided, made the American question the topic of his speech, and declared that the Conservative party would give Government an "unhesitating and unflinching support." Colonel Turnbull, M.P., and Mr. Cave, M.P., also gave expression to their opinions on the same subject; the latter taking a favourable view of the war in America.

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

Supposing that there were any little matters in difference between constituencies and their representatives, the fact that there is one topic on which there is no mean or possible unanimity in the mind of England has gone far to condone all offences. It must be a vast relief to members in all provincial performances to be able to get up and say that on other stages is called a sensation scene, and to wave the "meteor flag" of this country unambiguously over a crowd of sympathising electors. Notably this may be remarked as one of the reasons why the meeting between Mr. Horsman and the constituency of Stroud has this day been looked forward to with both pleasure and pride. The hon. gentleman in question is, as is well known, a speaker of no ordinary powers, and when he puts forth his energies, even on a subject in which his audiences do not congree with his sentiments, he never fails to tell and excite. He came to the constituency at the close of the last session, and it is not surprised that he speaks to his constituents of the Government with sentiments of approval, and that his address was an expression of confidence. In his place in the House he had taken more into a approach to party strife, and he had not departure from the sittings for five or six weeks before the prorogation. When one rises to address the electors on such a subject as the present, and when those he represents this time last year, and when it is considered that the existence of the present Parliament was roused by another twelvemonth, and when one has to deal with a question which is the very subject of general election on which he could first again into the House, we have no doubt that the meeting will be one of the greatest interest for a second day or two ago.

The Australian members have cropped up in the last few days. Marylebone has been spoken to, and perhaps that section of the electors which has the honour of holding the fate of its members in its hands will be invited to meet them in a body on occasion. Marylebone is the high-sounding but inconsequent oratory of a gentleman who was returned by the Tower Hamlets. Mr. Berkeley and Sir Francis Head have solved a singular social problem, inasmuch as, in his proper person, the latter gentleman has been returned by Marylebone, the height of reputation in London and find that he has exactly reached his level in New York. Mr. Berkeley and Sir Francis Head are the two Englishmen are on a level with the roots of those in Belgravia, and yet they are both magnificent districts. The electors of Marylebone have learned that the Australian members are unsuitable to their wants. They will rush to a peerage; and, if the couples say south, it is the ambition of their representatives to go North. Henry Bulwer has gone to the United Kingdom. But it is to be feared that Lord Derwent has not yet attained the highest ambition of his constituents, and that Sir Benjamin Hall to accept a peerage in satisfaction and discharge of his claims to one day be the Lord Llanover. Nothing can be more expressive of the failure of the mission of the public man to which and then the way in which he flourished in his speech this week between Marylebone and Wales. Lord Derwent has now returned his constituents to the standard of 1852 and the admission that if we should join the Federal States in a war with France and Spain, it would be a state of preparation for such an emergency. Before parting with the Australian members, we may add that a new class of constituents to that phrase have appeared in the Tower Hamlets suggesting a vacancy in the representation of that borough and hinting at the possibility of Mr. Berkeley's return. Mr. Hunt is the name of the members qualified for such a post. It is a curious coincidence that the Hunt family have always had a connection with the Tower in the garb of private life, and with no professional call for his presence there, for the Lord Lieutenant of the Tower appears to be at present waiting for an interview with that functionary.

Mr. Lowe, who is the new Vice-President, somewhat takes up an Irish question he becomes more Irish than the Irish themselves. Mr. Maguire, who has succeeded to the charge of the crusade against Maynooth, vice Mr. Monsell, promoted to the Colonies, has addressed privately in queer and blatant oratory with the great O'Donoghue himself. The reform is not a new one, nevertheless, and the speech of the demonstrations which in these days produces not even such an effect as it might have done in the days of Swift, and the people, Whiteboy, the very same spot in the same building, proclaims that he is about to make the same speech. Nothing, however, is more likely to set the Irish member members for the city of Dublin, who have hitherto not been supposed to be deficient in common sense, while in the exhumation of the Irish question, which is the very last thing that Ireland wants, and for many years, the absurdity of the scene culminated. We do not suppose that Mr. Lowe will be able to "put down" the agitation of it on this occasion, we imagine that it is exactly that which is expressed by the phrase of each other. But there is fun, after all.

There have been two exhibitions of great men in small places this week. The Lord Mayor of London has been entertaining the Corporation party given to the rising generation of the parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, and has turned his powerful oratory in a fertilizing stream on the young idea of those distinct. The Lord Mayor is the chief magistrate leader of the Opposition in a new character. He has been reviewing the troops of the Queen's Bench Division, and made them a speech which no doubt had a great effect upon them.

LONDON MAIN DRAINAGE.—(To the Editor.)—In the very interesting article in your Number of the 30th ult. on the "London Main Drainage" the writer has inadvertently been led into a statement which is calculated to do much injury to the interests of the Metropolitan Board of Works. He says that "the Board has not yet come to any decision upon which to now being carried out by the Metropolitan Board of Works, and that the whole of the plans of which are to be submitted to Parliament. This plan cannot be said to be the particular designs of any one, but is rather the result of the deliberations, extending over a long period, of a committee of the Board, consisting of the whole of which the Board of Works is composed. Now, I shall be borne out by all those members of the Metropolitan Board of Works who have taken any subject in hand, when I say that the plans and suggestions which have from time to time been made for the object there is not one of the plans which has not been the result of

PRIZE DOGS FROM THE EXHIBITION OF SPORTING AND OTHER DOGS HELD LAST WEEK AT BIRMINGHAM.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 609.

GENERAL M'CLELLAN, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE FEDERAL FORCES.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 613.

THE SMITHFIELD SHOW.

IF never fell him The Christmas-tide time it have been during the past week, and the private view was short, as far as celebrities were concerned, as the entire visiting list was full, and hence the crowd. Plus 1 There was no exhilarating frost outside, and hence the dulness to the weather, thing rather out of season. Some attributed the dulness to the weather, then ever, and this Mr. Hudson will have a farewell banquet to-day (Saturday) in the place in which the society have found rest since 1795, when Francis Duke of Bedford formed it into a club of since 1795, when Francis Duke of Bedford formed it into a club of office, with fifty guineas' worth of prizes; and now, after twenty-three years' residence, it is destined to migrate to Dicconi's Leyton, into the more commodious premises of the late, brief, Argyll Rooms. Bounty's Butcher, Peach (whose talented master, Mr. Tom Mason, died, we are sad to say, on Sunday), and Lord Lurgan, and regretted under the age of 40, it has nothing to touch them this year, it makes a brilliant West-end finish with Mr. Taylor's ox, who will head the parade on the first Monday, generation en en of the great landmarks of feeding.

While the Herefords sank away to fifteen the Devon men came bravely up to the scratch, not merely in numbers but stamp as well. Seven out of the thirty-three were in the Devon pen, and only 1 Mr. Heath was with one of John Quartly's breeding. It was very neat, but rather too small, and the spectators were much disposed to think the Duke of Cleveland's nearly if not quite as good. The Royal Highness the Prince Consort was third with a grandson of The Sconce, and rather I had back told against the splendid one of Mr. Fordham's. The Duke's had back told against the splendid one of Mr. Fordham's. The Duke's had back told against the splendid one of Mr. Fordham's. The Duke's

Lowther, of Barrisphere Hall, Oakham, Rutland, 26 on 2 w, improved Leicester, bred by exhibitor.

CLASS 31.—Fat Wether Sheep, of any Long-woolled breed, 1 year old (under 22 months), each sheep not to exceed 210lb. live weight: 1st prize of 20l. to Mr. Wilmore, of The Knoll, Leicester, 20 on pure Leicesters, bred by exhibitor—silver medal to the breeder. 2nd prize of 10l. to R. Bowman, of Barrisphere, Rutlandshire, 19 on Leicesters, bred by exhibitor. 3rd prize of 5l. to the Marquis of Exeter, of Burghley House, Stamford, under 20 on Leicesters, bred by exhibitor.

CLASS 32.—Fat Wether Sheep, of any Long-woolled breed (not Leicesters), 1 year old (under 22 months), the pair not to exceed 210lb. live weight: 1st prize of 20l. to Mr. Wilmore, of The Knoll, Leicester, 20 on 2 w Cotswold, bred by exhibitor—silver Warm, Middlesborough, Yorkshire, 20 on 2 w Cotswold, bred by exhibitor. 3rd prize of 5l. to J. K. Fowler, of Rushton Hall, Kettering, 20 on 2 w Cotswold, bred by exhibitor.

CLASS 33.—Fat Wether Sheep, of the Scottish or Horned Polled breeds, of any age: 1st prize of 20l. to Mr. Mitchell Gillespie, of Morton Hall, Dumfries, 20 on Scotch, bred by exhibitor. 2nd prize of 10l. to Mr. Alexander Hunter, of Kelso, 20 on Scotch, bred by exhibitor.

CLASS 34.—Fat Wether Sheep, of the Scottish or Horned Polled breeds, 1 year old (above 22 months): 1st prize of 20l. to Mr. Mitchell Gillespie, of Morton Hall, Dumfries, 20 on Scotch, bred by exhibitor. 2nd prize of 10l. to Mr. Alexander Hunter, of Kelso, 20 on Scotch, bred by exhibitor. 3rd prize of 5l. to Mr. Thomas Bowman, of Richmond, of Goodwood, Chichester, Sussex, 20 on Southdown, bred by exhibitor.

CLASS 35.—Fat Wether Sheep of any Short-woolled breed (not Southdowns), 1 year old (under 22 months): 1st prize of 20l. to Mr. Thomas Bowman, of Richmond, of Farm, Hangerford, Berks, 21 on West Country down, bred by exhibitor—silver medal to the breeder. 2nd prize of 10l. to Mr. Jonas Webb, of Babraham, Cambridge, 20 on Southdown, bred by exhibitor. 3rd prize of 5l. to Mr. Jonas Webb, of Babraham, Cambridge, 20 on Southdown, bred by exhibitor.

CLASS 36.—Fat Wether Sheep of the Shropshire breed, 1 year old (under 22 months): 1st prize of 20l. to Edward Richard Cheney, of Badger Hall, Shrewsbury, 20 on Shropshire, bred by exhibitor—silver medal to the breeder. 2nd prize of 10l. to John Kent, of Goodwood, Chichester, Sussex, 20 on Southdown, bred by the Duke of Richmond. 3rd prize of 5l. to the Duke of Richmond, of Goodwood, Chichester, Sussex, 20 on Southdown, bred by exhibitor.

CLASS 37.—Fat Wether Sheep of any Short-woolled breed (not Southdowns), 1 year old (under 22 months), the pair not to exceed 420lb. live weight: 1st prize of 20l. to Mr. Thomas Bowman, of Richmond, of Farm, Hangerford, Berks, 21 on West Country down, bred by exhibitor—silver medal to the breeder. 2nd prize of 10l. to Mr. Jonas Webb, of Babraham, Cambridge, 20 on Southdown, bred by exhibitor. 3rd prize of 5l. to Mr. Jonas Webb, of Babraham, Cambridge, 20 on Southdown, bred by exhibitor.

CLASS 38.—Fat Wether Sheep of the Shropshire breed, 1 year old (under 22 months): 1st prize of 20l. to Edward Richard Cheney, of Badger Hall, Shrewsbury, 20 on Shropshire, bred by exhibitor—silver medal to the breeder. 2nd prize of 10l. to Mr. Thomas Bowman, of Richmond, of Farm, Hangerford, Berks, 21 on West Country down, bred by exhibitor. 3rd prize of 5l. to Mr. Jonas Webb, of Babraham, Cambridge, 20 on Southdown, bred by exhibitor.

CLASS 39.—Fat Wether Sheep of any Short-woolled breed (not Southdowns), 1 year old (above 22 months): 1st prize of 20l. to Mr. Thomas Bowman, of Richmond, of Farm, Hangerford, Berks, 21 on West Country down, bred by exhibitor—silver medal to the breeder. 2nd prize of 10l. to Mr. Jonas Webb, of Babraham, Cambridge, 20 on Southdown, bred by exhibitor. 3rd prize of 5l. to Mr. Jonas Webb, of Babraham, Cambridge, 20 on Southdown, bred by exhibitor.

CLASS 40.—Fat Wether Sheep, of any Short-woolled breed, 1 year old (under 22 months), the pair not to exceed 420lb. live weight: 1st prize of 20l. to Mr. Thomas Bowman, of Richmond, of Farm, Hangerford, Berks, 21 on West Country down, bred by exhibitor—silver medal to the breeder. 2nd prize of 10l. to Mr. Jonas Webb, of Babraham, Cambridge, 20 on Southdown, bred by exhibitor. 3rd prize of 5l. to Mr. Jonas Webb, of Babraham, Cambridge, 20 on Southdown, bred by exhibitor.

CLASS 41.—Fat Wether Sheep, of any Short-woolled breed, 1 year old (under 22 months), each sheep not to exceed 210lb. live weight: 1st prize of 20l. to Mr. Thomas Bowman, of Richmond, of Farm, Hangerford, Berks, 21 on West Country down, bred by exhibitor—silver medal to the breeder. 2nd prize of 10l. to Mr. Jonas Webb, of Babraham, Cambridge, 20 on Southdown, bred by exhibitor. 3rd prize of 5l. to Mr. Jonas Webb, of Babraham, Cambridge, 20 on Southdown, bred by exhibitor.

CLASS 42.—Fat Wether Sheep, of any Long-woolled breed (not Leicesters), 1 year old (under 22 months), the pair not to exceed 420lb. live weight: 1st prize of 20l. to Mr. Wilmore, of The Knoll, Leicester, 20 on 2 w Cotswold, bred by exhibitor—silver medal to the breeder. 2nd prize of 10l. to Mr. Thomas Warm, of Middlesborough, Yorkshire, 20 on 2 w Cotswold, bred by exhibitor. 3rd prize of 5l. to J. K. Fowler, of Rushton Hall, Kettering, 20 on 2 w Cotswold, bred by exhibitor.

CLASS 43.—Fat Wether Sheep, of any Long-woolled breed (not Leicesters), 1 year old (under 22 months), each sheep not to exceed 210lb. live weight: 1st prize of 20l. to Mr. Wilmore, of The Knoll, Leicester, 20 on 2 w Cotswold, bred by exhibitor—silver medal to the breeder. 2nd prize of 10l. to Mr. Thomas Warm, of Middlesborough, Yorkshire, 20 on 2 w Cotswold, bred by exhibitor. 3rd prize of 5l. to Mr. J. K. Fowler, of Rushton Hall, Kettering, 20 on 2 w Cotswold, bred by exhibitor.

CLASS 44.—Fat Wether Sheep, of any Short-woolled breed, 1 year old (under 22 months): 1st prize of 20l. to Mr. Thomas Bowman, of Richmond, of Farm, Hangerford, Berks, 21 on West Country down, bred by exhibitor—silver medal to the breeder. 2nd prize of 10l. to Mr. Jonas Webb, of Babraham, Cambridge, 20 on Southdown, bred by exhibitor. 3rd prize of 5l. to the Duke of Richmond, of Goodwood, Chichester, Sussex, 20 on Southdown, bred by exhibitor.

CLASS 45.—Fat Wether Sheep of any Short-woolled breed (not Southdowns), 1 year old (under 22 months), the pair not to exceed 420lb. live weight: 1st prize of 20l. to Mr. Thomas Bowman, of Richmond, of Farm, Hangerford, Berks, 21 on West Country down, bred by exhibitor—silver medal to the breeder. 2nd prize of 10l. to Mr. Jonas Webb, of Babraham, Cambridge, 20 on Southdown, bred by exhibitor. 3rd prize of 5l. to Mr. Jonas Webb, of Babraham, Cambridge, 20 on Southdown, bred by exhibitor.

CLASS 46.—Fat Wether Sheep, of any Short-woolled breed, 1 year old (under 22 months), each sheep not to exceed 210lb. live weight: 1st prize of 20l. to Mr. Thomas Bowman, of Richmond, of Farm, Hangerford, Berks, 21 on West Country down, bred by exhibitor—silver medal to the breeder. 2nd prize of 10l. to Mr. Jonas Webb, of Babraham, Cambridge, 20 on Southdown, bred by exhibitor. 3rd prize of 5l. to the Duke of Richmond, of Goodwood, Chichester, Sussex, 20 on Southdown, bred by exhibitor.

PIGS.

CLASS 47.—Pigs of any breed, not exceeding 4 months old: 1st prize of 10l. to John Lynn, of Church Farm, Stanton, Grantham, Lincoln, 3 on 1 b d, improved Yorkshire—silver medal to the breeder. 2nd prize of 5l. to William Wood, of Bramham Park, Tadcaster, Yorkshire, 3 on 1 b d, improved Yorkshire, bred by exhibitor. 3rd prize of 2l. to George Harris, of Chilton Farm, Harwell, Berks, 3 on 2 b d, improved Chilton, bred by exhibitor.

CLASS 48.—Pigs of any breed, above 4 and not exceeding 6 months old: 1st prize of 10l. to Mr. Colonel Pennell, M.P., of Pinchin Castle, Beaver, Carnarvon, 3 on 1 b d, improved Yorkshire—silver medal to the breeder. 2nd prize of 5l. to William Wood, of Bramham Park, Tadcaster, Yorkshire, 3 on 1 b d, improved Yorkshire, bred by exhibitor. 3rd prize of 2l. to George Harris, of Chilton Farm, Harwell, Berks, 3 on 2 b d, improved Chilton, bred by exhibitor.

CLASS 49.—Pigs of any breed, above 6 and not exceeding 9 months old: 1st prize of 10l. to George Harris, of Chilton Farm, Harwell, Berks, 3 on 1 b d, improved Chilton, bred by exhibitor. 2nd prize of 5l. to Mr. Colonel Pennell, M.P., of Pinchin Castle, Beaver, Carnarvon, 3 on 1 b d, improved Yorkshire—silver medal to the breeder. 3rd prize of 2l. to Mr. Colonel Pennell, M.P., of Pinchin Castle, Beaver, Carnarvon, 3 on 1 b d, improved Yorkshire, bred by exhibitor.

CLASS 50.—Pigs of any breed, above 9 and not exceeding 12 months old: 1st prize of 10l. to George Harris, of Chilton Farm, Harwell, Berks, 3 on 1 b d, improved Chilton, bred by exhibitor. 2nd prize of 5l. to William Baker, of Pen-y-Bont, Ruabon, Denbigh, 3 on 1 b d, improved Yorkshire, bred by exhibitor. 3rd prize of 2l. to William Baker, of Pen-y-Bont, Ruabon, Denbigh, 3 on 1 b d, improved Yorkshire, bred by exhibitor.

CLASS 51.—Pigs of any breed, above 12 and under 18 months old: 1st prize of 10l. to John Coate, of Hermanus, North Devon, 1 on 1 b d, improved Devon, bred by exhibitor—silver medal to the breeder. 2nd prize of 7l. to Thomas Cotton, of Bridge Farm, Stafford, 1 on 1 b d, improved Yorkshire, bred by exhibitor. 3rd prize of 3l. to Samuel Druce, of Abbey Farm, Ryecote, Oxford, 1 on 1 b d, improved Oxford, bred by exhibitor.

GOLD MEDALS.

Gold medals were awarded to the following exhibitors:—

Mr. Jonas Webb, Babraham, Cambridge, for the best pen of pigs in any of the classes, 2 pr. 11 m. 7d. bred by C. Clark, of Hainsworth, York.

John Faulkner, Derby Farm, Burton-on-Trent—for the best heifer or cow in any of the classes, 2 yr. old, bred by Sir John Harper Crewe, Bart., of Calke Abbey, Ticknall, Derby.

G. R. Jackson, Osberton Hall, Worksop, Nottingham—for the best pen of Ingrassed sheep in any of the classes, 20 m. Leicesters, bred by exhibitor.

The Duke of Richmond, Goodwood, Chichester, Sussex—for the best pen of one year old shortwooled sheep in the 39th, 40th, or 41th classes, 21 m. Southdowns, bred by exhibitor.

John Coate, Hermanus, Bradford, Devon—for the best pen of pigs in any of the classes, 3 m. improved Devon, bred by exhibitor.

EXTRA STOCK.

The following exhibitors received extra and other medals:—

The Earl Spencer, Althorp, Northampton—for the best steer or ox in extra stock, 2 yr. old, Shorthorn, bred by exhibitor.

William Wells, Sandhurst, Penshurst, Kent—for the best heifer or cow in extra stock, any age, Shorthorn, bred by exhibitor—silver medal to the breeder, if asked, Herefordshire.

G. R. Wilmore, Osberton Hall, Worksop, Nottingham—for the best long-woolled wether in extra stock, 20 m. Leicester, bred by exhibitor.

William Lowther, Barrisphere Hall, Oakham, Rutland—for the best long-woolled wether sheep in extra stock, 2 shearlings, bred by exhibitor.

Lord Wenlock, Morton Hall, Thetford, Norfolk—for the best long-woolled ewe in extra stock, 20 m. Southdown, bred by exhibitor.

Wm. George Cumberbatch, Bridge, Canterbury, Sussex—for the best short-woolled sheep (not Southdown) in extra stock, 21 m. West Country-down, bred by exhibitor.

The executors of the late Samuel Treadwell, of Westcott Field, Wallaston, Aylesbury, Bucks—for the best long-headed sheep in extra stock, 2 w Oxfordshire-down wether, bred by exhibitors.

Wm. Baker, Pen-y-Bont, Ruabon, Cricklehowell, Ruabon—for the best pig in extra stock, 20 d, improved Hampshire, bred by exhibitor.

CASELLA'S MERCURIAL MINIMUM THERMOMETER. — Mr. Spencer, in a letter to the Times, said that in this Journal appeared a recommending of Casella's minimum thermometer under certain conditions now written as follows:—"I think it right to say that although I should myself be very unwilling to abandon thoroughly his minimum thermometer, I feel that he has exceeded the limits of the positive, and so to inform you further that the sensitiveness to the instrument that may be relied on. It may be allowed to add that, without saying my judgment is altered in the slightest degree in several tubes, and the capacity of my objection was admitted by a gentleman present to be correct, is unhesitatingly on the subject."

The London Directors of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada have issued a brief report, together with the company's accounts for the half year ending the 30th of June last. To these documents are attached the report of Mr. Edward Watkin, who has recently been out to Canada. Mr. Watkin finds upon the absolute necessity of placing the company's credit on a surer footing by getting rid of the floating debt. He also urges that liberality and permanent arrangements should be concluded between the Grand Trunk, Buffalo and Lake Huron, and Great Western Companies, which he is of opinion will secure to each a considerable accession of traffic at more remunerative rates, and, at the same time, economise expenditure. The London directors intimate generally that, conducing to the expediency of Mr. Watkin's recommendations, they have not yet come to a decision upon which spread necessary for their settlement.

THE FARM.

SOMETHING has of course been the topic of the week, and the defeat of the black-faced Scotch heifer, who set even the cock sneer at defiance at Birmingham, has added some zest to the thing; but still, as regards agriculture generally, it has been a dull time. We missed many a face which we were accustomed to see, and at one great central country town in Cambridgeshire the attendance was positively small indeed, as there was no one to go by them. The truth is that farmers are reserving themselves for the Smithfield exhibitions next June, and saving their spare cash. When they do a thing they like to do it as their wives and families will want to come with them.

The agricultural papers are full of hints for the Christmas shows, which are springing up with great vigour in every direction, and in every Cattle Show a difficulty arises in knowing what to do, and how to understand why there has been torpor on the point so long, but the fact is that the Smithfield has for two years stood very unsupported, so speaking, very little written about, and we still have the Cattle Show of Booth and Bates now who hardly know the names before. The story has become so fashionable that the Agricultural Gazette has to put its hand to keep up their specialty. Last Monday, by the courtesy of Mr. Clarke (to whom the press acknowledge their obligations so largely as they say "Thank you for nothing" to Mr. Hall Maxwell), both the Morning Advertiser and Bell's Weekly Messenger can regular horse expenses from Baker-street to their offices, so as to give the animals up to the last moment.

The Royal Agricultural Society held a very large general meeting on Monday, and it appears from the report that its members number 7,178, which is an advance of last and 12 of the year before. Our Coats £17,488 17s. 10d. The arrears of subscriptions, which not many years since ranged from 800 to 900 annually, have been reduced to 400, and Mr. Torr has a motion on the books to admit the Highland Society members to equal privileges during the show week. Irish sheep and cattle are to have a show each, and there is to be one for pigs, and under fourteen hands and under twelve and a half. In future the bull classes in the Royal are to be divided into those under and those above two years, a year to two years, two to three, and three to six; and there will be no bull calves. The Queen's gold plate is to be given for the Leicester and Southdown runs are also to have a gold medal; hunters are to cease to be exhibited, and the Show Yard is to be used for that purpose. Poultry will not send their crack horses to be carved in a dog-cart, and the Show will be improved as well.

The Yorkshire Society held a very excellent Fat Stock, Poultry, and Implement Show at Leeds last week, which we shall notice. The veteran Mr. Wiley, who is only two or three years younger than his old sheep ally, Sir Tatton Sykes, and with like fun, is a green and vigorous old age, was the first prize man in the yard. He got up a meeting also at Birmingham, and the president's silver cup with it as well, for the best animal in the show-yard. The Leeds Fat Stock Meeting—the first took the first prize for the best young pig of the small white breed. The silver cup for the best pen of pigs in the show was second at large breed belonging to Mr. A Christie, of Green Hammerton; and that for the best pen of sheep to Mr. Wm. Foster, of Queen's Head, pen of Leicester wethers. Mr. H. W. B. Revell, of Hitchley, was two out of the four poultry cups for Dorkings and Cochin Chinas.

NATIONAL SPORTS

A LETTER from Admiral Rous on the recent startling appointment—in which he disclaims any responsibility for the handicapping—will be the best men of the sporting world. But Mr. M'George is as good a starter as the world has ever seen, and the appointment of the Jockey Club stewards were tried and *failed*, whereas Mr. Markwell was never allowed to take the flag in hand, but deluded with a promise that he would have it at the Craven Meeting—the first the principal racing topic of the week. Dundee went, we believe, to the post for the Cambridgeshire Stakes on Monday, but Mr. Payne he and Ide Boy and Horror are to be the Ribbon stars of next season. We have not the amount of Mr. Merry's winnings which he gained twice over against Avalanche at Ascot, Zuyder Zee, that very good-looking son of Melbourne and Cobweb, is now in training at Ilton, in Suffolk, along with Colleton, and as quiet as possible, now that his racing is ended; and Sweetmeat is replaced at Mr. Sykes's by his son, Prime Minister. Mr. Merry's colt Ambassador, by Stockwell, has been quite worn out, died during his sea journey to Baron Rolfe; and Wetherby's dam Wetherbella, by Melbourne, is dead (to which 498 were barren), and replaces 764 colts and 691 fillies. Eighty-two colts and fillies by Stockwell, 43 were barren, and 12 went abroad. Lord Stamford is the principal winner during the year, having won the largest amount of money. His account is then: £31,035 for seventy-five races, or nearly £300 less than Mr. Merry's winnings in 1860. Col. Townley stands 2nd with £29,000, and Mr. Ten Broek 3rd of £20,000 for the past year, with £22,891. If we compare the last three years, we find that Orlando has won £50,000 in stakes, and Lord Clifden £40,000, that The Dutchman has been twice over second, and once third.

Ironside is out of Mr. Merry and Lightfoot, and winning the Bridekirk Cup, in which the first three came put out the Waterloo Cup winner, Maid of the Mill and Bouncing Meg, by Beacon, after winning the Puppy Stakes, went on to the Derby Cup, and divided a stake after an undecided course with Mr. Spinks's Sea Trip. Mr. Charles de Mornay's Lady Elizabeth, a winner of the Chesterfield Stakes his Sea Foam was drawn after winning one course, and he won the stake with Sea Trip. Mr. Gilbert's Bonnie Scotland has had a bit his colt with Sea Foam, and in one of the classes of the Members' Plate he was first to the post, but was disqualified, and Mr. Spinks's Sea Trip the Waterloo Cup with such a wondrous team. Two Bedlam Toms of Mr. Sadler's divided a stake at the West Herefordshire Meeting; and Rosalind, by Bedlam, is one of the favourites for next year's Oaks. Polly, and Rackety Ringdove. Mr. Sharpe has also dropped in for a stake at the Ashford Meeting. Mr. Payne has also dropped in for ex Canobie, on Tuesday and Wednesday; Southminster (0), on Wednesday and Thursday; Ironside (1) at Bridekirk; Lady Elizabeth (1) town (Southport), on Thursday; and Selby (0), on Thursday and Friday.

The fun at Melton has begun in earnest at last. On Saturday the Duke of Rutland had a capital day's sport, and Earl Wilton unfortunately started with the best hounds in the country. On Monday he had a hunter from Melton Spinney, and the Quorn a still better run from Goadby Fleckney Gorse, which was finally killed after a fine hunting five minutes from Cold Overton Wood, without a check, to ground near Thorpe Trussels. Lord Gey of Ribston was first and all the way, and good as the new comers are, they cannot blow the way to the old ones. The Tedworth are having good sport; but, owing to severe illness, the Earl of Ducie's hounds will not be out for short time from the saddle. The late Mr. Greene's two hunters, the property of his widow, are to be sold at Tattersall's, and the stud is to be sold at Rolleston on Friday, Dec. 23.

"Despite of Adverse Winds" will always stick on Monday for an eighteen race, but there is little or no betting on these events, as people do not choose to have their chances of victory fooled away by the mode in which the Brighthelmstone runs. Derrford is rising to great honour. On Sunday, says *The Sporting Life*, he dined in the Hall of Trinity College, Cambridge, with his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and the rest of the Fellows; and on Monday, at three a.m., he reached Norwich near the scene for the good dinner and the old ale's ale, and defeated the Norwich champion, Brighton, by two yards and a half in a six-mile race. He did the distance in 31 min. 30 sec., and gave his was whoop, which has delighted the Cambridge people so much, at the end. The Prince and the Duke of Wellington, and several of the leading families of the county, clergymen, &c., were present; and on Wednesday he ran again at Yarmouth, and won by ten yards.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

NOTWITHSTANDING that the advices from America, in reference to the Blast and the hope that the Southern Commissioners, are by no means favourable, and that great activity has been exhibited in our markets in preparing coal for the war, during the week, there has been a considerable improvement in the tone of business, and prices, though they have not advanced regularly, have been fully maintained. The operations for time bargains, however, have been limited, and no doubt they will continue so until after the arrival of more than ordinary news from the States.

The money market is still largely supplied with surplus capital, and the demand for accommodation may be considered steady at the annexed rates for the best unobjectionable paper.

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Thirty Days' Bills	2½ to 3	Four Months' Bills	3½ to 3¾
Two Months' Bills	3 to 3½	Six Months' Bills	3½ to 3¾
Three Months' Bills	3½ to 3½		

The Bank rate of discount is maintained at 3 per cent., but at Hamburgh it has declined to 8. On other parts of the Continent no change of importance has taken place. The following are the quotations:—

	Bank rate. per cent.	Open market. per cent.		Bank rate. per cent.	Open market. per cent.
Paris ...	3	3	Turin ...	5	4½
Vienna ...	5	4½	Hamburgh ...	3	3
Berlin ...	4	4	Amsterdam ...	3	2½
Frankfort ...	3	3	Madrid ...	5	5
Petersburgh ...	5	5	Lisbon ...	6	6

The exchange at New York comes at 109. The quotation has given rise to some uneasiness in the States, in as much as it is below par gold. It is stated that in order to prevent bullion leaving the country a bill will be almost immediately introduced into the House of Assembly at Albany prohibiting duties on foreign importations. About £10,000,000 of the new Federal Loan of £20,000,000 has been paid into the Treasury at Washington, and it is understood that only about £7,000,000 has been subscribed for by the public.

The Continental exchanges have become less firm, and the imports of the precious metals from all quarters have been very moderate. Gold continues to flow here, and an additional £70,000, including several parcels of silver is to hand.

In the Stock Exchange, the bulk of business in the Bank of France has increased by £50,000 since the last account, while the Bank of England's stock of bullion is £1,000 less than a month ago. Consols for 28,317,000l. have been capitally purchased.

A fully-paying dividend, at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, on the new shares of 5 per cent, have been declared by the National Provincial Bank of England.

The market for Home Stocks ruled steady on Monday, at an advance in the quotations of ¼ per cent—Consols for Account, 93¼; Reduced, 93¼; New 3 per Cents, 93¼; Bank Stock closed at 222 to 224; Rational and New Three per Cents, 93¼ to 94; India Stock, 224 to 226; Ditto Bonds, 1859 and 1861, 1 Paper, Paper, 96 and 102; India Bonds, 12s to 15s. prem.; and Exchequer Bills, 1s to 2s. prem. On Tuesday there was less firmness in the market; nevertheless, prices were fairly supported—Consols for Transfer left off at 93¼ to ¾; Reduced, 93¼; India Five per Cents, 101¼ to 102; Bank Stock, 222 to 224; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 93¼ to ¾; Long Annuities, 17 7-16 to 17 9-16; India Bonds, 102; India Bonds 12s. to 15s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 2s. to 1s. prem. On Wednesday the transactions were to a limited extent, at barely former rates—Consols for Account, 93¼; India Five per Cents, 101¼ to 102; Bank Stock, 222 to 224; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 93¼ to ¾; India Stock, 224 to 226; Ditto Bonds, 102; India Bonds, 12s. to 15s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 2s. to 1s. prem. On Thursday prices steadily advanced—The closing rates for Consols were—Money, 93¼; for Account, 93¼; Reduced, 93¼; New Three per Cents, 93¼ to ¾; and Exchequer Bills, 2s. to 1s. prem.

The market for foreign Stocks has generally ruled steady, but more stock than last week. Prices, however, have not been to any firm, weakness having been observed in them occasionally. Brazil Five per Cents, 97¼; Buenos Ayres Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 87½; Guatemala, 75; Mexican Three per Cents, 21½; Ditto New Deferred, 15½; Peruvian Three per Cents, 66½; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 91½; Russian Three per Cents, 55½; Sardinian Five per Cents, 85½; Spanish Three per Cents, 21½; Ditto, New Deferred, 12½; Ditto, Certificates, 9½; Ditto, Passive, 1½; Turkish Six per Cents, 1858, 75½; Ditto, 1860, 75½; Ditto £5 Certificates, 75½; Venezuela Three per Cents, 21½; and Dutch Five per Cents, 67½.

Joint-stock Bank Shares have been dull to a limited extent, at barely late currencies—Australasia, have marked 66½; Chartered, 4½; Colonial, 87½; Commercial of London, 30½; Eastern, 4½; English, Scottish, and Australian, 8½; London and Westminster, 34½; London Joint-stock, 22½; London and County, 36½; London Provincial, 12½; London Scottish, 2½; Union of Australia, 56½; Union, 31½; and Western of London, 8½.

There has been a much better feeling in the market for Canada Bonds, and an advance in the value has taken place since the Six per Cents, due 1860, were marked 102; Ditto, 1860-2, 104; and the Five per Cents, 97; New Brunswick Six per Cents have sold at 118; Nova Scotia Six per Cents, 1870, 120; and Canada Six per Cents, 105.

The leading quotations for shares in new undertakings are as follows:—Ocean Marine Insurance, 4l to 5l prem.; Thames and Mersey Marine, 1½ to 1 prem.; Universal Marine Insurance, 7 to 9l dis.; London and Provincial Marine, 1 to 1 dis.; Mercantile Fire, 1 to 2 prem.; Commercial Union Fire, 1½ to 1 dis.; and Universal Life Assurance, 1 to 2 prem.

The transactions in Miscellaneous Securities have been far from numerous. Canada Land have been done at 1 discount; Ditto, 5 per Cent Inscribed Stock, and Canal, 1; English and Australian Copper, 8½; Great Ship, Seventeenth Class, 1½; Great Western Cotton Company, 1½; Imperial Mercantile Credit Association, 1½; Peninsular, 1½; Tasmania, and Oriental, New, 1½; South Australian Land, 1½; and Van Diemen's Land, 1½ discount.

On the whole, a fair average business has been transacted in Railway Shares, and prices have somewhat recovered from the late depression. The following are the leading quotations of railroad shares and securities:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Bristol and Exeter, 98½; Caledonian, 97½; Eastern Counties, 6½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 72½; Great Northern, 111; Ditto A Stock, 103; Ditto B Stock, 101; Great Western, 68; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 103½; London, Brighton and South Coast, 103; London and North Western, 95½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 44½; Midland, 97½; Norfolk, 87½; North British, 62; North Eastern—Berwick, 99½; Ditto, Leeds, 96; Ditto, York, 83; North Staffordshire, 7½; South Devon, 4½; South Eastern—Dover, 74½; Ditto, Folkestone and Hythe, 46½; and Ditto, 42½.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Great Northern, Five per Cent, 114½; London, Chatham, and Dover, 82; Midland—Bristol, and Birmingham, 118; Ditto Birmingham, Four per Cent Stock, 103½.

DEBENTURE LOANS AT FIXED RENTALS.—Birkenhead, 85; London, Tilbury, and Southend, 8½.

BORROWING POWERS.—Caledonian, 33½; Glasgow, Paisley, and Greenock, 16½; Great Northern, 33½; Great Western, 33½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 16½; Ditto Lease, 10½; Ditto Five per Cent Debentures, 1863, 100; Ditto Four per Cent Debentures, 1865, 100; Ditto Four per Cent Debentures, 81½; Ditto Seven per Cent, 1865, 96; Ditto, 1867, 98; Great Indian Peninsula, 9½; Great Western Canada, 11; Ditto New, 6½; Madras Five per Cent, 98; Punjaub, 14½.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.—Antwerp to Rotterdam, 3½; Dublin and Drogheda, 14½; Dutch Rhenish, 15½; San Paulo, 4½.

The returns of the Bank of England for the week ending December 11 shows the following results when compared with the previous week:—

Circulation ...	£19,000	Public deposits ...	£5,000
Deposits ...	£1,000	Other deposits ...	£95,000
Government securities ...	£1,000	Seven-day and other bills ...	£5,000
Other securities ...	£1,000	Bullion ...	£1,000

An increase of public deposits of £19,000
An increase of other deposits of £1,000
A decrease of Government securities of £1,000
An increase of Government securities of £1,000
A decrease of bullion of £1,000

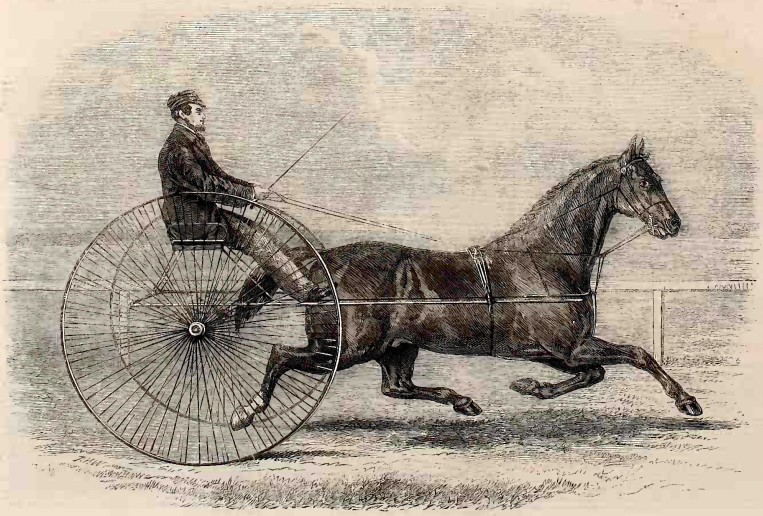
The total deposits amount to £7,000,000; the public deposits to £7,000,000; and private deposits to £13,000,000. Securities are £27,000,000; and the stock of bullion is £14,000,000.

Friday Afternoon.

The business doing in Home Securities to-day is very unsatisfactory, prices rule stationary—Consols, for Transfer, being 93¼ to ¾; for the Account, 93¾; the Reduced and New Three per Cents, 93¼ to ¾; India and Exchequer Bills, 2s. to 1s. prem. India Five per Cent Stock 101¾ to 102; Bank Stock, 222 to 224; and Long Annuities, 17 7-16 to 17 9-16; and no alteration has taken place in the quotations. The Railway Share Market is inactive, at about previous currencies.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS IN THE CHURCH.—The Rev. P. C. Ilay to be Minor Canon at Bristol Cathedral; Rev. L. M. Humbert, Master of St. Cross Hospital, Winchester, to be Chaplain to the Queen; Rev. Edmund Carter Scotley to the diocese of Winchester; Rev. J. H. Simpson, Incumbent of Christ Church, Barrow-in-Furness, to be Incumbent of Holy Trinity, Chichester; for the Additional Curates' Society, *Retirees*: Rev. J. B. Blakeney to Cobo, near Guernsey; Rev. G. Gaskin, Birmingham, to East Ten Independent, Lambeth, Lincolnshire; Rev. C. B. Cooper to Hammond, Dorset; Rev. J. Hall, Bishop's Stortford, to Hatfield, Herts; Rev. R. Gurney to Hoo, Suffolk; Rev. Hardwick and Scobey; Rev. T. W. Haines to Compton, Norfolk; Rev. T. J. G. Hamilton to Sandringham, Norfolk; Rev. Thomas Hayes to Ingoldisthorpe, Norfolk; Rev. J. Jones to Allhallows-on-the-Walls, Exeter; Rev. T. H. Tait to Heydon, Norfolk; Rev. William Wilson to Ilton, Suffolk; Rev. H. Wood to Kirby-le-Soken, Essex; Rev. S. Warleigh (incumbent) to Tackley; Rev. J. Wilson to Lamberhurst, Kent; Rev. Arthur Wood to Lowestoft; Rev. H. J. Adair to Bradford, Somerset; Rev. E. Berkeley to Stinsford-on-Hill, Dorchester; Rev. F. T. Haverigal, Vicar Chanel and Minor Canon of Hereford Cathedral, to Pipe and Lyde, near Hereford; Rev. T. Leighton to Bingham, Lincolnshire; Rev. C. D. Strong to All Saints', Bristol; Rev. A. Taylor to Pasten, Norfolk; Rev. Jonathan Scott to Ilton, Somerset; Rev. C. F. Davis to Wyland Priory, Somerset; Rev. T. F. Fergie to Iron Cheshire. *Perpetual Curacies*: Rev. S. Brereton to Brimham, Norfolk; Rev. W. T. Davy to Lynton, Devon; Yen. J. Jones to St. Andrew, Liverpool. *Curacies*: Rev. W. H. Burgess to St. Paul's, Warrington; Rev. T. Roper to St. James, Oulton; Rev. C. Wilkie to Sandringham-cum-Appleby, North Rhode. *Chaplaincies*: Rev. T. Wilkin, Curate of Rockland, Yorkshire, to Worsley Union; Rev. R. D. Rawlins to A. D. W. R. Bailie-Cochrane, Esq., M.C.—*Guardian*.

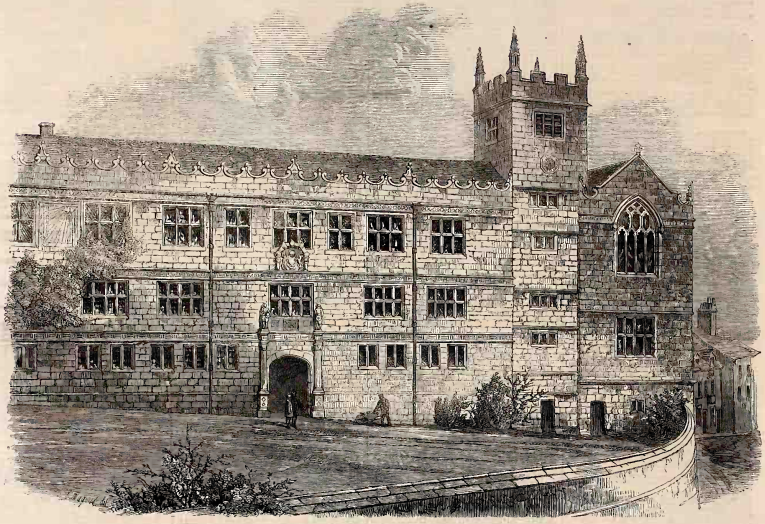
SCENE FROM MR FALCONER'S NEW DRAMA, "PEEP O' DAY," AT THE LYCEUM THEATRE: THE OLD QUARRY IN THE FAIL DARK, OR DARK VALLEY.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 609.



JACKEY, THE WINNER OF THE LATE AINTREE TROTTING STAKES AT LIVERPOOL.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 609.

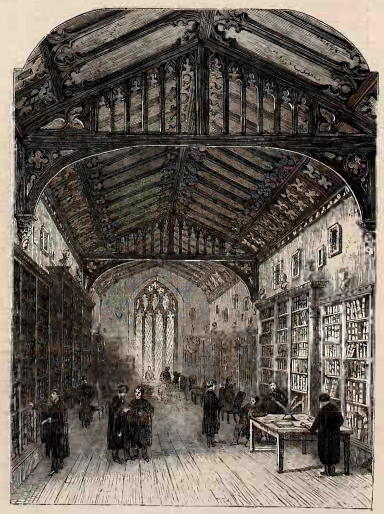
THE GREAT SCHOOLS OF ENGLAND.

SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 609.



THE ROYAL GRAMMAR SCHOOL AT SHREWSBURY.

SHREWSBURY GRAMMAR SCHOOL: THE SCHOOLROOM.



SHREWSBURY GRAMMAR SCHOOL: THE LIBRARY.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

BIRTHS.

On the 7th inst., at 31, Portland-place, the Lady Cecilia Bingham, of a son.

On the 11th inst., at Cranelin Hall, Monmouthshire, the wife of H. Martyn Kennard, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On Tuesday, the 22nd of October, at the Station Church, Bonyngton, by the Rev. H. B. Bagnay, Captain J. J. Kendall, R.M., 6th Royal Regiment, to Emilie Annie, eldest daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. Mallock, late 73rd Regiment B.N.I.

On the 26th of November, at St. Mary's Shandon, Cork, by the Rev. F. de M. St. George, Henry Cooper, Esq., R.N., to Anne Isabella, second daughter of the late John Lavers, Esq., of that city.

On the 5th of October, at the Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev. W. K. Fletcher, J. C. Pownall, Esq., of Culcheth, Manchester, to Mary Jane, daughter of Patrick Robertson, Esq., of Lower Clapton, Middlesex.

DEATHS

On the 9th inst., at her residence in the Royal Crescent, Bath, and in her 90th year, Miss Mary Barnes, relict of Wadkin Williams Mawde, Esq., sister of the late General Sir Alexander Mackenzie, Bart., of Fairburn, Strathconnon, and Morrins, Ross-shire, and aunt of Sir Roderick Mackenzie.

On the 5th inst., at the Rectory, High Lever, Essex, the Rev. Philip Bosworth, of Greenleaf Hall, Essex, and for fifty-two years Rector of High Lever.

On the 10th of November, Elizabeth, the wife of Mr. John Evans, of Wardlow-street, Soho, in her 74th year.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—Fresh up to this morning's arrivals last week's rates of wheat were supported in the early part of the week, but at the close the inquiry was a more sale, never before known. The business being was confined to retail wants, at about Monday's quotations. Barley and malting qualities were in good request, and the prices of inferior sorts were 1s. per quarter higher. Good and fine beans were in full demand, at full prices; but inferior kinds were a dull inquiry. Grinding and softening qualities were 1s. per qr. higher. In peas a moderate business was transacted, on former terms. Oats were firm, at full prices. Linseed cakes were in fair request, at £5 10s. per ton. Rapeseed was in good request, and prices were firmly maintained. Fine flour made was still. Fine grades were offered freely, at former rates.

Arrivals—Wheat—English, wheat, 2710 qrs.; barley, 1,000 qrs.; oats, 1,960 qrs.; beans, 1,000 qrs.; peas, 1,120 qrs.; flour, 4,000 sacks; Foreign, wheat, 47,720 qrs.; barley, 2,000 qrs.; oats, 2,000 qrs.; beans, 2,000 qrs.; peas, 1,000 qrs.; flour, 1,000 sacks.

Arrivals.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th inst., 2,710 qrs.; Scotch, 2nd inst., 1,000 qrs.; Irish, 2nd inst., 1,000 qrs.; Foreign, 2nd inst., 2,000 qrs.; 3rd inst., 2,000 qrs.; 4th inst., 2,000 qrs.; 5th inst., 2,000 qrs.; 6th inst., 2,000 qrs.; 7th inst., 2,000 qrs.; 8th inst., 2,000 qrs.; 9th inst., 2,000 qrs.; 7th, 8th, and 9th inst., 2,720 qrs.; Danubian, 2nd inst., 2,000 qrs.; 3rd inst., 2,000 qrs.; 4th inst., 2,000 qrs.; 5th inst., 2,000 qrs.; 6th inst., 2,000 qrs.; 7th inst., 2,000 qrs.; 8th inst., 2,000 qrs.; 9th inst., 2,000 qrs.; 7th, 8th, and 9th inst., 2,720 qrs.; Barley, 2nd inst., 1,000 qrs.; 3rd inst., 1,000 qrs.; 4th inst., 1,000 qrs.; 5th inst., 1,000 qrs.; 6th inst., 1,000 qrs.; 7th inst., 1,000 qrs.; 8th inst., 1,000 qrs.; 9th inst., 1,000 qrs.; 7th, 8th, and 9th inst., 1,000 qrs.; Oats, 2nd inst., 1,000 qrs.; 3rd inst., 1,000 qrs.; 4th inst., 1,000 qrs.; 5th inst., 1,000 qrs.; 6th inst., 1,000 qrs.; 7th inst., 1,000 qrs.; 8th inst., 1,000 qrs.; 9th inst., 1,000 qrs.; 7th, 8th, and 9th inst., 1,000 qrs.; Beans, 2nd inst., 1,000 qrs.; 3rd inst., 1,000 qrs.; 4th inst., 1,000 qrs.; 5th inst., 1,000 qrs.; 6th inst., 1,000 qrs.; 7th inst., 1,000 qrs.; 8th inst., 1,000 qrs.; 9th inst., 1,000 qrs.; 7th, 8th, and 9th inst., 1,000 qrs.; Peas, 2nd inst., 1,000 qrs.; 3rd inst., 1,000 qrs.; 4th inst., 1,000 qrs.; 5th inst., 1,000 qrs.; 6th inst., 1,000 qrs.; 7th inst., 1,000 qrs.; 8th inst., 1,000 qrs.; 9th inst., 1,000 qrs.; 7th, 8th, and 9th inst., 1,000 qrs.; Flour, 2nd inst., 1,000 sacks; 3rd inst., 1,000 sacks; 4th inst., 1,000 sacks; 5th inst., 1,000 sacks; 6th inst., 1,000 sacks; 7th inst., 1,000 sacks; 8th inst., 1,000 sacks; 9th inst., 1,000 sacks; 7th, 8th, and 9th inst., 1,000 sacks.

Average prices of British grain for the week ending December 7, 1861:—Wheat, 44s. 2d.; barley, 28s. 8d.; oats, 19s. 10d.; rye, 30s. 8d.; beans, 34s. 8d.; peas, 33s. 8d

NEW BOOKS.

THE CORNHILL MAGAZINE.—No. 25 (for JANUARY) will be published on Saturday, the 21st inst., price One Shilling, with Illustrations.
CONTENTS:
The Adventures of Philip on his Way through the World. (With an Illustration.)
Chapter XXVII.—Uncle Tom, Dear and Deepest.
Chapter XXVIII.—Philip Has Another Uncle Who Is Now Present.
An Italian Question in Australia.
The Fairy Land of Science.
To Introduce Myself.
The Chapter XVI.—Showing how Robinson walked upon Stilts.
Chapter XVII.—An Evening in the Rue Saint-Honoré.
Chapter XVIII.—An Evening in the Queen and Gardens.
Life and Labour.
At the Play.
The Quarterlies.
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XVIII.—Chain Dragging.
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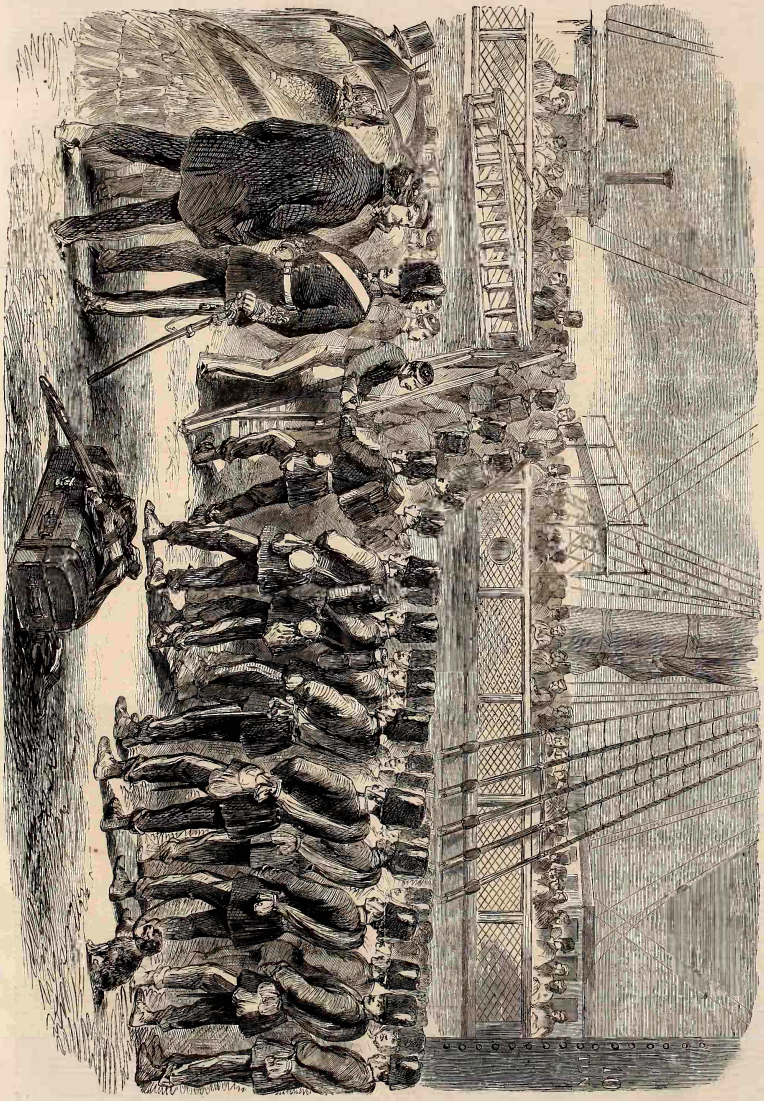

EMBARKATION AT WOOLWICH OF THE 2 BATTERY FOURTH BRIGADE OF ROYAL FIELD ARTILLERY, ON BOARD THE MEDIOMEDE FOR CANADA.—SEE PAGE 606.

PRIZE-TAKERS AT THE BIRMINGHAM DOG SHOW.

DOG SHOWS may be said to be a great national fact at last, and the people of Birmingham and Mr. Burdett, who have fostered them into greatness, have just reaped their reward in a catalogue of 455 entries and a workers' list of station thousands. We give, on page 598, Portraits of some of the principal prize-takers, and annex are some particulars respecting the animals de'picted, taking them in order, beginning at the top left-hand corner.

Birmingham kept up its bulldog specialty with Mr. Lamphier's King Dick, who appeared with his silver collar on, and bent a good class of terriers, with a fair friend from Birmingham second. We get next to the mastiff, "that prodigy of British valour," as old sporting magazines always termed him. A saying of Sir Mc. Cobden that if his friend John Bright's lot had not been happily cast in a different sphere he would have become a prize-fighter, and the owner of the winning mastiff seems to have caught the hint, and called him "Quaker" accordingly. He is the property of Mr. Church, of Great Hall, and of a very dark fawn colour, and with a black face, a colour which has been decided to be the true orthodox garb of the "national defender." Mr. Jonathan's Druid was in his glory once more among the bloodhounds, and as regards cups, he will soon be on a par with Beeswing and Dr. Syntax. He is out forty years and a half old, and combines the Fowlerian, Rothschild, and Castle Howard strains. The prize pet upon his head is pug-, and the woolston comes next, and dwarfs, as he does in making as his lever, quite mark him out as a monarch among dogs. There was nothing in the class at all comparable to Sarah his, as they could not pass the great head test. Mr. Thursby won an extra class for foreign dogs, and used in field sports with his Cuban "Jose," which had to meet "Jose," a Chinese used dog; "Sili," a French poodle; and "Wolf," a Pyrenean dog.

The silver cup, which there was an size-restriction attached, were a great class; and Mr. Hofford, M.P.—who has long since proved to those illiterate constituents of his who will rudimentally disturb the harmony of a fashionting county for the sake of a few paltry pheasants, that he likes a dog on the wing fancy as a mere lover of the country—took second with the first prize with his Trimbush, beating Capt. Spencer's Bob, a dog of great substance, and also a fine fellow. The Weston Bet tested had full honours paid to him, as he is Holford's Trove dead in the female class, and marked, like her companion, at 10 ops.

"The white terrier English terriers" had a large entry, and victory rested with Mr. Richard Atkin, of Warwickshire, who marked his dog Jack—which was bred by Mr. Jesse Hall, of North Stafford shire, once as great as a huntsman and a rider before he lost his leg over the Chilton Cross, at about £200. Mr. James Mitchell had once made a notions shed his little Vic in the Scotch terrier class, as £20 would have satisfied him, and in fact only two in the class were marked lower.

In otterhounds the Right Hon. Viscount Hill had no opponents, at shot with Mr. Hoskins's crown in our Portrait, and Mr. Newton's Ranger is one of the grandest sporting dogs that ever entered a show bench. He was carefully looked after and shown up, and it was only when some friends asked for him that his fine proportions were fully revealed and seen as he trod the platform. As the class consisted of couples, the callow may be well pulled of. He was a very fine liver and white by Sir Thomas Whichcote's Ranger, and winner at the Mr. Stanhope's, Earl Henry Bentinck's, and Lord Craven's kennel blood in his pedigree. In a humbler way, and although exceptionally fine, Mr. Bulman's "Sill," the French poodle, claims her picture; and Gipsy, a Russian setter, the property of Mr. Hawkins, of Birmingham, will be seen at the head of the extra class for foreign sporting dogs. With her black tan puppies Gipsy made up a most interesting group, and they were, in fact, the only nursery left in the show.

A little more room if possible in the sweeps, dog-platforms raised some eighteen inches higher, and better precautions against a fall in the fancy chamber, and this show will be as good as the Smithfield or the Royal in its arrangements.

"PEEP O' DAY."
THE OLD QUARRY IN THE POIL DHUIV.

On the taking the moss sheds partial day,
But darkness reigns below.

MR. FALCONER'S new drama at the Lyceum appears to increase in attraction. Its scenery is equal to any with other "sensation" drama; and, in some respects, is undoubtedly superior to contemporary productions. The sensation scene of "Peep o' Day" is the one of which we give an illustration this week. It concludes the third act, and is laid by the playbills so skilfully disposed that a positive climax of interest is attained. Here it is that Black Michael endeavours to await the coming of Kathleen Kavanagh, in order to accomplish her murder. She has already dug the grave for his intended victim. The scene is altogether capitally, and is excellently painted by Mr. Telbin. The moonlight is on the edge of a mountain precipice, while the gloom and savage depth beneath. The precipice is awfully high and steep; and when Black any attempt been to rescue the poor girl from assassin's power, the bridge across the chasm having been cut away by him, if the tree whose branches reached to the edge, had not presented the means of escape. With these few hints the reader will well enough understand the scene. Its pictorial beauties will speak for themselves, and extend the fame of Macready's revival of a piece of action by whom it has been designed and painted.

Mr. Falconer's drama is saved, but she divides the interest with another, who is saved also; so that the author has been careful to have two effects in his favour. He might very well have been content with fatal ensing to Kathleen's story; but he wisely abstained. We could have wished, however, that she had reappeared to share the triumph at the fall of the curtain. Nevertheless, the catastrophe in her absence sufficiently explains itself.

THE CELEBRATED TROTTING COB JACKEY.

LIVERPOOL and its captains and its shrubbers have always preserved a traditional love for trotting when it could strike root in no other part of our country and the fields of Builder and Driver and Sailor Jack, the hassling of "The Squire" and Macdonald were forgotten. Hence, if a few judicious men had not thought of, it is not to be Hotherwell's or Aldridge's that we have to look for them, but to the Liverpool gentlemen. Jackey is quite a king among cobs in that district, and as high in local favour as Mr. Sandall's mouse pony Mary Ann, who was wont to be in old times. He is now in his twenty-ninth year, and measures 13½ hands. Mr. Beer bought him of a Mr. Bowden, and Mr. Barnet Fair in 1835 he was supposed to be a two-pearled Welsh pony. It was some years before anyone dare duly tested, and he was a full seven years old before he trotted his first match on Nov. 4, 1845, when his owner backed him to trot a hundred miles in ten hours in harness, out of Wiltshire to London. This he achieved in 9 hours and 10 min., and was shortly afterwards sold to a brother for 41S. His speed as a Woodford mare was then brought into requisition again, and Mr. Johnson gave 45O for him, and was several matches.

On May 15, 1850, the week after Voltigeur won the Derby, he was pitted for the greatest effort against the American pony "Tinker" for £50 a side on a 14 mile level course, and under Mr. Bartley's hand did the five miles in 14 min. 40 sec., quenching the hopes of "Tinker" (Peter Paget) in the middle of the eighth. The Americans were not a little amazed at the performance, and so was Mr. Hillman of Liverpool, who forthwith gave £200 for him, and matched him against the American mare Lucifer for a thousand ten miles for £200 aside, owning to drive and hence, on June 23, 1851, he did his part towards the assessment, and averaged the tolerable and unlikely details by beating her in 31 min., 11 sec. over Aintree racecourse.

On Sept. 4 of the same year he won on the same course the Five mile Steeplechase (open to all the world) of 10 sovs. each, with £100, beating Mr. Lawson's bay mare Kate, ridden by Bateman, and Mr. Bowring's American chestnut pulling Sir William, ridden by his owner, Jackey was driven in harness by Mr. H. Holmes, and won cleverly by ten lengths, performing the distance in 14 min. 26 sec. To this on Aug. 12, 1852, succeeded a four-mile victory at Wolverhampton over the Manchester mare Bess, Stumper, Little Nell, Little Bustan, and two others, in 12 min. 6 sec. Aintree saw him A. 1 again the next month in a ten-mile match with Mr. Jones's bay mare Bess, in 28 min. 53 sec.; and, during his training for this match, he trotted in a trial five miles in 14 min. 5 sec., carrying 10st., which is, we believe, 10lb. more than on record in England. A bent-race fell to his lot at Middleton, Westmoreland, with R. Birchall in the saddle the next year (1853), and another with the same rider at Macclesfield. This was an extra three miles with him, as within a fortnight he was covering three miles on the London and Brighton road with Mr. Ode's celebrated Tom Thumb, for 25 sovs. a side, and was winner in 11 min. 57 sec., driven by his owner. After that he was sold to a banker in Manchester for £400, and he would like to see a good mare in Liverpool. He met, however, with an accident which caused lameness, and, in consequence, he lost a match in Scotland for £100 a-side, and was beaten by the mare Maggie. He was, however, soon all right up, and a quarter of a century old, said him to Mr. Charles Hastie, of London, his present owner, who has got him in fine fettle, and matched him successfully in September, 1858, to trot four miles against Mr. Wadhouse's mare Lady Clare, which he beat by 200 yards. On June 17, 1860, the evergreen was in public again, and matched to trot three miles in two, for £50, which he did, driven by his owner, on the Woodford road in 8 min. 45 sec. Then came the grand coup, and on the 4th of last September, in the same hands, he won the Aintree Stakes over the Liverpool Steeplechase course, beating Rose Tommy, Fisherman, Iron Duke, and several other celebrated trotters—distance, 2 miles 240 yards, and time 6 min. 12 sec.

We have had some everlastings on the turf—the Potentate, Zohrab, Ivanhoe, and Newcastle, to wit; but Jackey may well claim the supremacy of the Road; and, if the thunder of Captain Wilkie's guns are ever heard on Londonderry, we should expect that Jackey will be one of the first prizes which he will seize in London and confiscate in the Republic.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR CANADA.

In consequence of the possibility of a rupture between this country and the Federal States of America, the Government have recently taken measures with extraordinary vigour to send reinforcements promptly to Canada. The route taken is that by the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and 3 millions troops are their way to Canada. This will bring up the strength of the regular forces in the province to between 7000 and 8000, and we have at home a reserve, if the necessity should be forced upon us, would enable us to bring 30,000 highly-disciplined men into the field. The Duke of Newcastle, in his previous secretary prevails in getting ships of war ready for sea—the number destined for service in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, North American station being 15 ships of the line and frigates.

Yesterday week the officers, non-commissioned officers, gunners, and drivers of the Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment of Artillery, Brigade Royal Field Artillery, assembled on parade at Woolwich, and after inspection marched to the wharf under the direction of Major-General Lord Alexander Russell, and embarked on board the screw steam-vessel Melbourne, for Canada. The streets to the line of march were thronged with spectators, who cheered the men as they passed. At the head of the regiment and numerous field officers, was repeatedly cheered by the spectators. Previous to the embarking the men were served with refreshments where a multitude had assembled. The force immediately embarked from the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, consists of 6 officers, 6 sergeants, 6 bombardiers, the following amount of war stores—viz., two complete batteries of Armstrong 9-pounder field guns, 12 guns in all, with their ammunition complete, 100,000 rounds of Minié rifle balls and small-arms ammunition, 1000 rounds of Armstrong shells, Armstrong fuses, &c. The men are clothed in a blue military clothing and a quantity of stores peculiarly adapted for Canada, including 4 waggons and 4 carts, with harness complete, and a quantity of forage. The engine department were working day and night to manufacture during the last few days the ammunition for the guns, &c. The Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment has received to increase by a large number the supply of weights for the Armstrong guns, and the whole of the military stores and ammunition have been consequently packed during the night. The ammunition seems to depend upon the range of the guns, which are to be mounted on travelling carriages of the latest construction. The Melbourne sailed on Saturday at half-past two p.m. The long and tedious preparations for the passage of carrying troops and stores to Jamaica and Halifax. The Persia and Australasian are being rapidly fitted for the accommodation of troops. The Australasian will be ready for the troops by the 20th inst., and will be ready to sail about the 5th or 10th inst. Each of them is to carry out a detachment of the 30th Regiment of some 300 rank and file, and the Australasian is also to take a field battery and a large quantity of ammunition. The Persia will be ready to sail about the 20th inst., and will have the same distinguished officer to assist in the organization of the Canadian militia—each regiment of which is to be called upon to furnish a certain number of men for duty. It is stated that in some regiments as many as thirty sergeants have volunteered.

Colonel Naylor, Deputy Quartermaster-General in Canada, is placed on the staff of Major-General Sir Fenwick Williams, and Major Hay, appointed as Deputy Quartermaster-General by Colonel Mackenzie, C.B., who was on the Canadian staff, have left London for Canada to join their duties in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

On Tuesday week a large number of mechanics and labourers were engaged at the Royal Arsenal, London in packing firearms and every kind of article which is required for the equipment of troops. Large cases were filled with the various articles, and the cases which were duly packed and covered in barge to the Government steamer at Woolwich. The cases were then on board the steamer with all possible despatch. There were large gangs of gunmakers at the east end of London are working night and day to execute large numbers of rifles, and considerable numbers are sent from Woolwich daily, which are tested at the proofhouse and then sent to the Tower for exportation.

On Monday the first battalion of the Grenadier Guards were inspected at the Tower Armoury previous to embarkation for Canada. The whole of the men have undergone medical examination, and those found unfit for service have been rejected.

By order of the Lords of the Admiralty, Commodore Nicolson, of the Royal Navy, has been appointed to the command of the Naval Reserve that all members of the Royal Navy temporarily borne on the books of the Hogarth division have been paid off, and will have their discharges on a month's leave of absence, are to rejoin immediately. Similar orders have been issued to the officers of the Naval Reserve belonging to the Liverpool district in the Royal Navy. The entry of able and ordinary seamen for her Majesty's ships has been suspended, commencing on the 1st inst., and continuing for three months. The Admiralty have also given notice that they are prepared to receive men for the Royal Marine Artillery, Royal Marine Light Infantry, and Royal Marine Battalion. It appears that the total strength of the corps is 1046 men, 130 of the number are artillerymen, 916 are marines, 3 buglers, and 109 boys. The corps is now complete, and no further recruits will be taken in.

The following is a detail of the vessels of war which are now fitting out for service, and which will be commanded by officers of the Royal Navy temporarily borne on the books of the Hogarth division

THE GREAT SCHOOLS OF ENGLAND.

No. IV.—SHREWSBURY SCHOOL.

THE picturesque appearance of Shrewsbury from whatever side we approach it, the beauty of its situation and surrounding scenery, with the richness of its historical associations, combine to render it one of the most interesting of our English towns. Shrewsbury is built upon the banks and crest of a gentle eminence, rising from the plain of North Shropshire, and formed by one of the windings of the Severn. Seven of its sides present a bank or rock of which, on the seventh side, is not more than three hundred yards in breadth. Beyond these limits it throws out three long suburbs—the Abbey-Foregate, the English Bridge, stretching to the south-east and south; over the English Bridge, and the Welsh Bridge, to the south-west; and Frankwell, beyond the Welsh Bridge, to the north-west, from whence the Castle Foregate, also beyond the river, running under the castle, traverses the island and bridge northwards.

The ruins to the south-east of Shrewsbury the Wrekin rises from this plain to the height of twelve hundred feet, and near it, still on the left bank of the Severn, are the hills overhanging Coalbrookdale, while on the opposite side of the river commences the Ironstone slope extending to the picturesque hills which form the eastern barrier of the vale of Church Stretton.

Five miles from Shrewsbury, near the confluence of the Severn and Tern Rivers, is the village of Wroxeter, the site of the ancient Roman town of Uriconium, Cornoviorum, or Viroconium (Ptolemy), evidently Latinised from the British name of the neighbouring mountain, Wrekin, Welsh, Wrikon, Wrichon. The modern name is still nearer to Wroxeter being a corruption of Wrekin-ceaster, as never the Wrekin we have the village of Wrockwardine—Wrekin-worthy.

Within the Conqueror granted the town and large domains in the county of Salop (Shrewsbury" as an earl's fief to Roger de Montgomery, one of his followers and kinsmen. After the death of that nobleman, and of his son Hugh, second Earl, Henry de Bellomont, third Earl of Leicester, succeeded to the earldom of Shrewsbury, which by his Earl Robert, succeeded to the earldom of Shrewsbury, which by his rebellion against Henry I. became forfeit, and was again bestowed by Henry III. on Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, created by county of Salopbury on his second wife, Adelicia of Louvain, who appointed as her Viscount at Shrewsbury William Fitz Alan, ancestor of the Dukes of Norfolk. After Henry's death Fitz Alan espoused the cause of the Empress Maud, and held the castle against Stephen, who laid siege to it in person, but taking it in a few weeks, hanged ninety-four persons, and among them Arnulf de Hesding, guide of Fitz Alan, who had himself escaped. Fitz Alan subsequently reinstated Fitz Alan in the government of Shrewsbury. In the reign of John negotiations took place between Shrewsbury, who assisted the Great Prince of North Wales. War ensued; and amidst the difficulties in which John's disputes with the Pope involved the English kingdom, Llewelyn, "the Great," took "Posgwern," 450 years after it had been wrested from his ancestors.

Shrewsbury had long continue in the hands of the Welsh, but not its honour during the two next reigns is intimately connected with the town of the two countries. It received several Parliaments there the wars of the two countries. It received several Parliaments there in the reign of Edward I., and the asylum of many a marcher. In 1231 it was again attacked, and partly burnt, by Llewelyn. In 1241 Henry III. visited it, transferred the earldom to his son Edward, and taking it in a few weeks, hanged ninety-four persons, and among them Arnulf de Hesding, guide of Fitz Alan, who had himself escaped. Fitz Alan subsequently reinstated Fitz Alan in the government of Shrewsbury. In the reign of John negotiations took place between Shrewsbury, who assisted the Great Prince of North Wales. War ensued; and amidst the difficulties in which John's disputes with the Pope involved the English kingdom, Llewelyn, "the Great," took "Posgwern," 450 years after it had been wrested from his ancestors.

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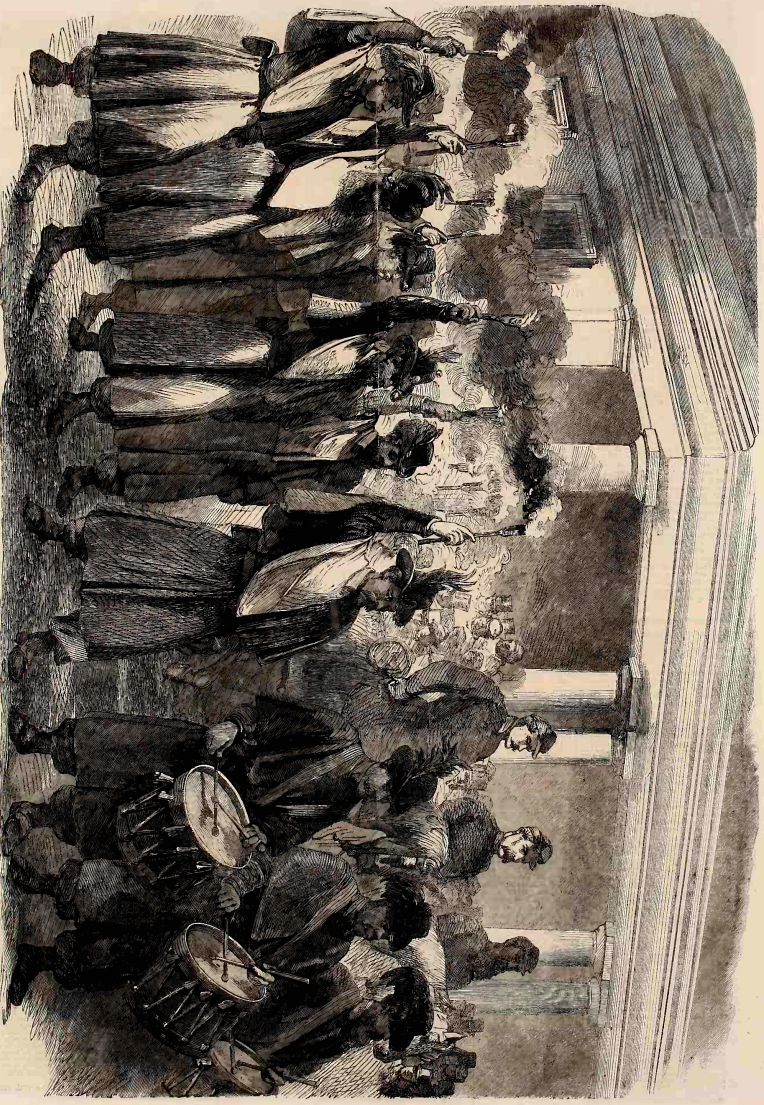
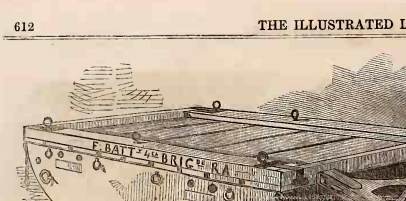
THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.—THE CONFEDERATE ARMY—MISSISSIPPIANS PASSING IN REVIEW BEFORE GENERAL BEAUREGARD AND STAFF



THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA: TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION OF GENERAL MCCLELLAN'S BRIGADE AT WASHINGTON IN HONOUR OF GENERAL MCCLELLAN TAKING COMMAND OF THE FEDERAL ARMY.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE PAGE 606.



ARTILLERY SLEIGH FOR CANADA.

SLEIGHING IN NORTH AMERICA.

A JUDICIOUS forethought, as well as the utmost promptness, seems to have marked all the arrangements entered into by our war authorities to prepare for the possible struggle between this country and the Federal States of America. Besides large quantities of warm clothing for our men, required by the exigencies of a Canadian winter, the Melbourne, which sailed last Saturday, carried a number of sleighs intended for the transport of artillery in Canada, one of which is represented above. In the northern parts of America, as in those of Europe and Asia, the sleigh, as is well known, supersedes the wheeled carriage during the snowiest winter. No sooner does the regular winter snow fall than all the wheeled carriages are instantly dispensed with, and sleighs substituted for them; these, like the wheel-carriages, are of every kind and adapted for every purpose, from the splendid fur-covered private carriages of the wealthy to the heavy vehicles of builders and farmers. Whatever the make, or use to which it is applied, the principle of construction is the same—the carriage resting on two longitudinal bars of iron called runners—which enable it to travel over the hard snow with a minimum amount of friction. Sleighing for pleasure is the delight of the Canadians; the vehicle moving over the snow so easily and so entirely without noise that it is necessary to have little bells hanging to the horses' harness, the sound of which warns the drivers of each other's approach when too dark to be observed by the eye. A sleigh "turn out," as used by the wealthy, is a beautiful object, being painted and finished with the best carriages; rich coloured skins and furs hang over it, the heads and claws of the animals being often attached to them for ornament. Sleighs are used for carrying people to the railway stations instead of omnibuses, and, in fact, for every purpose to which a wheel-carriage can be applied. When the country is covered with snow the farmer hauls his sleigh and drives over fields and roads in as straight a line as he can—the whole country affording him a road in any direction where cleared. Thus, laden with poultry and all sorts of farm produce, he reaches the nearest town and converts these into cash, or barters them for articles of domestic use, with which he returns home loaded. By this means the whole country is opened up, every one finding a highway for himself.

TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION AT WASHINGTON.

On page 611 we give an illustration of a torchlight procession at Washington by Blenker's Brigade to celebrate M'Clellan's promotion to the command of the Federal Army. The original scene on horseback is General Blenker. The *New York Tribune* gives the following account of the Blenker procession:—"These thousand Germans of General Blenker's division constituted a torchlight procession on Monday evening, November 11, and, with regimental bands and fireworks and coloured lights, marched to General M'Clellan's house to celebrate his promotion. Transparencies and pyrotechnic devices of the most beautiful designs were added to the attraction. All Washington was one to see. The crowds soon demanded the Amazonian stimulus of a speech, and the calls for Secretaries Cameron and Seward brought them to the balcony. They briefly addressed the crowd. Calls were then made for General Blenker, who said:—'Citizens and Sojers,—I will say a few words, and it shall be few. If ever I find the enemy I will fight bonnards, and to sounds of us will fight better as I speak this noble English' (immense cheering). Cries were made continually for General M'Clellan, but he merely appeared at different times on the balcony, and bowed to the crowd of soldiers and civilians that filled the street from side to the other. Within his house Mrs. Lincoln extemporised a generous collation, and gave a warm welcome to the officers who swarmed in to take her by the hand. The whole affair was unusual was a splendid success, and is due entirely to the spirit and liberality of General Blenker and his staff."

The special correspondent of the *Times* at Washington writes as follows respecting this demonstration:—"The prettiest sight I have seen since I crossed the Atlantic was the torchlight procession got up by General Blenker and his Germans in honour of Major-General M'Clellan on his promotion to the command of the Army. It was something like a Burschen procession, but it exceeded very much any displays of the kind in the number of torchbearers and the variety of colour and effect. The camp of the Blenker men—famous for leger beer and quaint pipes, also for perverted notions respecting the sweets of liberty and the form of Secessionists—lies on the opposite side of the Potomac, in the valleys and dells of the 'old dominion,' which is nearly as old as Canada, and is equally rich in the picturesque and the primitive antiquity. From it they come in a grand procession, with bands playing, rough chorus-singing, and their own peculiar torch, bridge in a dancing stream of fire—blue, green, red, yellow, orange, and dazzling white. The air was still, the night fine, and nothing could have been more successful than the fireworks in their way, or the impression produced by the streams ended with fire, which, first glowing like a torrent of lava, then gradually broke its particles into a broad ribbon of relentless flames, which, coming nearer, was resolved into balls of the same coloured light, and, there winding its way, was cut into a narrow stripe of orange-like molten iron running through the black masses of the mould. The Germans were followed by Pennsylvania artillery, and then by the State Department, and, coming in at the gates of the White House, treated the President to a sight of the demonstration intended for his benefit."

Advices from Christiania, Norway, dated the 12th ult., mention that in the previous week the new Roe-Hammer line of railway was pushing ahead for passengers and goods traffic to Hyerum. This is one of the finest pieces of railway in Norway, the country side for the first twenty-one miles in length. It will not be completed opened till the spring of all the stations are not yet ready. The Kongsvinger line, which is above sixty miles, may be also partially opened, but it will not be finally completed before next summer. At present, it is said the trunk line is steadily developing the resources of the districts within its influence.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. MACKENZIE, Edinburgh.—No. 1 stands of another solution, by 2. Q to Q B 4th (ch), K to R 3rd; 3. R mates. No. 2 is correct, since Black can move Bishop to any square.—R. H. and Q. Mc (Hartlepool).—Your solutions are received, and shall appear next week.

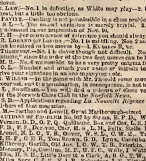
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 928.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. P to K 8th (becomes Q)	P to K Kt	3. Q takes K Kt P	Anything
2. R to B 7th (ch)	Q to K 5th	4. Q mates.	

PROBLEM No. 929.

By Signor ASPA, of Leamington.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, to mate in three moves.

CHESS IN HOLLAND.

Subjoined is an entertaining little game between Mr. PAULSEN and Mr. NEUMAN.

(*Evans' Gambit declined.*)

WHITE (Mr. P.)	BLACK (Mr. N.)	WHITE (Mr. P.)	BLACK (Mr. N.)
1. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	12. P to K B 4th	P to Q 6th (ch)
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	13. K to Q B 2nd	Q to K 3rd
3. P to Q B 4th	P to Q K 4th	14. P to K 5th	Kt to K 5th
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B to Q Kt 3rd	(Very clever, the attack must now prove irresistible.)	
5. P to Q 5th	P to K 4th	15. Q to Q 3rd	P to K 4th
6. P to Q Kt 5th	Kt to Q R 4th	16. Q to Q 2nd	P to K 5th
7. P to K 3rd	Q to K R 5th	17. P to Q 3rd	B takes K P
8. Kt takes K P	Q to K R 3rd	18. Q to Q 4th	P to K 6th
9. P to K B 4th	Kt to Q 3rd	19. Q takes Kt	Q R to Q sq
10. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to K 3rd	20. B to Q B 2nd (ch)	B to Q 3rd
11. Castles	Kt to Q 5th	21. P to K 5th	B takes B
		22. Q takes Q B	B to Q B 4th
		23. Q takes Q B	P to K 7th
		24. Q takes K Kt P	Q R to K B sq
		25. B to K B 6th	

And Black gave up the game.

The Episcopal Church at Fairfax Court House, in Virginia, has been destroyed by the Confederate Federal troops. The church was one of the oldest in the United States. It was built by Lord Fairfax, and the pulpit and altar were constructed in England. It was in this church and at this altar that George Washington was married.

GENERAL M'CLELLAN.

On the retirement of General Scott, on the 31st of last October, General M'Clellan was formally declared Commander-in-Chief of the Federal forces, of which he had been for some time the virtual head. George M'Clellan was born at Philadelphia in December, 1826, and destined for the military service. In his sixteenth year he was sent to West Point, and left it in 1846, as Second Lieutenant in the Engineers, to take part in the Mexican War. His bravery in the battles of Contreras and Churubasco gained him promotion, and at the storming of the forts of Molino del Rey and Chapultepec his conduct was so brilliant that it gained him his captaincy. After the peace he was appointed a teacher at West Point, where he wrote a manual of the art of war, which is highly esteemed by American soldiers. After this he built Fort Delaware, and then was ordered to Texas and New Mexico to make a topographical survey of the districts through which the Texas Railway was to run. This difficult task was interrupted by a summons to Washington, where the military department had selected him, in conjunction with Major Mordecai and Captain Delafield, to go and witness the operations in the Crimea, which excited so great interest in America as they did in Europe. As there was no prospect of active service on his return home, M'Clellan determined to leave the army, and accepted the post of chief engineer to the Illinois Central Railway, which he held for several years with credit. In this position the outbreak of the civil war surprised him, and, as he was universally respected and known in the West, he was at once called to a high post. The Governor of Ohio appointed his Major-General and chief of the militia of that State; but by the recommendation of General Scott he was made Major-General of the regular Army, and intrusted with a most important command in West Virginia. After the defeat of the Federal army at Bull Run, M'Clellan was summoned to Washington to take supreme command. A Washington letter describes the enthusiasm felt by his men for General M'Clellan:—"General M'Clellan (he is always one of the best generals of men) he generally wears the simple blouse of the rifleman, with not even the starred shoulder-straps to denote his rank; a man who hews wastes time—for he is intelligible in his pursuit and attack of the enemy, and equally untiring in his efforts to secure the utmost comfort of his men compatible with the circumstances of a soldier's life. When his line is on the march he is ever among the men, with a kind and cheering word for every company—pleasant look, or kind salute, or hearty grasp of the hand for every officer or private with whom he is brought in speaking terms by business; and in a fight he is always at the front of the column, in the thickest of the danger, encouraging his soldiers by cheering word and fearless deed. 'He takes soldier's fare with the rest, asking no better food, and no more luxurious bed than the sweet-scented private under his command. If he sees a man without proper blouse or clothing, he has that man with his Captain sent to his own quarters, where the man is served with the garments he needs and the Captain receives a reprimand that lends him to look more closely after the comfort of his men in future."

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the late Right Hon. Anne, Dowager Countess of Newburgh, of Shalden House, in the county of Southampton, of the fifth Earl of Newburgh, was administered to by Sir Henry Webb, Bart., her Ladyship's nephew, the residuary legatee, the executors, F. H. Hoare, Esq., and Sir Thomas L. Gage, Bart., having renounced probate. The personalty was sworn under £45,000. The will bears date Oct. 6, 1856, and the grant was issued from the Court at Chichester. The testatrix, who married the Earl of Newburgh in 1799, attained to a very venerable age, and her last personal interest, the principal of it consisting of valuable landed property and freehold estates. Her extraordinary personalty will was misnamed by the Viscount Kimsland, Marquis Bundini, and heir to the earldom, are devised the estates in Gloucester and Northumberland; and to Robert Henry, Esq., the estates in Sussex. All other the real estates, including the manor of Earthen, Sussex, together with the residue of the personalty, are bequeathed to her Ladyship's nephew, Sir Henry Webb, Bart. The pecuniary dispositions are legacies to personal friends; and the annuities are bequeathed to her Ladyship's servants, some of them being old and faithful domestics of her establishment, are most liberal. The late testatrix was a member of the Church of England, and a liberal benefactress to the Church of England, and various objects. To the Medical Benevolent Fund and the Royal Medical Benevolent College, legacies of £500 each; to the Middlesex Hospital and Medical College, Aberdeen, his books on medical subjects such as may not be selected by the trustees of the Royal Medical Benevolent College; to Aberdeen University, afterwards to the minister of Fordyce and the schoolmaster of the parish school, to appreciate the annual sum of £10 each; to the poor of Fordyce, £100; and the three best boys of that school. There are a few legacies to friends and relatives, and the residue is bequeathed to the children of the late testator (see Number.)

The will of William Stevens Richardson, Esq., formerly of Tuckhill-court, Tenterden, late of Dorset-square, Dorset, who died on the 21st ult., by Sir Henry Webb, Bart., Edward Ray, J. Lingworth, M.A., and W. S. Cookson, Esq., the trustees in the testator's handsome furniture of the testator is bequeathed, their two sons receiving it absolutely on the decease on their parents. There is a legacy of £100 to the Rev. C. Wilford, M.A., together with some pecuniary bequests, both £6, and a few other pecuniary legacies to friends, and to his former annuitants a weekly allowance of 12s. for life. To his nephew, William Selwyn, he bequeaths the codicil as presented to the testator's father by King George IV., and the University of Cambridge; and also the silver presented by certain members of "Nobody's Club. The testator has bequeathed a valuable collection of chessboard and other works of antiquity to the Cathedral Library of New Zealand, this bequest is to be free of legacy duty.

Parliament, which stood prorogued to the 17th instant, has been further prorogued to the 7th day of January next.

HOSPITAL for CONSUMPTION and DISEASES of the CHEST, Brompton, London.—Medical Officer—Dr. Hall. Applications for the admission of Out-patients into the Hospital, Additional FUNDS are greatly SOLICITED in order to meet the expenses which are necessarily heavy.—PHILIP ROSE, Hon. Sec.; HENRY DOBELL, Sub-Sec.

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THE PALACE HOTEL, Buckingham-gate, Pimlico, S.W., is now open to receive company. There are no less than 64 Apartments, a commodious Coffee-room, and from the vicinity of Lord's Cricket Ground, and the Great Western Railway Terminus.—J. G. BEACON, Top Sec.

DANCING.—Mr. BLAND and DAUGHTERS GIVE LESSONS DAILY to Adults in the Ver, Cubic, Lancers, &c.—Mr. Bland Head Officiator at Assemblies, St. Swithin's, Bishopsgate, E.

THE GRAND GERMAN FAIR, Portland Gallery, is now open for inspecting the Fancyries has opened with a splendid display of the most unique Lace-mounting suits for Children are particularly recommended.

NOTICE.—W. BELL, 15, Oxford-street, will advance from £5 to £200 on Jewellery, warrants as collateral security; at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

THE IRON BRIDGE ASSOCIATION, 58, Fall-road, London, manufacture and erect iron bridges, hydraulic sluices of every description. Agents wanted in California, Chili, British Columbia, Brazil, and Barbadoes.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 1122.—VOL. XXXIX.] SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1861. WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS AND COLOURED SUPPLEMENT] 1s.

DEATH OF THE PRINCE CONSORT.

THE death of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, on Saturday last, is the heaviest national calamity which has befallen this country for many years. When the Duchess of Kent, not many months ago, was taken from us, the parting, though deeply felt, was not without attendant solace. She had come to the end of her days, "like a shock of corn fully ripe." She had faithfully and successfully achieved the work given her to do. The support which her wise counsels had given to the throne of her Royal daughter had ceased to be needed, though not to be grateful, and the nation took comfort in the conviction that a husband's affection would, after awhile, supply to her Majesty whatever loss she had

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sustained by the decease of her mother. But now, alas! death has unexpectedly removed that prop. Our gracious Queen! The hearts of her people bleed with hers. They share her agony of grief. They are overwhelmed with the same sense of desolation. The terrible tidings which, following close upon the heels of a message full of hope, ruthlessly crushed her loving spirit have sorely bruised theirs also. England mourns with her widowed Queen. Every family in the land is smitten with the awe and the sorrow which Death excites when he breaks into the domestic circle and snatches from it its chief pride and joy. For the moment there seems no consolation. It is all dark and mysterious. Grief itself is dumb and tearless with excess of astonishment. Even faith is stunned, and can only murmur forth in fainting accents, "Thy will be done."

Most of us can recall the joyous satisfaction we felt in common with all our fellow-subjects when the young Prince came hither from his father's Court to claim the fulfilment of that maiden love had promised. Royal marriages had so seldom in this country been a union of hearts as well as hands that this exception to the rule awakened the liveliest interest, and the youthful couple pledged their troth each to the other amid the prayers and benedictions of a rejoicing people. Everything concurred to surround them with an atmosphere of affectionate sympathy, and to diffuse over the whole kingdom the gladness of hope. Nor from that day to the day of Prince Albert's death has that hope been dimmed or that sympathy impaired. The bridegroom became the husband, the husband the father, the father the grandsire, without losing in any degree the hold he had taken upon the esteem and respect of the nation. The responsibilities of his exalted relationship were calmly accepted, and their duties so faithfully discharged, that the public had come to regard him almost in the light of an institution, as confidently to be relied upon in its movements as it seemed to be necessary to complete national development. He mastered all the details of his high position with precision, and he filled it with such propriety and consistency, that we are apt to take for granted that it was assigned to him by the British Constitution, and to lose sight of the fact that it is from him, and from him alone, we derive our present notion of what is becoming to the position and character of a Prince Consort. His interpretation of the one, and his exemplification of the other, have been so appropriate, so natural, so unstrained and unostentatious as to have the effect of what is termed in that until he had familiarised us with both the popular conception of them was peculiarly vague and unsatisfactory.

Brilliant as were the prospects of Prince Albert when he received the hand of his beloved Queen, to a thoughtful mind like his they must have presented not a few difficulties. From the domain of politics his activities and influence were jealously excluded, and his own self-respect, as well as his respect and affection for her Majesty, forbade his sinking down into a mere child of pleasure. In the work of government political etiquette and tradition prohibited him from taking any part. In every State department but that of Court display he was precluded from taking the part befitting the Queen's husband. Virtuous habits, ample means, abundant leisure, and opportunity, but lacking any prescribed sphere of public duty, the temptation to a career of self-indulgence was so strong that we should have had no right to be surprised if he had yielded to it. His noble instincts and his early training preserved him from that snare. He described a wide realm of usefulness in which he might become leader without exposing himself to party suspicions and without trespassing beyond constitutional limits. There was no reason why he should not become the patron of social reform, why, in lieu of politics, he should not give himself to philanthropy; why he should abstain from bringing his efforts and influence to bear upon raising the physical condition of the people; why he should not apply the stimulus of his favour and his example to scientific research. Accordingly, he took up his position, and, having mapped out for himself a broad area of duties, he zealously discharged them. Not only in great part, we are indebted for the thoughtful and earnest attention which is being devoted to these departments of human progress, and which cordially distinguishes the present age from all that have gone before it. He has exemplified by giving to them the estimation of the British public, a dignity which they had never previously enjoyed. He has done more than can be computed to elevate the taste of his adopted country—to give its intellect a useful direction—to trace a channel for its forthcoming energy, and to open a new and beneficent sphere for the utilisation of leisure, means, and talent. In elevating and refining the character of modern civilisation Prince Albert has been a principal agent.

His name will ever be identified in the recollection of the public with the Great International Exhibition of 1851. Whether the original conception of that magnificent enterprise was due to his genius, or whether he adopted it, little matters: he made it his own by the enthusiasm with which he volunteered at the first and persevered with which he laboured to realise it, the unbounded attention with which he watched over its growth and helped it on to maturity. No one who witnessed it will forget the pride and triumph with which he announced to her Majesty on the inauguration of that glittering Palace of Industry, nor the audacity with which he shared with her a critical inspection of its contents. If by that competitive display of manufacturing art an emulative spirit was kindled in the bosom of this country prompting to higher attainments and conducing to better results—if self-satisfaction was shaken by it from its enervating slumbers, and enterprise was taught to bestir itself or be distanced—if the homes of England have in consequence become more familiar with artistic examples of graceful forms and combinations of colour, and have generally substituted elegance for uncouthness in their internal arrangements and decoration—if an art-spirit has been born amongst us, and is being cultured into a perfection to which it was imagined it could never attain among an insular population like ours—the change is mainly due to the exertions and influence of the late Prince Consort. In this respect he has done more than any other man to regenerate England; and, though called from us but too early, it is not before he has stamped upon the public mind his own image and superscription.

Upon the International Exhibition of 1862 the death of the Prince, we fear, will have a depressing effect. We do not, of course, affect to believe that the illustrious and able men to whom had been committed the general management of the undertaking will prove incompetent, on account of the loss of the presidency of the Commission of their arduous and difficult duties. But there is room for apprehension lest the spirit of the enterprise should, for some time to come at least, be less energetic; less hopeful, less elastic than it would otherwise have been, and lest the interest in it taken by the public should be flagged, with a sadness calculated to detract somewhat from the pleasurable enjoyment of its effect. The Royal Commissioners and the British public, however, owe it to the memory of the Prince Consort to commemorate their loss of him who was their chief, by showing how well he knew what it to be, as a sacred tribute of admiration and affection offered to that name with which, from the beginning, it has been inseparably associated.

We never know the full value of our blessings till we lose them. It will be impossible to estimate, even now, the immense advantages which the departed Prince conferred upon this country in his capacity as husband of our most gracious Sovereign and father of her children. The wise counsels which Sovereign and father of her children. The wise counsels which guarded her inexperience may have helped to shape her Majesty's constitutional course, his suggestions and reflections may have soothed her anxieties, his loving sympathy may have relieved her from the pressure of responsibility, we have no adequate means of knowing; nor can we associate with any approach to distinction the influence he may have exercised in forming the character, directing the education, and developing the powers of his now orphaned children. But that we justly, albeit unconsciously, attributed to him his full share in the performance of these duties, and rated that share at a high value, may be inferred from the spontaneous outburst of our solicitude in behalf of the Royal widow and her family. The first thought of every Englishman after hearing of the great affliction which has befallen the Queen was for them—the first gush of emotion had reference to their desolation—the first prayer which went up to heaven from the depth of every heart was "God bless, support, and be a husband to the bereaved Queen! God be a father to her children!" Such was the direction and strength of this national solicitude and sympathy testify to the unspeakable worth which the nation set upon the Prince Consort's life.

The time has hardly yet arrived for looking out from the shadow of death for those consolations which may hereafter mitigate the severity of this sudden dispensation of the All-wise and All-merciful. We can only bow in profound submission, and acknowledge that "His thoughts are not our thoughts, neither are our ways His ways," and seek for a sure judgment may, in His design, take the higher form of lovingkindness. We await in dumb amazement the unfolding of His purpose. Meanwhile, with inexpressible yearnings, our thoughts and sorrowful sympathies silently gather round our widowed Queen, seeking wisdom to make up to her, as fully as is possible, the loss she has sustained. To have saved her from that loss what sacrifice should we have declined too great? To comfort her under it what devotedness of affection shall we regard as disproportionate? Alas, alas, in all our helplessness as we stand face to face with this awful calamity! But never did our whole souls go forth with our prayers more unfeignedly and devoutly than now while we breathe forth our petition "God save our gracious Queen!"

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Right Hon. William Baron Ponsonby of Imokilly, in the county of Cork, was proved under £140,000 personalty by the executors, Lawrence Walker and Arthur Walker, Esqrs., of Grayfort, Ireland, and Frederick Ponsonby, Esq., of Hyde Park-gardens, the 24th, 25th, and 26th of last month, which were both sworn to the amount of the above. The testator bequeaths £1000 in addition to the dowry to his wife, the Lady Sarah Ponsonby, and the following pecuniary legacies: £1000 to his daughter, the Hon. Emily Ponsonby; £1000 to his son, the Hon. and Rev. William Ponsonby; £1000 to his son, the Hon. and Rev. Frederick Ponsonby; £1000 to his son, the Hon. Henry Ponsonby; £1000 to his son, the Hon. Gerald Ponsonby; £1000 to his son, the Hon. Sir William Ponsonby, K.C.B., of Waterloo fame, to leave as heir-loom to the title and estate. The Viscountcy of Ponsonby, part of the family property, he succeeded to on the 15th inst., and has only received the age of forty-four years of his father of his father of his father

millions of this loan will be repaid in monthly instalments of 1,000,000 each, and 44,000,000 in 1870. The three annuities are to be sold at certain fixed periods. Twenty-three millions of the Lottery loan at 1860 have not been taken up. The landed administration has, however, received from this source 10,508,000, for bonds of that loan, and £3,000,000 of the Hungarian loan. The National Bank is to be made independent of the State.

On the conclusion of the Ministerial statement the Council of the Empire appointed a committee of nine members to examine the budget.

INDIA.

At Allahabad the Governor-General has invested some of the native chiefs with the Star of India. After the ceremony his Excellency proceeded to Lucknow, where an interesting movement was going on among the talookdars to put down infanticide. Some details are given of the circumstances attending the death of Lieutenant Singer, who, with only eight sepoys, was sent to quell an insurrection among the lodge-pyre in the Nowgong district, and was killed in the brave exercise of the Government. The North-West Provinces were being visited with an inundation. The news is otherwise unimportant.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Mr. Bruce continues to gain influence with the Chinese Government. He has given several advantageous loans for the public necessity, and anticipates obtaining others. The good offices of a Minister at Pekin were proving daily more powerful. The Chinese Government was exhibiting fresh intimations of a desire to maintain friendly relations with this country. They have withdrawn several trading regulations which interfered with the satisfactory working of the treaty. At Chefoo the rebels have murdered two American missionaries, named Parker and Holmes. The former of these gentlemen left a widow and six shareholder, but liberated all his slaves, and henceforth devoted himself to the work of converting the Heathen to Christianity.

In Japan affairs remain in a very unsatisfactory state, but no new difficulty has arisen.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The news from Australia is not of much importance. In Melbourne, the Parliament having reassembled, the financial statement was shortly to be presented, which, as the revenue had fallen off, it was expected would contain propositions for increased taxation. The Hales Ministry was threatened with serious opposition, and it was doubted whether they would be able to withstand it. At Sydney the two Government Land Bills had been passed, and a bill providing for the immigration of coolies was in its last stages. A motion for the suspension of Mr. Justice Boothby had been passed by the South Australian Legislature.

Sir George Grey had arrived at Auckland and assumed the government of New Zealand. Nothing had been decided with respect to the scarcely settled natives. The latter were greatly excited at rumours that the Government to make the first overtures. The forces occasioned by the discovery of gold in New Zealand had ceased to be profitable, several thousands having been disappointed of the wealth with which they allowed their imaginations to be cheated.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Principal Cunninghame, of the New College, Edinburgh, died on Saturday morning, in his fifty-sixth year.

The death of Lord Riversdale, the aged Bishop of Killaloe, is announced. He was born in 1791, succeeded Bishop Pelham in 1839, and succeeded his brother William as third Baron Riversdale in 1848.

A monument, erected by subscription, has been placed in the churchyard at Margaret, Cumberland, to the memory of the late Captain Harrison, and the Grace Darling, who was a relative of his wife.

Commander Williams, who had charge of the mails on board the Trent at the time of the seizure of Messrs. Slidell and Mason, was on Tuesday week entertained at a complimentary dinner at the Freemasons' Tavern, Royal Western Yacht Club.

A meeting of the subscribers to the testimonial to the late Sir H. Marsh, Bart., was held at Dublin, yesterday week, to decide on the form of the testimonial. Dr. Corrigan occupied the chair. A resolution was passed by which it was determined to erect a marble statue in the hall of the new College of Physicians.

The report of the four Manchester Free Libraries for this year shows an increase in their issues of public volumes, as well as an increase in the interest with which they are regarded by the public. The libraries have materially assisted during the year, in a great measure, the circulation of books; and the mass daily aggregate of volumes put into the hands of readers has increased from 1200 in 1858 to 2000 in 1864.

THE HERBERT MEMORIAL.—A meeting of the subscribers to the Herbert Memorial was held on Thursday, at the Clarendon Hotel, Oxford, to receive the report of a committee appointed at the general meeting held a few months since. It stated that the committee had not yet come to a decision on the form of the memorial, £2005 for the statue, £1078 is. 6d. 3 and five guineas by the committee, £502 13s. 10d. The committee recommended that the statue should be of bronze. With regard to the second object memorial fund, they recommended the erection of a new building for the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society, which was established by Lord Herbert. They trusted that Mr. Hightower would be able to devise a plan for the new building that would at once discharge a service of love to the memory of the chief whom she so highly prized. The report was adopted, and a committee nominated to carry out the purposes of the recommendation contained in it.

THE LATE MR. ABSALOM WATKIN.—It is our painful task to announce the death of Mr. Absalom Watkin, so long known amongst us with regard to his high personal character and unbounded generosity, as well for his services in connection with the questions of education, reform, the park question, and free trade. Mr. Watkin died on Wednesday week, at his house, Rose Hill, Northen, surrounded by the members of his family. He was for many years in the commission of the peace for the borough, and for the county of Lancaster, and, while his health permitted, was constant in the performance of his magisterial duties. As a merchant and manufacturer, he was one amongst the new but failing list of men connected with Manchester who fought the battle of free trade when the principles of that measure were exceedingly unpopular, and at the risk of the loss of the support of many of his own class. Mr. Watkin's connection with literary pursuits dates from the ordinary labours of that kind undertaken by the members of the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Societies. His erudition was well known in reading circles, and his library, which was formed with much care and judgment, which, to say the least, was unusual, will not be soon forgotten by those who have been the public recipients of many of the rare and valuable works of interest at the parish church at Northen yesterday (Friday) at twelve o'clock.

The population of Nova Scotia is 330,857, of whom 294,700 were born in the province.

Dr. Schinzberger, the first Jew ever permitted to exercise the profession of advocate in Hungary, was sworn in a few days ago at Pesth.

The *Austrian Gazette* announces that from the 1st of January next it will assume the title of *Austrian Constitutional Gazette*.

The Bee Parliament was dissolved on the 15th inst., pursuant to a proclamation by her Majesty in Council, passed on Nov. 29.

The Gardenia de la Manche, in the department of the Seine and Loire, one of the most ancient mountains in France, has just been destroyed by fire.

Dr. Southwood Smith, the eminent physician and father of sanitary reform, died at Florence on the 10th inst., after six days' illness, from bronchitis.

The Message of President Lincoln to the Federal Congress, which exceeds 20,000 words, was telegraphed from Washington to New York in one hour and thirty-two minutes.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.—The Hon. Joseph Howe, Prime Minister of Nova Scotia, spent a few days in Montreal, and was waited on by Ashton under-Lynne, of the condition and prospects of the British provinces in North America.—The Earl of England delivered a lecture on Canada, and that very continent. The British subjects who dwell in the northern portion of the American continent, he said, were about to be called upon to form a kindred nation if they would escape the danger of the immigration of the New South, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, and the territory of the Hudson's Bay Company, which would be a nation of nine miles of country. They were larger than the United States before those States were divided; and it would therefore be a matter for wise statesmanship to prevent enough for all the stray British subjects who might wander across the Atlantic for centuries to come. They could give a home and 100 acres of land to every spare man in Lancashire and not feel that their territory were much diminished. Although more particularly to Nova Scotia, with which he was more intimately connected, he might remark that it was 300 miles long, and nearly surrounded by the ocean. The country was next like England of any country on the face of the earth. It was like England in possessing inexhaustible mines of coal and iron; and where these were combined no country could be developed. They had, besides, lime and gypsum, and, in point of fact, every mineral one could ever want to be found in this little peninsula. Long ago the people began to dig gold; and he had brought over nuggets in their shape of large bottons that would not be at bad ornament for a Court coat.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

By the arrival of the Bohemian, from Portland, we have New York telegrams to the 7th inst. Congress assembled on the 5th, and immediately passed resolutions thanking Captain Wilks for his arrest of the "traitors" Slidell and Mason. Resolutions were also voted which requested the President to confine these two gentlemen in the cells of convicted felons, and to refuse to exchange them or Wood until equal to prisoners of war. Mr. Eliot, of Massachusetts, offered a series of resolutions declaring that the war waged simply for the re-establishment of the Union, but insisting upon the right of the President to emancipate all persons held as slaves in any military district in a state of insurrection, and advising such a course. The Senate refused to veto the resolution—by seventy against fifty-six—but its consideration was postponed for a week. In the Senate Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, gave notice of a bill to confiscate the property of rebels and to give freedom to persons in the Slave States. On the second day the President's Message was received and read, and the reports of the several Departments of State were handed in to the Senate and House of Representatives. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury, which would not be ready for a few days. Subsequently, the Senate, Breckinridge, a late member of Kentucky, were elected from Congress; and a committee had been appointed by the House to inquire into the expediency of abolishing slavery in the district of Columbia.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

After congratulating the country on its abundant harvests, the President refers to the foreign relations of the Republic in these terms:—

You will not be surprised to learn that, in the peculiar exigencies of the times, our intercourse with foreign nations has been attended with profound solicitude, chiefly turning upon our own domestic affairs. A disloyal portion of the American people have, during a year, been engaged in an attempt to divide and break up the Union which exists ever since the day when the Father of his Country presided in the Convention which framed the Constitution, and submitted it to the people for their consideration and ratification. Our commercial relations have been greatly disturbed by the same cause. The efforts of seeming sympathisers with the insurrection to induce European governments to intervene in our affairs, have been unsuccessful. The people of the United States have not been insensible to the advantages which have accrued to them from the position of neutrality maintained by European governments during the present struggle, and they have virtually concurred with them in the general principles which they have adopted. Nevertheless, the circumstances which have led to the proclamation of these principles by the several governments have been deeply regretted by the American people, because they have tended to the belief that those governments have too readily acquiesced in the destruction of the National Union by the disloyal portion of our citizens. The exceptions to this remark are occasioned by the tardiness of some governments in excluding the vessels of war of the insurgents from their ports, and in refusing to them the privileges of hospitality enjoyed by the vessels of war of the United States. In regard to the vessels fitted out, armed, or equipped in those ports by the insurgents, and which have since entered other ports, the complaint is not so much that the vessels were originally permitted to depart, as that the local authorities have not since actively endeavoured to detain them, when informed that they were entitled to do so upon the evidence then existing. Persistent efforts have been made to induce European governments to act upon matters of fact with reference to which the information accessible to them is obviously imperfect, and to adopt principles of action which would be subversive of the peace of this country, if they had been previously adopted by it. Formal applications have been made to the British Government to prevent the departure of vessels which were undoubtedly intended to cruise against the commerce of the United States, concerning which applications the Government was compelled to act upon the domestic information which it possessed, and not upon that which was exclusively in the hands of the applicants. Subsequent developments have proved the practical justice of the principles upon which the British Government acted in these cases. Similar applications have been made to the Government of France, and with similar results. Applications have been made to the Government of Spain, with a like result, so far as the Island of Cuba is concerned. In regard to the Netherlands, the Government has thought it proper to close the ports of the Dutch East India Islands against privateers, and to refuse the use of those ports for the supply of coal to vessels of war, except in quantities sufficient to enable them to reach their own nearest port. Applications have been made to the Government of Portugal, to close the ports of Madeira against privateers, which have been refused, because the Government has been unable to see that the existing laws of Portugal are sufficient for the purpose. Applications have been made to the Government of Sweden and Norway, to close the ports of Gothenburg and Carlscrona against privateers, which have been refused, because the Government has been unable to see that the existing laws of Sweden and Norway are sufficient for the purpose. Applications have been made to the Government of Denmark, to close the ports of the Danish West India Islands against privateers, which have been refused, because the Government has been unable to see that the existing laws of Denmark are sufficient for the purpose. Applications have been made to the Government of Russia, to close the ports of that empire against privateers, which have been refused, because the Government has been unable to see that the existing laws of Russia are sufficient for the purpose. Applications have been made to the Government of Prussia, to close the ports of that kingdom against privateers, which have been refused, because the Government has been unable to see that the existing laws of Prussia are sufficient for the purpose. Applications have been made to the Government of Austria, to close the ports of that empire against privateers, which have been refused, because the Government has been unable to see that the existing laws of Austria are sufficient for the purpose. Applications have been made to the Government of Italy, to close the ports of that kingdom against privateers, which have been refused, because the Government has been unable to see that the existing laws of Italy are sufficient for the purpose. Applications have been made to the Government of Turkey, to close the ports of that empire against privateers, which have been refused, because the Government has been unable to see that the existing laws of Turkey are sufficient for the purpose. Applications have been made to the Government of Egypt, to close the ports of that country against privateers, which have been refused, because the Government has been unable to see that the existing laws of Egypt are sufficient for the purpose. Applications have been made to the Government of Tunis, to close the ports of that country against privateers, which have been refused, because the Government has been unable to see that the existing laws of Tunis are sufficient for the purpose. Applications have been made to the Government of Tripoli, to close the ports of that country against privateers, which have been refused, because the Government has been unable to see that the existing laws of Tripoli are sufficient for the purpose. Applications have been made to the Government of Morocco, to close the ports of that country against privateers, which have been refused, because the Government has been unable to see that the existing laws of Morocco are sufficient for the purpose. Applications have been made to the Government of China, to close the ports of that country against privateers, which have been refused, because the Government has been unable to see that the existing laws of China are sufficient for the purpose. Applications have been made to the Government of Japan, to close the ports of that country against privateers, which have been refused, because the Government has been unable to see that the existing laws of Japan are sufficient for the purpose. Applications have been made to the Government of Siam, to close the ports of that country against privateers, which have been refused, because the Government has been unable to see that the existing laws of Siam are sufficient for the purpose. Applications have been made to the Government of Persia, to close the ports of that country against privateers, which have been refused, because the Government has been unable to see that the existing laws of Persia are sufficient for the purpose. Applications have been made to the Government of Afghanistan, to close the ports of that country against privateers, which have been refused, because the Government has been unable to see that the existing laws of Afghanistan are sufficient for the purpose. Applications have been made to the Government of Nepaul, to close the ports of that country against privateers, which have been refused, because the Government has been unable to see that the existing laws of Nepaul are sufficient for the purpose. Applications have been made to the Government of Bhutan, to close the ports of that country against privateers, which have been refused, because the Government has been unable to see that the existing laws of Bhutan are sufficient for the purpose. Applications have been made to the Government of Sikkim, to close the ports of that country against privateers, which have been refused, because the Government has been unable to see that the existing laws of Sikkim are sufficient for the purpose. Applications have been made to the Government of Burmah, to close the ports of that country against privateers, which have been refused, because the Government has been unable to see that the existing laws of Burmah are sufficient for the purpose. 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The following statement of the several ports of the Secretary of the Federal Army, both volunteers and regulars:—

STATES.	Num.	The war.	Approp.	STATES.	Num.	The war.	Approp.
California ..	4,686	1,686	Nov.	New York ..	10,189	100,000	11,000
Connecticut ..	2,264	12,000	1,000	Ohio	2,000	13,000	1,000
Delaware ..	715	2,000	2,715	Pennsylv ..	13,000	24,709	13,000
Illinois	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rhode Island	1,282	5,888	2,185
Indiana	4,000	12,000	20,000	Vermont ..	2,000	5,000	2,000
Kentucky ..	1,000	10,000	1,000	Virginia ..	779	12,000	10,779
Maine	768	14,000	15,007	Wisconsin ..	1,000	10,000	1,000
Maryland ..	1	20,000	1,000	Kansas	2,000	5,000	2,000
Massachu-	2,430	26,769	30,130	Missouri ..	2,000	5,000	2,000
setts				Nebraska ..	2,000	2,000	2,000
Michigan ..	741	24,850	25,591	Nevada	2,000	2,000	2,000
Minnesota ..	1	4,340	4,341	New Mexico	1,000	1,000	1,000
Missouri ..	9,300	22,150	31,450	New Mexico	1,000	1,000	1,000
New	1,000	5,000	6,000	Columbia	2,000	3,000	3,000
Hampshire	3,068	9,342	12,410	Columbia	2,000	3,000	3,000
New Jersey						77,875	60,000	79,312

The several arms of the service are estimated as follows:—

Arms of the Service.	Volunteers.	Regulars.	Approprs.
Infantry	52,000	15,000	67,000
Cavalry	24,624	4,744	29,368
Artillery	10,000	6,000	16,000
Rifle and Sharpshooters..	8,795	8,795	
Engineers	167	167	
	440,677	260,231	693,871

The appropriations for the service of the next fiscal year are limited for a force of 500,000 men. He says he has a surplus of cavalry, and the composition of artillery and engineers, already sufficient. He only authorised a levy of 500,000, the Secretary could have raised 1,000,000 of men. The rapidity with which the Army of the Potomac, which in April amounted to 16,000 regulars, developed into a force of 150,000 regulars and volunteers, is alluded to as a fact which places beyond dispute the resources of the hands of Napoleon. He has no doubt that in case of emergency, the United States could send into the field a force of 1,000,000 of men. The Secretary of War says that 1864 will be termed "the most gigantic endeavour in the history of civil war." The Army of the Potomac gave no discouragement, and slowly postponed the campaign for a few months. The possession of Western Virginia, and the occupation of Kentucky and Missouri, have already redeemed "our manifest reverses." Mr. Cameron all alike to the recent loss of which the army of a supply of improved fire arms. The resources of the United States' armoury at Springfield bring quite inadequate to the occasion, contracts were made with private establishments, and a special agent was sent to Europe to purchase 3,000,000 dols. worth. The Government ought to have in store never less than a million of muskets, and a corresponding proportion of arms and equipments for cavalry and artillery. On the subject of the coast defences he says:—

It is of great importance that immediate attention should be given to the completion of our fortifications upon the seaboard and the lakes, and upon our navy-yard frontiers. They should at once be placed in perfect condition for successful defence. Apprehensions are seldom made upon a nation ever ready to defend its honour and to repel invasion; and we should show to the world that while engaged in quelling disturbances at home, we are able to protect ourselves against attacks from abroad.

He recommends that the accommodations at the celebrated Military Academy at West Point, which now contains only 192 cadets, be enlarged so as to allow of the education of 600 trained officers. He suggests that the distinction between regulars and volunteers should be abolished. He admits that recruiting for the regular army has been a failure. He demands that another line of railroad be constructed from Baltimore to Washington, as absolutely necessary for the supply of the troops in the event of the Potomac being closed by ice or a blockade. The paragraph favourable to the granting of the slaves are printed in some of the New York journals, although they were stricken out by Mr. Lincoln himself, after Mr. Cameron had refused to engage them with his own hand.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

Secretary Welles says that the navy was early in 1861 to blockade a coast line of nearly 3000 miles to keep the navigation of the Potomac open, to support a combined military and naval expedition against points of the Southern coast, and to pursue the privateers. When the vessels now in process of construction of every class are completed, equipped, and ready for service the condition of the navy will be as follows:—

	OLD NAVY.		
Number of Vessels.		Guns.	Tons.
6 Ships-of-the-line	..	466	16,094
7 Frigates	..	350	12,136
17 Sloops	..	326	16,013
2 Brigs	..	12	530
2 Storeships	..	..	383
6 Receiving ships, &c. ..	..	102	4,342
8 Screw-frigates	..	320	21,467
5 First-class screw-sloops ..	..	120	11,262
4 Second-class screw-sloops ..	..	60	3,033
2 Second-class screw-sloops	..	48	1,703
1 Third-class screw-sloop ..	..	8	1,018
4 Third-class side-wheel steamers	..	16	1,908
4 Steam-tenders	..	8	810
76		1,789	103,671
	PURCHASED VESSELS.		
Number of Vessels.		Guns.	Tons.
14 Side-wheel steamers ..	..	108	25,000
43 Screw-steamers	..	178	30,103
13 Ships	..	249	9,289
24 Schooners	..	69	5,728
2 Barks	..	18	1,472
2 Brigs	..	..	460
136	VESSELS CONSTRUCTED.	619	71,201
Number of Vessels.		Guns.	Tons.
10 Screw-sloops	..	150	15,166
12 Gunboats	..	24	11,661
12 Side-wheel steamers ..	..	36	4,840
2 Iron-clad steamers ..	..	4	4,000
72		256	41,448

Making a total of 264 vessels, 2,731 guns and 218,676 tons. The aggregate number of vessels in the list on the 30th of June, 1861, was 90. The number is now not less than 29,000.

Since the institution of the blockade 153 vessels, sailing under various flags, have been captured.

The naval estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865, would amount to 96,000,000 dols. For the year ending June 30, 1865, they would be 51,625,000 dols.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S REPORT.

Mr. Blair announces that he has accepted the offer made in 1858 by Count Bichan for a reduction of the international rate between the two countries on letters from 24 to 12 cents. This has not, as yet, had great influence on the receipts of the British offices. The excess of expenditure over receipts for the year 1863 was £14,000; the estimated deficiency in 1864 is 3,141,000 dols.

The Postmaster-General defends his conduct in excluding "peace-party" journals from the mails. He finds his views supported by the authority of the late Chief Justice Story, whose opinion he quotes.

Mr. Thurlow Weed, who is at present in this country, communicates the statement that General Scott has removed to America in obedience to an urgent request from Mr. Seward. Mr. Weed states that when General Scott came back to Washington early from a desire to be "at his post."

THE CANADIAN MILITIA.

The militia of Canada, as at present organised, consists of the active militia, or the old militia force, and has a staff of Adjutant-General for each province, with two provincial Aides-de-Camp, and a Deputy Adjutant-General for each military division, known as the "Active" and the "Sedentary." There are sixteen battalions of artillery, eighty-four of infantry, and two regiments of cavalry, in the first class of active companies of rifles, and several corps of light infantry. In Lower Canada there are forty-two battalions and in Upper Canada forty-two battalions of sedentary militia. The Canadian Rifles are regularly enrolled in the cities of Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, London, Kingston, Montreal, and Quebec. The militia has shown that it can be relied upon in times of emergency, and that it is ready to turn out in sufficient force of volunteers in both provinces, and with the aid of the reinforcements which have already arrived, and those which are on their way or under orders, we have no fear for Canada.—*Canadian News.*

NEW BARRACKS FOR "THE GUARDS."

In 1855, when Lord Panmure was Secretary of State for War, an official committee was appointed to report on "the barrack accommodation required for the Guards." The report contained a great deal of excellent matter arising from their labours is now about taking place in London for the benefit of "the Guards."

The committee of 1855, in order to give practical effect to their recommendations, suggested that Government should invite designs from old paper accommodations and evidence of the requirements of the case. The Government adopted the suggestion of the committee, and in inviting designs for barracks at Wellington Barracks, Chelsea, Knightsbridge, and for stone barracks according to the plans which they should consider the highest in merit. Accordingly numerous designs were submitted by military and civil architects and the first prize for infantry barracks was awarded to Mr. Digby Wyatt, and for cavalry barracks to Messrs. Thomas and Digby Wyatt, all Fellows of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

The principal objects upon which to erect the proposed barracks has proved a work of difficulty and delay, and it is only recently that this has been accomplished. The site selected is a piece of ground situated Nottingham, and the infantry barracks are now commenced on and will adjoin the Knightsbridge Barracks. Hyde Park and the parade for "the Guards." The site embraces between eleven and twelve acres, and is in separated from the Knightsbridge Barracks only by a road. The new road leading to Battersea new bridge, for which work it has a considerable frontage. It is bounded on the north-west by Grosvenor-row, and on the south by the Knightsbridge road.

The plans of the infantry barracks, designed for 1000 men, are not unlike those of the same at Scots Fusilier Guards in the Regent-road, but have been adapted to suit the peculiar constitution of a battalion of the Guards, and offer an increased number of cubic space per man.

The principal feature of the plan of the soldiers' quarters is, that each room is provided for the occupation of a number of persons, besides containing single beds, and each room is to be provided with a fireplace with a window into the external air, so that through-ventilation is obtained. The plan also provides for the following: For the officers' mess and one for the sergeants' quarters, with messroom; a separate house for the married persons, a hall for the non-commissioned officers, school, hospital, lumber, reading-room and library, dry-rooms, musketry lecture-room, gymnasium, bakehouse, provision-room, guardhouse and lock-up, barrack stores, quartermaster's stores, canteen, skittle-grounds, &c.

The first portion of the works of the proposed buildings—viz., the officers, sergeants', and soldiers' quarters, with orderly rooms, musketry lecture-room, library and reading-room, guardhouse, &c.—has been let by tender at the sum of £95,000 to Mr. William Higgs, builder, of Lambeth, who is carrying out the same under the superintendence of the architect, Mr. George Morgan.

The trenches for the proposed buildings were opened on Monday, Nov. 14, 1864, being the anniversary of Inkerman. The officers and sergeants' quarters are now roofed in, and the main building, or soldiers' quarters, which is upwards of 1000ft. in length, is in a forward state, and will probably be covered in in a few weeks.

THE NEW BARRACKS FOR THE GUARDS AT CHELSEA.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

THE INTERMENT OF THE LATE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND AT TRENTHAM, STAFFORDSHIRE, ON THURSDAY LAST WEEK.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

THE LATE PRINCE CONSORT.

WHETHER the nation has under the influence of the deep feeling of sorrow which has been caused by the premature death of his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, there cannot but be a deep interest experienced in contemplating a memorial of a life which has been essentially one of calm and unostentatious usefulness, and every action of which was born of a sense of duty, carefully estimated and faithfully adhered to. His Royal Highness Francis Albert Augustus Charles Emanuel of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, Duke of Saxony, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.M.G., Knight of the Golden Fleece, Grand Master of the Order of the Bath, Field Marshal in the Army, Colonel of the Grenadier Guards, Colonel-in-Chief of the Rifle Brigade, Captain-General and Colonel of the Hon. Artillery Company, Lord Warden of the Stannaries and Chief Steward of the Duchy of Cornwall, Governor and Constable of the Castle of Windsor, Ranger of Windsor Great Park, Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, and Master of the Trinity House, was the second son of Ernest Frederick Anthony Charles Louis, late Reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, by his first wife, the Princess Louisa, only child of Augustus Duke of Saxe-Gotha. His Royal Highness was born at the Castle of Rosenau, near Coburg, on the 26th of August, 1819. The first part of the life of the Prince was passed—in company with his elder brother, Ernest Augustus, now the reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg—at the Castle of Ehrenburg. The early education of the two princes was conducted with great care, under the immediate supervision of their father, until such time as they were deemed eligible for the more advanced instruction of a University. In that interval—namely, in the year 1836—the Prince of Saxe-Coburg accompanied their father the Duke on a visit to London, where they were received with much distinction by King William IV., and Queen Adelaide; and it was on this occasion that Prince Albert first met, and afterwards became the affianced husband of, his cousin, the present Queen of England.

The Princes Ernest and Albert, after leaving Coburg, proceeded to Brussels, where they resided for some time in a private house, instructed by studies under the care of an English clergyman, but, of course, under the immediate and careful supervision of their uncle Leopold, King of the Belgians. There have not been those wanting (there may have been) in the subsequent career of Prince Albert in this country marks of the influence of King Leopold on his mind and character. It has been supposed that much of the politicism and prudence which he has played in the affairs of Europe, in all its respects and nations, position of Prince Consort was owing somewhat to the insensible action of the example of his wise and public uncle; and it has not been unreasonably supposed that King Leopold, who had become apparent that Prince Albert was about to fill a station which he himself was once destined to occupy may have impressed on his nephew his ideas of what the husband of the Queen of England should be, founded on the system which he had laid down for himself and strengthened by a long experience of courtly life in a constitutional country. It was in the year 1837 that the Princes of Saxe-Coburg matriculated at the University of Bonn, on the Rhine. There they lodged at the house of Dr. Becker, a medical professor, a modest house near the University, occupying the corner of a grand row the cathedral. The Princes had a private tutor was Edelsward (Privy Councillor) Florschütz, who was subsequently Minister at Coburg. Prince Albert's character was that of an earnest and hard-working student. A contemporary remembers of his says that his dinners were ordered from Schmidt's Hotel in Bonn, but were of the most temperate kind; and that, though he and his brother occasionally entertained at their fellow-students' rooms, they themselves lived a very frugal and abstemious life. Prince Albert chiefly studied jurisprudence and history. Jurisprudence was taught by Professor Walter (an Ultramontane but a very able lawyer), Bethmann and Panthes; history by Professor Lockell. Music and painting he particularly cultivated in his intervals of leisure. He had learned music when a boy of the well-known Dr. Bechlecnich, and was reported to be a proficient in the divine art even before he entered the University. His skill in painting may be estimated by the fact that a picture of his, "The Savoyard Minstrel Boy," painted during his student life, has been engraved and printed in the Queen's collection. During his residence at Bonn Prince Albert cultivated the acquaintance of the greatest philosophers and scholars in the University. His greatest friends were Count Beust and Professor Welcker, but to his great honour he also sought out and made the illustrious Schlegel, who thought highly of him, and his amiable and unassuming manners so endeared him to the doctor that the professor, who declared "principles" and his conscience, gave him a well-to-do hotelkeeper in a town near Bonn. This worthy old man, long after the Prince had left "college," used to cry from joy when any English traveller spoke of his Royal Highness and recall all his exploits, his affability, his charity, by the hour, and he would show the visitor three portraits on the walls of his sitting-room—those of the late Duke of Saxe-Coburg, the present Duke, and the Prince Albert, the latter being the most prized of all, for eyewitnesses have recorded that the old man shed tears when he pointed it out to them. Prince Albert left college in 1838, and after a short visit (for reasons (unreal)—namely, in September, 1838. The people of Bonn were greatly grieved at his departure, for his charity to the poor had been unbounded, and it may be added that he and his elder brother, Duke Ernest, included a volume of songs, with music and illustrations, during their academical residence, for the benefit of the poor of Bonn.

During the period of Prince Albert's popliage at Bonn the coronation of her Majesty Queen Victoria was celebrated. It has been stated that the Prince of Saxe-Coburg were present on that occasion, and that at that time the first dawn of Prince Albert's future life was apparent. Again stern fact dissipates romance, for although his father, the reigning Duke, was then an honoured guest at the Court of our Sovereign, and was created a Knight of the Garter, neither of his youthful sons came to England to witness the ceremony in question. What ever may have been contemplated or hoped for by the now relatives of both her Majesty and the Prince in this respect no event of was done which could warrant that such a design as the marriage of the illustrious cousins had taken the shape of a plan.

In the winter of that year Prince Albert made a tour in Italy, and took the opportunity of cultivating and improving that taste for the arts which has always distinguished him, and which during his residence in this country placed him at the head of every institution founded for the encouragement and promotion of all that contributes to the elegances and graces of life. On the attainment of his majority, in August, 1840, Prince Albert was naturally expected to become possessed of certain property bequeathed to him by his deceased mother, consisting of landed estates, producing an income of about £3000 a year. These estates he sold in the autumn of 1840, subsequently, on his engagement of marriage with the Queen of England, came by his brother, subject to the payment of certain pensions to former members of his household.

The Queen's marriage with Prince Albert, 1839, that Prince Albert, accompanied his brother, paid his second visit to England. Naturally and in the course of things thrown into the intimate society of the youthful Queen of these realms, it is not surprising that the manifestations of grace of person, manly accomplishments, and the exercise of all the elements of character should have an influence on her Majesty; and, as all things combined to render a marriage in such a connection highly politic, the Queen secretly informed the princes of such attachment which has resulted in the formation of a model household, in the birth of nine children, and domestic happiness. Here is that the chronicles of romance may be allowed some play; and it is from one of the records of that interesting period which bears about it the stamp of authenticity that we collect the following account, taken of that ahnormal proceeding—a Royal courtship—when the lady is a Queen, and the man is known by her subjects to be the object of her sex in her conduct toward a lover of a lower degree than herself. It is stated that the Prince was not at first struck with all the grace peculiar to his family. He never willingly deserted himself from the Queen's society and presence, and her every look was anticipated with the alacrity of an unfeigned attachment. At length her Majesty, having wholly made up her mind as to the course to be pursued, found it necessary to intimate the growth of her affection to her uncle, Leopold, in order to obtain the benefit of his counsel and proper means of indicating her preference to the Prince. This was performed in a delicate and, at the same time, a manly and straightforward manner. At one of the Palace balls she took occasion to approach Prince Albert in the absence of the Prince of Saxe-Coburg. Albert was not lost upon the polite and gallant Germans. His uniform, buttoned up to the throat, did not admit of his placing the Prussian Star, but when it would be most becoming, so he immediately drew his pocket and cut a slit in the dress in the neighbourhood of the heart, in which he placed the Star, so as not to be seen. On announce to the Privy Council her intended union was an easy duty in comparison to that which she had undertaken to the foreign affairs concerned; and here, too, it is said that our Sovereign lady displayed unusual promptitude and tact in her communications. Her Majesty was perhaps the graceful sense which he entertained of his reception in England, and the delight which he had experienced during his stay from the first moment of his landing at Dover. The Queen was charmed and very pointedly, put to him the question upon which their future fate depended. "Albert," she said, "if I were not Queen, and were not this country, perhaps you would not object to remaining in it and making it your home?" To one not gifted with the Royal Family it would be said that the formal communication of her Majesty's wishes was not long delayed. On the 14th of November Prince Albert left England, and on the 29th of the same month the Queen made the following announcement to her Privy Council:—"I have caused you to be summoned, that I may declare to you my intention to marry with my Royal Highness Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. Deeply impressed with the importance of the communication I am now about to make, I have not come to this decision without mature consideration, nor without feeling a strong assurance that, with the blessing of Providence, I am following the path most conducive to the best interests of my country." The resolution of her Majesty was formally announced to the House of Lords by Lord John Russell, the late Duke of Cambridge, who spoke in the most hearty and enthusiastic terms of the character and qualifications of Prince Albert, and of the wisdom of his choice. The Prince of Coburg arrived in England in February, 1840, to make his second visit to England. Naturally and in the course of things thrown into the intimate society of the youthful Queen of these realms, it is not surprising that the manifestations of grace of person, manly accomplishments, and the exercise of all the elements of character should have an influence on her Majesty; and, as all things combined to render a marriage in such a connection highly politic, the Queen secretly informed the princes of such attachment which has resulted in the formation of a model household, in the birth of nine children, and domestic happiness. 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In the House of Commons a proposition was made by Lord J. Russell, the leader of the House, that the Royal Bridegroom should be an annuity to the Prince Consort of £50,000 a year. On this occasion the late unfortunate Mr. Disbaney rose and objected to the proposal to the majority of the House on a motion to reduce the vote to £30,000 a Year, which was finally carried, a motion to make it £21,000, which was made by Mr. Hume, having been rejected. The preparations for an early celebration of the marriage then proceeded. On the 25th of February, 1840, Prince Albert was formally installed, by the order of the Garter, in the Grand Ducal Palace at Gotha, several persons of rank from this country being present for the purpose. On the previous 10th of that month her Majesty opened Parliament in person, and in the Speech from the Throne formally announced her intended marriage. Shortly after a bill was passed for the naturalisation of the Prince, which continued a clause enabling him to hold property in this country, notwithstanding the fact her Majesty should deem fit and proper, any law, statute, or custom to the contrary notwithstanding. The bill was passed with very little opposition having previously conferred on him the title of "Royal Highness," granted him precedence next to herself; and, in 1857, on the occasion of a question, the title of Prince Consort was conferred upon him. The Prince arrived at Dover on the 6th of February, 1840, and was received on his road by detachments from the 11th Light Dragoons, of which regiment he was afterwards made Colonel, and which was converted into the 11th Hussars, and which is now known as the "Prince Albert's Own." The marriage was celebrated on the 10th of February, 1840, and from the 11th to the 13th of the same month was spent by the object of the Prince to identify himself in every way consistent with a due observance of the rights of the Crown with the interests, feelings, and best interests and the welfare of his adopted country. One of the first steps towards this end which he took was characteristic—the establishment of regular course of study of the system of law and jurisprudence, and of the rule and progress of the constitution of England, placing himself under the tuition of Professor Longley, now Archbishop of York, and Selwyn, Q.C. In a short time he turned his attention to the subject of agriculture, and became a member of the Royal Agricultural Society and a regular exhibitor and successful competitor at the agricultural shows; the Royal Commission, subsequently appointed, by a desire to give every encouragement in his power to the promotion of an important branch of British industry.

But it was not in this respect alone that Prince Albert endeavoured to do what he conceived to be his duty to the country with which he was soon to be connected by marriage and residence. His mind was rendered towards the improvement of the physical, intellectual, and moral condition of every class of the community. The breadth of his view is exemplified in the fact that when, in his position as President of the Society of Arts, the project of an Industrial Exhibition was first submitted to him simply as an exhibition of English industry, he replied, "Why not make it an exhibition of the industry of all nations?" It was due to this comprehensive principle would lend to the sound industrial advancement of the country, that it was foreseen that all the nations of the earth would be induced to be confronted with that of other countries. France had had previous exhibitions, but the Exhibition of 1851 became a great consecration of industry and of the arts, and an institution imitated by all civilised populations.

In the establishment of the South Kensington Museum, and the numerous schools of design which are spread through this country, he took a decided part; and to the principle of popular education he was an interested and steady adherent, while the importance of social and sanitary science were publicly acknowledged by him, and to the progress of those subjects he contributed by every means in his power. It was to those questions that the few speeches, technically so called, which his Royal Highness delivered were directed. When his position is considered, those of his addresses which were beyond the requirements of State etiquette will be acknowledged to be of the highest class. At the meeting of the British Association at York, where several Prince Ministers and restricted exercise spoke, it was acknowledged that the speech of Prince Albert had an intellectual pre-eminence corresponding to his superior position. The last characteristic speech he made was at the opening of the Statistical Congress in London, where he evinced a mastery of the science which professors from all parts of Europe were assembled to promote.

One of his first speeches on the subject of the condition of domestic servants will be remembered for its soundness, for its startling clearness of view, and for its benevolence in relation to the interests and condition of that large class of the community. His speech as President of the Educational Conference, when he pointed out the place which the early exercise of children have in the bridge of the poor and the early developed elementary conditions affecting the success of popular education which had not commonly received due consideration, even from professed educationists, is a high appreciation of the art of peace he was the promoter of a new branch of the Order of the Bath, founded in order to furnish a means of honouring civil merit.

In short, the most careful review of the two-and-twenty years during which Prince Albert resided among us proves that he was in every respect equal to the mission in which he was placed, and by his tact, prudence, good sense, and good feeling, properly developed, he acquired a position in the eye of the English public like the dignity and influence of which is perhaps at this moment most fully acknowledged, but the importance of which will probably not be amply realised for some little time to come. In one instance only has the popular mind taken a distasteful and unkind turn towards the husband of the Queen. In December, 1861, circumstances arising out of the dismissal of Lord Palmerston from the Foreign Office caused an idea to spread abroad that Prince Albert had interfered in the conduct of our foreign policy, and that his tendencies in that respect were opposed to what was considered to be purely English interests. Subsequently in 1854, this feeling was renewed, and popular ill-will was so high that his Royal Highness was compelled to keep within the House while accompanying the Queen to open Parliament. The prompt and candid manner in which these accusations were against him were met by the chiefs of both parties in both Houses of Parliament, in which they plainly stated to the exact part which the Prince took in the councils of her Majesty, and as justly justified and approved his conduct on purely constitutional grounds, at once and for ever put a stop to any cavilling and discussion on the subject. Prior to the moment of his lamented death the Prince Consort lived amongst the English people honoured and respected, intimately and individually associated with the constitutional sovereignty of the United Kingdom, and confidentially the counsellor and friend of which a husband, a father, and the director of a family should be.

It was in the midst of a career such as we have faintly endeavoured to sketch that the Prince, whose services enjoyed public favour, was attacked by an illness which, in its earlier stages, caused no alarm; but which, in the course of a few days, spread from the head to the spongiosum, and something more. The earliest public intimation of the illness of his Royal Highness was given on the Saturday and Sunday, the 8th instant, when it was stated that "the Prince Consort had been confined to his apartments with a feverish cold and pain in the limbs," and the usual prescription of Dr. Quin was also laid aside for the time. This notification attracted comparatively little attention, and the next official medical bulletin of Monday, the 11th instant, was published that notice was taken in the journals of the day of the circumstance. The subsequent official Royal Highness bulletins excited anxiety, but not positive apprehension; and it is not too much to say that the fact of the decease of his Royal Highness on Saturday, the 14th instant, came as much in the nature of sorrow and distress. These feelings were, however, universal, deep, and sincere.

It is almost needless to add that every outward token of sympathy has been exhibited on this occasion by every class of society in their corporate and individual capacities. From the tolling of the great bell of St. Paul's proclaiming the melancholy tidings of the death of the Prince to the sunday following, respect implied in the closed windows of almost every shop in the streets nothing has been omitted which could express the feelings. The Corporations of London, Dublin, Manchester, Liverpool, and all the great towns have voted addresses of condolence to her Majesty, and most appreciative of the loss which the Royal family and the nation has sustained. Perhaps the deepest interest of all was excited by the news of the illness could be found than in the anxiety which has with one voice been shown with regard to the effect of the sad event will be upon Queen. If those who were only acquainted with the late Prince in his capacity as the husband of her Majesty could only visit her home have known to have been the sufferings and sorrow of his wife and children? Happily all things tend to show that her Majesty has borne with exemplary fortitude a blow under which she might have been crushed if she had succumbed; and like Elizabeth, she seems to remember that the nation over which she reigns has also suffered, and that her sympathising nature must be in the main subservient. The funeral of his late Royal Highness the Prince Consort will take place next, the 23rd instant, at twelve o'clock. In accordance with the wishes of the deceased Prince, much if not all the ceremonial of the funeral will be plain and simple. All

PRIZE CATTLE AT THE SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE SHOW.—DRAWN BY HARRISON WEIR.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 641.

"THE REPOSE IN EGYPT," BY GUIDO, IN THE LOUVRE AT PARIS.—SEE STORY, PAGE 626.

MUSIC.

The deplorable event which has plunged our beloved Sovereign and her family in the deepest affection, and which is mourned throughout the land as a national calamity, has for a time indisposed the public mind for the usual amusements. The theatres, from a humane consideration for the multitudes of poor industrious people to whom they give employment, have, with the exception of one evening, been kept open, but the attendance has been such as might be expected from the state of public feeling. The only musical entertainment of the week has been the Monday Popular Concert, which took place on Tuesday, the engagements of the principal performers, we believe, having prevented a longer postponement. The concert was as excellent as usual; but Arabella Goddard and Madame Lemmens-Sherrington played their best, and none of the most exquisite masterpieces of the pianoforte and violoncello were given, for the first time in the annals of these concerts, to a half-filled hall. It would have been better, we think, to have closed the Session of the Monday Popular Concert Society have done—postponed their performance to a later time.

The second concert this season of the Brixton Amateur Musical Society was given at the Angell Town Institution on the 15th inst. and passed off in a most satisfactory manner. The orchestra executed the overture to "Der Freischütz," and the glees "Hail, smiling morn," and "Come, gentle Spring," were sustained by Miss Frances Wilton and Mr. Bell. The most prominent feature of the evening was the performance of Mr. Bergmüller's Regatt'-Galopp, conducted his orchestra on the guitar and contributed a pianoforte solo. The concert was given for the benefit of the harmonium fund, and we be has drilled the orchestra. The room was crowded on the occasion, and should make assurance. The next concert will take place on Jan. 5.

THE THEATRES.

The sudden death of the lamented Prince Consort interfered with the performances of Monday, but during the week the theatres have combined open on other evenings and done a fair business.

THE ADELPHI PANTOMIME.

The Christmas Pantomimes promise to be as abundant as ever and as good, with the usual talent. We still find Mr. H. J. Byron in the ascendant. He provides the Pantomime with "Puss in Boots." Mr. Edmington and his son the Strand with "Puss in Boots." Mr. Edmington and his son also has two strings to his bow—"The House that Jack Built" at Drury Lane and "Cherry and Fair Star" at the Olympic. Mr. Byron supplies the St. George's with a classical, mythological, burlesque extravaganza on the subject of "Perseus and Andromeda," and Mr. Buckstone, Junior, caters for known audiences at the HAYMARKET; while pantomime is settled at the Lyceum with "Old Daddy Longlegs." Mr. Leicester Buckingham and the Princess of the Lyceum with a new version of "Jack and the Bean Stalk," and the Princess of the Rose, the Thistle, and the Shamrock, Mr. Nelson Lee, at the CITY OF LONDON. Shakspeare has "Alonzo the Brave," or, Harlequin and the Fair Imogene." At the Standard the subject of the pantomime is "The Sleeping Beauty in the Wood;" and at the PAVILION "Obes Police Wesley Punch, or, Harlequin and the Lamplighters." The Demon Grove and the Good Fairy Silver Star of the Cave Grotto; and the SURREY has "Little Red Riding Hood, or, Gnomes and Lemons, and the Twelve Days with the Princesses." At ASTLEY'S the subject is "Dick Whittington and the Beautiful Witch of Edmonton." The specials will be of the usual order. A capital pantomime is also promised at COVENT GARDEN on the subject of "Gulliver's Travels," of which Mr. Meadows Morton and Mr. Conquest, a great transformation scene by Callcott is expected.

MR. EDMUND YATES, on Tuesday, delivered an amusing lecture on Modern Society to a numerous audience at the Lyceum, Eyre Arms, St. John's Wood. Mr. Yates showed considerable talent in depicting the various phases of humour and in his mimetic power. His truthful young man and the old gentleman and the lady in search of a husband were recognised as faithful portraitures. His delineations were principally taken from scenes in life and not from life's caricatures, serving as a "link" between the two. Mr. Yates was much applauded.

THE FARM.

The late Prince Consort's career as a farmer and breeder with Hereford at the Flemish, Devons at the Norfolk, and Shorthorns, Yorkshiremen, and the former, have been recognised by the lamented Prince's especially power of detail. While the homesteads thus furnished many a farm, and their occupants held their own so well in the field, the Prince's farms were naturally becoming more and more that great national trial-ground on which the annual improvements and experiments of the best men are to be tested; and to-day at the Prince's was one of the highest pleasures that a party of friends could enjoy. We could ask for. Under the lovers of chemistry, physiology, and all learn more than all exchange minds with scientific men, and the minor manœuvre degrees in agriculture, and had not taken his place as Grand Master for the year when the sad summons came. He had been worthily fallen into him as President of the Royal Agricultural Society for '62, but he was only once enabled to preside at the Council-table and Chairman's gathering. Their earnestness and clear perception which always would have made the subject what it might with which he had to grapple, for forthcoming "jubilee year." It is not that there are not men left, we are only true that the Windsor farms will remain just as they were in the days when they formed one of his greatest pleasures, and that the Prince of Wales may prove to the great agricultural interest all that his father, and would have been.

The great Christmas Cattle Market was, as a whole, the best on record; and it is said that, out of the 8000 beasts, fully a fourth were crosses with Shorthorns or Scots. The North Devon cows are quite the best year. Glancing at the other news of the week, we may mention the Marquis of Lothian's Cheviot sheep sale, which, we may mention bull-calf prize at Reading is his first one of any importance. Mr. Ashton's new chairman of the Farmers' Club, which meets this summer, is the and had several new accessions this year. The Smithfield Club dinner was a great contrast to the *Mercurius Dalyfol* affair at the Mansion-house. On the motion of Mr. Colman Coleod, a committee or council will be asked for to consider the affairs of the Club (which gives about 1600 in medals and prizes) in future, and on these points all that has been carried hitherto in a sort of apostolic succession, which has been conducted hitherto in a sort of apostolic succession, and the judges, we hear predicted many evils inseparable from chance. We are very much regret to find that by one vote the local committees from the distribution of a committee will not be overruled in this way in future, and the Council will be referred to very year. Mr. Dickham is selling Necklace has won the fat-cow prize at Leeds; Mr. F. R. de Trobriand, of Oak Villa, Norwood, will be happy to furnish information. English classes are handsomely provided for; and the Lincolnshire Gainsford—if which more next week.

With only two discordant voices, the press are unanimous in their pleasure and congratulations on the success of Mr. Tom's public judging motion of the Royal, and one or both of these only because difficulties to let themselves down easy for having always scouted it. Mr. Tom's motion does not go to public judging. All we can say is that the council understood it so, and so did Colonel Hood when he proposed a very judicious rider to it. If it does not, we may ask why a few more reserves are not non-members to get for being asked for a new trial, as at the gates? Again, much as the opposition Fisher Hibbert with the necessity of it, there is no reason why the public should not be admitted to the yards on the days when the judges are certainly sometimes not to stand by the judges' decisions, but to see the judges at work. Public propriety and the public right to be present in the premises, as the remark may so put quickly, to say nothing of the certainty that it would be just the way to get at the very object they wanted to effect. As to the judges knowing the beasts well enough the herdsmen, that has long been a necessary consequence of nearly all judging, private and public, as people know all the older animals; and, if the judges are changed, the judges invariably prefer a new animal to a year, it only shows that they have not the eye for form which is so necessary in a judge. Besides this makes annual tours, both of which the judges are all the year through, and the different leading herds, and it is the spring of them knowing the best animals of animals when they meet them again in the ring. If they have acquired any bias towards and herdsmen are on them, each judge has his own, and there are two or three of them, so that in fact the case is altered when they are consulted by a body of independent judges, and they are consulted by a body of independent judges, and they have the right of indictment to acquit themselves of any bias they may have. Public judging is the best way to look over the lists of men who have embarked in the Royal judges, such as Mr. Torr, Wise, and Stratton, to discuss the merits of their animals. In future the office of judge at the Royal will be a far higher compliment than it is now, and it will be given on the grounds of their decisions really seen at last, and they will have the full responsibility of their decisions really seen at last, and they will have the full responsibility of their decisions really seen at last, and they will have the full responsibility

CLOCK-TOWER, TYNEMOUTH.

THE village of Tynemouth, in the county of Northumberland, can boast, through the munificence of Mr. William Scott, of London, of one of the handsomest clock-towers and drinking-fountains in the provinces. The tower, which is a beautiful specimen of the Venetian Gothic style of architecture, was erected from the designs of Messrs. Oliver and Leith, architects, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, select of in competition, as the best out of twenty designs, many of them of more than ordinary merit, and to which the first premium was awarded. The structure is erected at the east end of Front-street, and consists of a clock-tower, fountains, marine barometer, and thermometer. The tower is divided into three stages. In the upper stage is placed the clock, which has three dials, facing north, west, and south, and was furnished by Mr. Joyce, of Whitchurch, Salop. The middle stage is occupied by ornamental openings, filled with gratings of iron. The lower stage has handsome granite drinking-fountains on the north and south sides; the west side is occupied by a marine barometer, with suitable stone case for its protection; and the east side by an entrance doorway. The materials employed in the erection are stone, red and blue bricks, and polished Aberdeen granite, the effect of which, as applied in the design, is exceedingly striking and effective. The carving, executed by Mr. Young, of Newcastle, is chaste, and executed in a highly artistic manner. The barometer, furnished by Messrs. Negretti and Zambra, of London, is similar to those provided by the Duke of Northumberland along the coast, and is inclosed in a stone case. The ladies for the drinking-fountains are of a handsome appearance, and polished both outside and inside. The water flows from a mass of rocks out of which spring an elegant group of water-flowers, and beneath the basin are drinking-troughs for dogs. On the south side, over the basin, a thermometer is placed in a conspicuous position. A good effect is produced on the middle stage by the insertion of polished red granite columns. The edifice is crowned by a finial and vane. Upon the east side of the tower is placed the following inscription:—"Erected by William Scott, Esq., of London, and presented to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of Tynemouth, 1861." Great credit is due to Mr. Lawton, the contractor for the work, for the excellence of the workmanship throughout.

LAYING THE FIRST STONE OF A CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH AT DARLINGTON.

ON Thursday, the 10th inst., the foundation-stones of a new Congregational church was laid at Darlington by Joseph Rowntree, Esq., of Bradford, the first of numerous Congregational churches to be erected to commemorate the electment of the 2000 Nonconforming divines in 1662. After singing and prayer the Rev. John Kendall, the pastor of the church, presented to Mr. Brown, with an appropriate address, a handsome trowel, suitably inscribed, and a silver mallet. Mr. Brown then, having adjusted the stone delivered a forcible address on the principles of Congregationalism, and commended the erection of this place of worship, highly complimenting the design. A bottle was deposited in a cavity in the stone containing tracings of the ground and plans, and of the elevation, and a statement of the circumstances of the building, together with a copy of the *Darlington and Stockton Times* of the preceding Saturday, of the *Auckland Chronicle*, and of the current coins of the realm, and a record, of which the following is a copy:—

"On this site Bethel Chapel was built, in 1841 and 1842, by the denomination of Protestant Dissenters called Independents, or Congregationalists. Having at length become too small, the taking down was commenced Nov. 5, 1861, and this foundation-stone of a new building was laid, on the 5th of December following, by Joseph Rowntree, Esq., Bradford. The Congregational Chapel Building Society's Committee, having, at their meeting held in London, on October 1st, determined to raise a special fund to promote the erection of one hundred new places of worship in commemoration of the separation of the 2000 Nonconformist divines in England, and having voted the first grant from that fund towards the erection of a commodious and, at the first of the Memorial Buildings, it is to be called the 'Congregational Bicentenary Memorial Church,' and is to be opened if possible) on the bicentenary anniversary of that event, Aug. 24, 1862. The building is planned to hold six hundred adults and one hundred children, and is designed in the revived Gothic or Middle Pointed style of the early part of the 100th. high. Tracings of the ground and gallery plans, and of the exterior and interior views, are deposited along with this stone, to aid the gratification of future antiquarians. Total cost of the building, including warming, ventilation, and lighting, and allowing for value of old materials, re-used, £1500. Henry Kendall, pastor and chairman; Andrew Common, treasurer; William Forster, honorary secretary. Committee: Isaac Pidgeon, John Dodds, Samuel Richardson, John Fisher, David Graham, James Harris, Crawford Mackey, John Morrell, William Pidgeon, George Thomas, James Fisher, Edward Shaun, Thomas Taylor, William Wilson.—Darlington, December 5, 1861."

A polished brass plate containing the following inscription was placed over the bottle and screwed down by the pastor and three of the deacons:—"Foundation-stone of this new Congregational Bicentenary Memorial Church, laid December 5th, 1861 by Joseph Rowntree, Esq., Bradford, Rev. H. Kendall, pastor. Messrs. Pritchett and Son, architects; Mr. T. Robinson, builder."

Addresses were delivered by the Rev. H. Kendall, Rev. S. Goodall, of Durham, and Mr. S. S. Hodgson, of Sunderland, after which a Doxology, the assembly broke up.

In the evening a public tea meeting was held in the Mechanics' Hall, when addresses were delivered by various ministers and friends, under the presidency of Henry Brown, Esq.

The election of an Alderman for the Ward of Aldersgate, in place of the late Sir Peter Laurie, took place yesterday. Mr. Robert Besley was elected without opposition.

At a levee of the Corporation, on Monday, a resolution of condolence to the Queen on the death of the Prince Consort was passed unanimously.

Mr. John Saunders, whose first novel, "The Shadow in the House," met with so favourable a reception from the press, has, we understand, in the form of fiction in the printer's hands, the title of which will be shortly announced.

Mr. William Cox has been returned as member of Parliament for the borough of Finsbury, in the room of Mr. Duncombe, deceased. The polling took place on Monday, and the numbers were—Cox, 1,600; Bolton, 1,400; both candidates were Liberals.

On Saturday morning some person stealthily entered the Jubby of St. George's Church, Camberwell, during the hours of Divine service, and forced off and carried away one of the alms-boxes, while it was supposed to contain a considerable amount of money.

The annual meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works was held yesterday week at their offices in Spring-gardens, Mr. Cubitt in the chair. The estimates for the ensuing year were laid before the board, from which it appeared that the sum of £111,000 is required to meet the charges. The board resolved to apply to the Corporation of the City for payment of the sum of £2,000 claimed to be due to the board for the Holborn improvements.

The birthsof 924 boys and 876 girls were registered in London last week, which is the corresponding weeks of the previous ten years the number was 1704.—The mortality of London, which declined considerably in the first week of December, showed a further decline of 100 deaths as compared with the week that ended last Saturday. The number of deaths recorded in the present return was 1,604. If the rate of mortality last week in London, which is obtained by calculation from the returns of corresponding weeks in ten previous years (1851-60) the deaths would have been 1,504.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS IN THE CHURCH.—The Rev. T. Hankinson, Vicar of Barlaston and Rural Dean, is appointed to be Rural Dean of Marlborough. Rev. A. Pott, Incumbent of Bunsgate, Lincolnshire, to be Prebendary and Minor Canon of Ely Cathedral. *Rectories:* Rev. T. Cuthbert, Fellow and Tutor of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, to North Cadbury, Somerset; Rev. J. R. Dillon to Sharrington, Norfolk; Hon. and Rev. W. C. Ellis to Bethal, Northumberland; Rev. S. Gibson, late Archdeacon of Montreal, to Grayshott, with the Perpetual Curacy of Kingsley; Rev. C. C. Hawkins to Overton, Hampshire; Rev. W. Hedley to Bentley, Sussex; Rev. J. H. Hollifield to Bolsover, Northampton; Rev. C. P. P. Pollard to Wrangle-dean, Norfolk; Rev. J. Rowe to Ashton-under-Lyne; Rev. Edward Smith to Stony Stratford, near Fenny Stratford, Bucks; Rev. H. Tipping to Broomfield, South Chew, Somerset; Rev. R. E. Wilson to Stub, North-west Kent; Rev. B. D'Eyncourt to Wendy, Cambridgeshire; Rev. J. W. Evans to Swansea; Rev. Westmorland Jenkins; Rev. F. Shann to St. Mary's, Marlborough; Rev. W. J. Metcalfe to be Missionary at St. Paul's, Warrington.—*Guardian*.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

ALTHOUGH no news of importance has reached us from America, and although money for overnight purposes continues very abundant, the market for most home securities has continued in a feverish state. The death of the Prince Consort has been generally regretted, and the sympathy shown by the Queen and evidently so operative of manners can be anticipated in the funds until after the interment of the said Prince. Many days have passed since the purchases of stock for Money have been much restricted, and the dealings in Consols have been extremely small. The result is that a very large amount of stock is now afloat, and that gives buyers a further tendency to give way.

There has been a moderate, but by no means active, demand for economists. It is built at the Bank of England and in Lombard-street. Compared with last week the quotations vary little. Advances have taken place in the rates for money, which rule as under for the best paper:—

	Per cent.		Per cent.
7 day paper with ...	2½ to 3	Four months bills ...	3 to 3½
Two months bills ...	2½ to 3	Six months bills ...	3½ to 4
Three months bills ...	3 to 3½		

The value of money in the Stock Exchange is only from 1 to 1½ per cent, if on the security of Consols.

The following are the Continent capital has been in fair request, at, mostly, full quotations. We annex the rates in the leading cities:—

	Bank rate.	Open market.		Bank rate.	Open market.
	Per cent.	Per cent.		Per cent.	Per cent.
Paris ...	3	2½	Berlin ...	4	3½
Vienna ...	5	3½	Brussels ...	3	2½
Trieste ...	5	3½	Hamburgh ...	3	2½
Madrid ...	5	4	St. Petersburg ...	5	4½
Amsterdam ...	3	2½			

The monetary and commercial advices from Paris are of a more favourable character. The Bank of France has added to the stock of bullion, and that of Vienna has been productive of greater confidence amongst most classes.

The Bank of Hamburgh has reduced the rate of discount to 3 per cent, and, at the next part, they show no transmission of gold to England. The Bank of Berlin has also reduced the rate of discount to 4 per cent, against 5 per cent recently. The American panics are still laying very limited quantities of the precious metals.

The Bank of Belgium has come to hand from various quarters, and about £400,000 has been sent to the interior during the week.

The Bank of Russia, at Saint Petersburg, has demanded for economists.

At Lloyd's the war risks on home-bound ships from the East have been reduced to 40s. per cent. Amount ships have been insured.

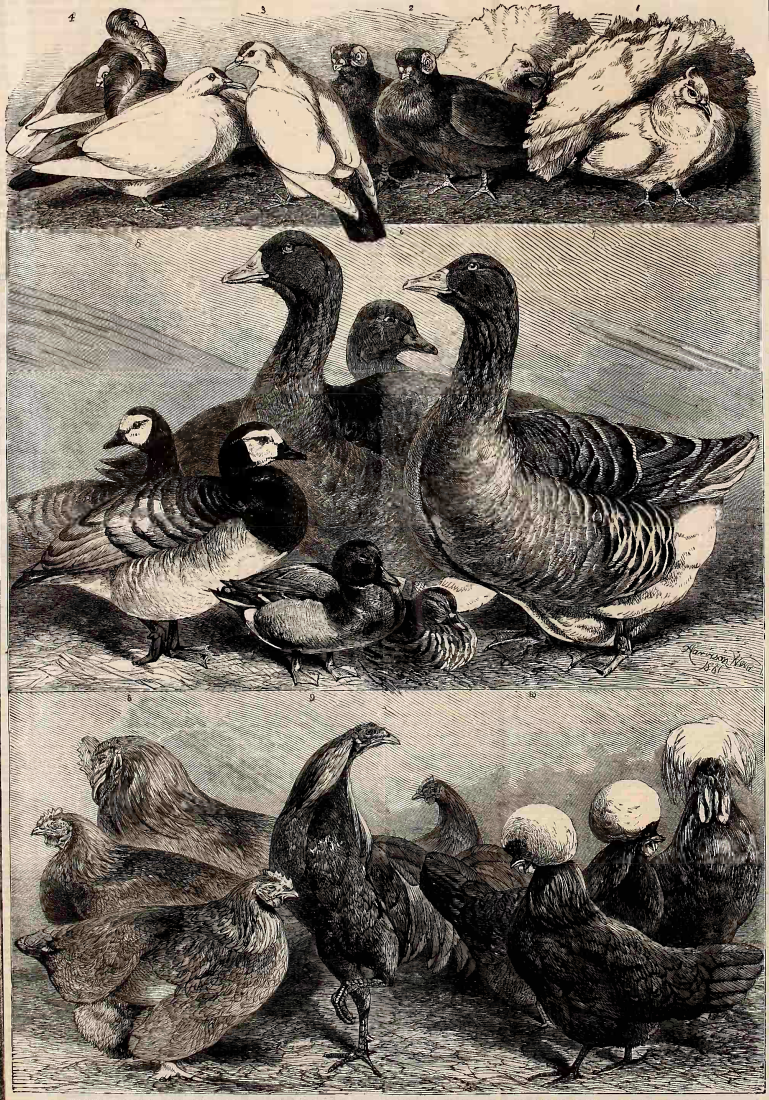
The silver market is somewhat heavy, at reduced quotations, bars having sold at 5s. 2d. per oz.

The directors of the Provincial Bank of Ireland have given notice that the dividend for the current half-year will be at the rate of £1 per share, payable with a bonus of 10s. per share.

The Stock Exchange Committee has taken cut only £41,304, chiefly for China and the Straits.

The dealings in Home and Indian Securities on Monday were limited; prevailing rates, on the whole, prices ruled steadily.—Consols for Money, closed at 89¼ to 89½ Ditto for Account, 89½ to 89¾. Reduced New Three per Cents, 90¼ Three per Cents, 89¼ Three per Cents, 1904, 89¼ Bank Stock, 214 to 216. Exchequer Bills, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909,

THE LAST VESTIGES OF OLD WESTMINSTER BRIDGE.



PRIZE POULTRY AND PIGEONS AT THE BIRMINGHAM EXHIBITION, DRAWN BY HARRISON WEIR.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 649.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Dec. 22.—Fourth Sunday in Advent.
MONDAY, 23.—Manchester Free Trade Meeting, 1845.
TUESDAY, 24.—Christmas Eve. Moon's last quarter, 8h. 54m., p.m.
WEDNESDAY, 25.—Christmas Day.
THURSDAY, 26.—St. Stephen.
FRIDAY, 27.—St. John the Evangelist.
SATURDAY, 28.—First Sunday after Christmas.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 28, 1861.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	30	30	30	30	30	30

A PORTRAIT OF
HIS LATE ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE CONSORT,
taken shortly before his death, from a beautiful Photograph by Mayall, together with Illustrations of the most important points of the Funeral Ceremony, will appear in the following Number of this Journal.

Now ready,
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK for 1862, in its 39th year. In 32, containing GROUPS OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS (printed in Colours), from Drawings by HARRISON WEIR, and other Illustrated Descriptions of the above by THOMAS MILNER. Twelve Fine-Art Engravings; also, Astronomical Diagrams (printed in Colours, &c., &c. Remarkable Phenomena, with Explanatory Notes by A. HUME, together with Illustrations of the seasons by A. HUME.
To ensure a supply of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK orders should be sent immediately.—Office, 198, Strand.
Agent for Germany, Russia, and Eastern Europe, Mr. Ludwig Denicke, Leipsic.

In consequence of the numerous applications for the Coloured Portrait of Garibaldi, it has been reprinted; and a few copies are still on Sale at the published price, 5d.; or by post, 6d.
Office, 198, Strand.

POSTAGE OF THE CHRISTMAS NUMBER OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, PUBLISHED DEC. 21.

AT HOME.

Orders inviting the increased stamp (which must be exposed to view) should be addressed to the Publisher, Mr. Ingram, 198, Strand, London, and will be executed by all parts of the United Kingdom and the Channel Islands; unless addressed to persons within the limits of the London District Post, which cannot be posted, when they become liable to a postage of one penny. Parties who may want the present No. of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, in addition to the Christmas Number, so as to complete the sixty issues only to be sent within three miles of the General Post Office.

Unstamped copies should have four pence per copy added to the above charge.

FOR FOREIGN PARTS.

The Increased stamp is of no service for copies which are to be sent abroad: these should be forwarded by Book Post to those according to the following rates:—

Belgium—Penny Stamp	Holland—Four Stamps. This paper
Africa, West Coast of—Penny Stamp	Ionian—Four Stamps. This paper
Australia—Penny Stamp	Italy—Penny Stamp
Austria—Penny Stamp	Malta—Penny Stamp
Brazils—Penny Stamp	New Zealand—One Stamp
Canada—Penny Stamp	Prussia—Penny Stamp. This paper
Channel Islands—Penny Stamp	Russia—Two Stamps. This paper
Cape of Good Hope—Penny Stamp	Sardinia—Penny Stamp. This paper
China—Two Stamps	Switzerland—Penny Stamp. This paper
Constantinople—Four Stamps. This paper	Spain—Four Stamps. This paper
Egypt—Penny Stamp. This paper	Sweden—Penny Stamp. This paper
Heligoland—Penny Stamp	United States—Penny Stamp
Germany—Penny Stamp. This paper	West Indies—Penny Stamp

An edition is printed on thin paper especially for foreign postage. The letter-press of the Journal printed on this paper is identical with that on the ordinary paper, and is published in the above list simply under initials. Further information can "The British Postal Guide," published quarterly, by Kelly and Co., Old Boswell-court.

ROYAL ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—On Thursday, the 26th, and during the Week (Manager, Mr. George Vining), A WONDERFUL WOMAN. Mr. Vining, Addison, Flint, Lionel Brough, Mackenzie, Mr. Rogers, Miss Richard, Fernyhough, and Mrs. Stirling. Mrs. Mellon, Miss Herbert

CONGREGATIONAL BICENTENARY MEMORIAL CHURCH IN COURSE OF ERECTION AT DARLINGTON.—SEE PAGE 625

DIVERS AT WESTMINSTER-BRIDGE.

THE old bridge at Westminster may now be considered a thing of the past; for, except two of the piers, which can be seen at the time of low water only, the whole of this ponderous mass of stonework has been removed.

In taking up the foundations great recourse has been had to that most useful invention, the diving-dress, which has completely superseded the diving-bell for any of the subsequent operations on these works, it having been found that the work was done with much more economy and speed in the former than in the latter.

All the magnificent Portland blocks forming the piers below low-water mark had to be removed by the aid of the divers, who went down and fixed the "lewises" in the stones by which they were raised, with the aid of the large travelling cranes on the works. These operations have been carried on both night and day with such rapidity that it has taken but little more than twelve months to complete the removal of this immense quantity of stone.

Besides being much employed in removing the old bridge, divers have been extensively engaged in putting in the foundations for the new structure. It makes but little difference to the diver whether it is night or day as far as their work is concerned, for the muddy water is so utterly impenetrable to the rays of the sun that they are in perfect darkness when diving, and consequently work entirely by the sense of touch.

It is necessary for divers to be men with good constitutions and strong nerves, particularly at Westminster-bridge, where the work is more than usually arduous, the tide running there so swiftly as to sometimes carry them completely off their legs, notwithstanding the great weights they bear, which consist of shoes with an inch thickness of lead all over the soles, and weigh about 18lb. each; also, two weights, one at the back, the other at the front, of the body, which weigh 56lb. each; then there is the helmet and dress, which weigh something considerable; yet they walk about and work at the bottom of the river as if they were on dry ground, with no weights on whatever.

A diver commences his toilet by putting on a suit of flannel; then

CLOCK-TOWER AND DRINKING-FOUNTAIN AT TYNEMOUTH.
SEE PAGE 626.

he puts on the waterproof dress, which is something like a jacket and trousers made all in one; this hooks on to the breastplate, with an indiarubber lanting, and is fastened on by "letterby" screws. His attendant fastens the indiarubber wristbands tightly round his wrists; he puts on a woollen kind of nightcap, and proceeds to the place of operation. Having arrived there, his attendant puts on his boots, weights, and belt, in which he places his tools, fixes on his helmet and life or signal line—the air-pumpers "blow up"—the signalman fixes on the mouthpiece, which completely shuts him up inside the dress, and then he descends to his unwonted labour. Divers are able to remain a considerable time under water; some of them at Westminster-bridge have been upwards of three hours down without coming up once. They work under water all through the winter, as they do not feel the cold at all when in the dress, except in the hands, which get so benumbed that they have sometimes struck them with a hammer under water, and remained perfectly ignorant of it until they came up.

The worst of the divers' sufferings, however, are in the winter, when they take off the indiarubber wristbands before mentioned, which, combined with the cold, stops the proper circulation of the blood through the hands. When these wristbands are removed, the blood again flows in its usual manner through the veins of the hands, causing them to endure most acute pain.

Yet, with all their troubles, dangers, and peculiar kind of work, they enjoy as good health as ordinary workmen. One old fellow whom we saw at Westminster-bridge told us he was between sixty and seventy years old, and had spent nearly one fourth of his life under water. He had, however, left off diving, but looked a hale, hearty old man. He had been down in the Royal George, and had seen strange sights under water in his time.

GROUP OF DIVERS AT WESTMINSTER BRIDGE.

* * *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, is Five Shillings for each Announcement.*

BIRTHS.

On the 18th inst., at Claygate, Surrey, the wife of P. Copland, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 14th of November, at Nursery House, Surinam, the wife of Joseph de Veer Pyzniell, Esq., of a son.

DEATHS.

On the 16th inst., at Rosehill, Northen, near Manchester, Absalom Walton, Esq., aged 75.

On the 22nd of November, at Sandhurst-ship Orlens, on her voyage from Aden to Suez, Robert Norwood, Esq., Captain H. M. 3rd Regiment of Bombay Guards, and B.A. in the University of Dublin, youngest surviving son of Reginald Norwood, Esq., J.P., D.L., of Belmont-street, Dublin.

On the 13th inst., at Surrey-side-Hill, near Melton Mowbray, Robert Pendle, Esq., in his 81st year.

On the 8th inst., at Sandwich, Kent, the residence of his son-in-law, H. W. Bradley, Esq., Benjamin Wathen, late Secretary of Capitol Hall, Rome, and Demerary-Wathen, for the majority of the years and Kent, aged 64.

On the 15th inst., at the residence of her daughter, Devonshire, Cheltenham, in her 76th year of her age, Ann Catherine, the beloved and lamented wife of Archibald R. B. Stewart, formerly of the Royal Army, and Lieutenant in her Majesty's 60th Regiment. Her end was peace.

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Christmas Supplement to the Illustrated London News

No. 1123.] SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1861. [Vol. xxxix.

THE MISTLETOE BOUGH.

BY ANTHONY TROLLOPE.

"Let the boys have it if they like it," said Mrs. Garrow, pleading to her only daughter on behalf of her two sons.

"Pray don't, mamma," said Elizabeth Garrow. "It only means romping. To me all that is detestable; and I am sure it is not the sort of thing that Miss Holmes would like."

"We always had it at Christmas when we were young."

"But, mamma, the world is so changed!"

The point in dispute was one very delicate in its nature, hardly to be discussed in all its bearings even in fiction, and the very mention of which between a mother and daughter showed a great amount of close confidence between them. It was no less than this,—should that branch of mistletoe which Frank Garrow had brought home with him out of the Lowther woods be hung up on Christmas Eve in the dining-room at Thwaite Hall, according to his wishes, or should permission for such hanging be positively refused? It was clearly a thing not to be done after such a discussion, and therefore the decision given by Mrs. Garrow was against it.

I am inclined to think that Miss Garrow was right in saying that the world is changed as touching mistletoe boughs. Kissing, I fear, is less innocent now than it used to be when our grandmothers were alive, and we have become more fastidious in our amusements. Nevertheless, I think that she had herself fairly open to the raillery with which her brothers attacked her.

"'Honi soit qui mal y pense,'" said Frank, who was eighteen.

"Nobody will want to kiss you, my Lady Pinsairs," said Harry, who was just a year younger.

"Because you choose to be a Puritan there are to be no more cakes and ale in the house," said Frank.

"'Still waters run deep,' we all know that," said Harry.

The boys had not been present when the matter was discussed and decided between Mrs. Garrow and her daughter, nor had the mother been present when those little assenities had passed between the brother and sister.

THE FIRST CHRISTMAS FROM HOME.—DRAWN BY A. HUNT.—SEE PAGE 649.

"Only that mamma has said it, and I wouldn't seem to go against her," said Frank, "I'd ask my father. He wouldn't give way to such nonsense, I know."

Elizabeth turned away without answering, and left the room. Her eyes were full of tears, but she would not let her brothers see that they had vexed her. They were only two days home from school, and for them the time before their coming all her thoughts had been of preparare for their Christmas pleasures. She had arranged their rooms, making everything warm and pretty. Out of her own pocket-money she bought a Noah's Ark for one and skates for the other. She had told the old groom that her pony was to be kept exclusively to Master Harry for the holidays, and now Harry told her that "still waters run deep." She had been driven to the use of all her eloquence to induce her father to purchase that gun for Frank, and now Frank called her a Puritan. And why? She did not choose that a mistletoe bough should be hung in her father's hall when Godfrey Holmes was coming there to visit him. She could not explain this to Frank, but Frank might have had the wit to understand it. But Frank was thinking only of Patty Coverdale, a like-aged little romp of a cousin, who, with a party of Patty Coverdale, a like-aged little romp of a cousin, who, with her sister Kate, was coming from Penrith to spend the Christmas at Thwaite Hall. Elizabeth left her room with her slow, graceful step, and hiding her tears—shining all emotion, as, latterly, she had taught herself that it was feminine to do. "There goeseasy Lady Florella!" said Frank to himself that it was feminine to do. "There goes my

Harry, smelling his shrill voice after her.

Thwaite Hall was not a place of much pretension. It was a moderate-sized house, surrounded by pretty gardens and shrubberies, close down upon the River Kinneet, on the Westmoreland side of the river, looking over to a lovely wooded hank in Cumberland. All the way between the two counties, that the Earnont runs out of Ullesmere, and joins the Kinneet, passing under Penrith Bridge and by the old ruins of Brougham Castle, before it joins the Eden. Thwaite Hall nestled down close upon the river, the clear rocky stream, about half-way between Ullesmere and Penrith, and had been built just at a bend of the river. The windows of the dining-parlour and of the drawing-room stood at right angles to each other, and yet each commanded a reach of the stream. Immediately from a side door of the house steps were cut down through the rocky rock to the water's edge, and here a small boat was always moored to a chain. The chain was stretched across the river, and on to the opposite bank on the other side, and thus the boat was pulled by staples driven into the rock on either side. Sometimes a couple of boats hooked and fastened across the stream without aid from oars or pulleys. From the opposite side a path led through the meadows across the fields to Penrith, and this was the route commonly used between Thwaite Hall and the town.

Major Garrow was a retired officer of Engineers who had seen service in all parts of the world, and who had come to his present home in his early days as a small property which had come to him from his father. He held in his own hands about forty acres of land, and let the rest of it, or of one small farm close by, which was also his own, to a tenant. That, together with his halfpay and the interest of his wife's thousand pounds, sufficed to educate his children, and keep the wolf as a comfortable distance from his door. He himself was a perfect man, with quiet, lazy, homely habits. He had clung the work of life, but had no desire it set before him. He still retained the soldier's love of order, and was very particular about his dress, good-looking, well-disposed young people, and very fond of children. Elizabeth, at any rate, was one so, for she had already gained the affection of Major Garrow. And Isabella Holmes was another. Isabella was two years older than Elizabeth, and had been educated in Brussels. Moreover, she was comparatively a stranger at Thwaite Hall, never having been at those early Christmas meetings.

And now I must take occasion to begin my story by telling a lady's secret. Elizabeth Garrow had already been in love with Godfrey Holmes:—or perhaps it might be more accurate to say that Godfrey Holmes had already been in love with Miss Garrow. They had already been engaged. And, alas! they had already agreed that that engagement should be broken off. Young Holmes was now twenty-two years of age, and was employed in a bank at Liverpool,—not as a clerk, but as assistant manager, with a large salary. He was a man well to do in the world, who had money also of his own, and he was leaving Thwaite Hall, to marry. Some two years since, on the occasion of his leaving Thwaite Hall, he had, with low doubting whisper, told Elizabeth that he loved her, and she had given him permission to speak with her the next morning. Major had said to him, as he parted with him, "Be sure you only call, and not come to stop all night." "There is only a child, and too young to think of love affairs," he had said to himself. But Godfrey was in earnest, and he was not. But the young people had met in the summer, and one joyful letter had come from the girl home to her mother.—"I have accepted him, dearest mamma! I do love him! But I am so young yet, for I have not quite accomplished my fifteen. I think I am sure, but I am not quite sure. I am quite accomplished my fifteen. I think I am sure, but I am not quite sure. I am not quite sure about him." And then, two days after that, "Perhaps it will come a letter that was not at all proper to me, mamma,—It is not to be. It is not written in the book. We have both agreed that it will not do. I am so glad that you have not told dear papa. He could never make him understand. You will understand, for I shall tell you everything, down to his very words. But we have agreed that there shall be no quarrel. It shall be exactly as it was; and he will come at Christmas as the same. I would never do that for me and papa should be separated; nor could we now put off Isabella. It is better so in every way, for there is, and shall be, no quarrel. We still love each other. I can sure I like him, but I know that I should not make him happy as his wife. He says it is my fault. I, at any rate, have never told him that I thought it his." From all which it will be seen that the confidence between the mother and daughter was very close.

Elizabeth Garrow was a very good girl, but it might almost be a question whether she was not too good. She had learned, or thought she had learned, that most girls are silly, silly, and wicked, and that she had learned, that most girls are silly, silly, and wicked, and given chiefly to pleasure-seeking and a hankering after lovers,—and she had resolved that she would not be such a one. Industry, self-denial, and a religious purpose in life, were the tasks which she set herself; and she went about the performance of them with much courage. But much tasks, though they are excellently well adapted to fit a young lady for the work of living, may also, if carried too far, have the effect of unfitting her for that work. When Elizabeth Garrow made up her mind that the finding of a husband was not the common lot of life, she did very well. It is very well that a young lady should find her self capable of going through the world happily without one. But in teaching herself thus she also taught herself to think that there was a certain merit in refusing herself the natural delight of a lover, even though the possession of the lover were compatible with all her duties though the possession of the lover were compatible with all her duties to herself, her father and mother, and the world at large. She made no such resolve, that she had determined to have no lover. She made no such resolve, and when the proper lover came he was admitted to her heart. But she had resolved that in loving her lord she would not worship him. She had resolved that in loving her lord she would only so far love him and that in giving her heart she would only so far give it as was given to a human creature like herself. She had acted on these high principles when it had come to pass, not unnaturally, that Mr. Godfrey Holmes had told her that it was for her to say. She had resolved not to worship her lover, and he, perhaps, had resolved that he would be worshipped.

She was a pretty, fair girl, with soft dark brown hair, and soft long dark eyelashes. Her grey eyes were tender and lustrous, her face was oval, and the line of her cheek and chin perfect in their symmetry. She was generally quiet in her demeanour, but when stirred she could speak readily and well, with feeling and almost could cause herself to greet earnestly, and even eloquence for martyrdom in with fire. Her form was too great a reverence for martyrdom in with fire. Her form was too great a reverence for martyrdom in general, and a feeling, of which she was unconscious, that the young woman to be unhappy in society—had in her composition. Modesty young woman to be unhappy in society—had in her composition. Modesty I might have thought, to have a source of unhappiness hidden from the world in general and endured without any fuss to herself. But she held the fox world in general and endured without any fuss to herself. But she held the fox unless. We know the story of the Spartan boy who held the fox under his tunic. The fox was biting him into the very entrails, but the young hero spoke never a word. Now, Boy Garrow was inclined to think that it was a good thing to be brave in any such thing, so that the tortured animal was not likely to bet outward smiles. Now, at this the tortured animal was not likely to bet outward smiles. Now, at this moment the fox within her bosom was biting her sore enough, but she knew it was not likely to bet outward smiles. Now, at this moment the fox within her bosom was biting her sore enough, but she knew it was not likely to bet outward smiles. Now, at this moment the fox within her bosom was biting her sore enough, but she knew it was without flinching.

"If you would rather that he should not come I will have it arranged," her mother had said to her.

"Not for worlds!" she had answered; "I should never think well of myself again."

Her mother had changed her own mind more than once as to the conduct in this matter which it might be best for her fellow; thinking solely of her daughter's happiness. "If he comes they will be reconciled, and they will be happy," had been her first idea. But then there is the question whether they will be happy. And so she spoke of was a stern Roedess of purpose in Boggy's eyes, and Mrs. Garrow had for Mr. Holmes which had rendered such a question necessary. Mr. Holmes, while he loved her better than the young man should not come, that while he loved her better than the young man should not come, that Boggy would not permit this. It would vex her father, put out of course the arrangements of the household, and display weakness on her course the arrangements of the household, and display weakness on her own part. He should come, and she would endure without flinching while the fox gnawed at her heart.

That battle of the mistletoe had been fought on the morning before the boys arrived. Mr. and Mrs. Holmes came on Christmas Eve. Isabella Holmes was a year younger than Elizabeth Garrow, but in person was comparatively a stranger, and therefore received the same attention. She was also a stranger in mind, and since she had seen each other, and had not seen each other for a year or two had corresponded, but personally they had for the last year or two had corresponded, but personally they had never been intimate. Unfortunately for Elizabeth, she was accustomed to Isabella, Godfrey's offer and acceptance had been communicated to Isabella, who had written one of her letters. But sometimes it is very difficult to say things to her as though they were bad boys.

The first evening passed over very well. The two Coverdale girls were there, and there was much talking and merry laughter, rather more than, by nature, but on the whole none the worse for that. Isabella Holmes was a fine, tall, handsome girl, good-humoured and well disposed to be pleasant, rather Frenchified in her manners, and well disposed to take care of herself. But she was not above participation, and did not turn up her nose at the boys. Godfrey behaved himself excellently, talking much to the Major, but by no means avoiding Miss Garrow. Miss Garrow, though she had known him since he was a boy, had taken an aversion to him since he had engaged himself to her daughter; but there was no occasion on this first night for showing such aversion, and everything went off well.

"Godfrey is very much improved," the Major said to his wife that night.

"Do you think so?"

"Indeed, I do. He has filled out and become a fine man."

"In personal appearance you mean. Yes, he is well-looking enough."

"And in other respects too. He is doing uncommonly well at Liverpool. He has altogether a good head on his shoulders."

"There is nothing of that sort," said Mrs. Garrow.

"Not that I can see, you know—two years ago. Bessy was too young then, and so, indeed, was he. But if she likes him—"

"I don't think she does."

"Then there's an end of it." And so they went to bed.

"Frank," said the elder to her other brother, breaking at his door "Frank," said the elder to her other brother, breaking at his door with a low doubting whisper, "I'm coming in, if you're not in bed yet."

"I am in bed," said he, looking up with some little pride from his Greek book. "You are not going to do before I can get to bed. I'll be there directly. I've got to read uncommon hard these holidays. I've only one more half, you know, and then—"

"Don't overdo it, Frank."

"No. I'm not going to do it. I mean to take one day a week as a holiday, and work eight hours a day on the other five. That will be four days a week, and will give us just two hundred hours for the holidays. Five go into two hundred forty times, and that will be a hundred and five. I've got it quite by heart on a table. That will be a hundred and five I've got it quite by heart on a table. That will be a hundred and five hours for Greek play, forty for algebra——" And so he explained to her the exact destiny of all his long hours of proposed labour. He had got yet been through a day and a half, and had succeeded in drawing out with red lines and blue figures the table which he showed her. "If I can do that it will be pretty good, I think."

"I do think, Frank, you have come home for your holidays, to enjoy yourself."

"But I shall enjoy myself more so—"

"But a fellow must work sometimes."

"Don't overdo it, dear! that's all. But, Frank, I could not sleep if I thought I was bad without speaking to you. You made me unhappy to-night."

"Did I, Bessy?"

"You called me a Puritan, and then you quoted that ill-natured French proverb at me. Do you really believe that your sister thinks evil, Frank?" And as she spoke she put her arm caressingly round his neck.

"Of course I don't."

"Then why say so? Harry is as much younger and so thoughtless that I sometimes think I am older than he is. But if you don't like me to say anything, I will not. But it is very hard that I may not say that I am a Puritan. I would do anything in my power to make your holidays bright and pleasant I know that hope requires as much care to sustain them than gets do. Good night, dearest. Pray don't overdo yourself with work, and do take care of your eyes." So saying, she kissed him, and went her way. In twenty minutes after that he had gone to sleep over his book, and when he woke up to find the candle guttering down, he resolved that he would not begin his measured hours till Christmas Day was fairly over.

The morning of Christmas Day passed very quickly. They all went to church, and then sat round the fire chatting till the time of dinner was ready. The Coverdale girls thought it very much better than dinner than their own Italian festivities, and Frank was seen to yawn. But then everybody knows that the real fun of Christmas never begins till the day itself be passed. The hard and plodding are pendemon, and unless there be some children in the party there is a difficulty in getting any special afternoon amusements on the Sunday preceding the morning. In the evening they were to have a dance—that and bad been distinctly promised to Patty Coverdale; but the dance would not commence till eight. The beef and pudding were pendemon, but with due effects they were overcome and disappeared. The glass of port was sipped, the almonds and raisins were nibbled, and then the port was sipped, the almonds and raisins were nibbled, and then the port was sipped, the almonds and raisins were nibbled, and then the latter left the room. Ten minutes after that Elizabeth found herself seated with Isabella Holmes over the fire in her father's little book-room. It was not by her that the meeting was arranged, for she would have preferred confidence; but it could not be avoided, and, perhaps, it might be as well now as hereafter.

"Bessy," said the elder girl, "I am dying to be alone with you for a moment."

"Will you shall not die—that is, if being alone with me will save you."

"I have so much to say to you, and, if you have any true friendship in you, you also will have as much to say to me."

Miss Garrow, perhaps, had not much friendship in her at the moment, for she would gladly have avoided saying anything had that been possible. But in order to prove that she was not deficient in friendship she gave her friend her hand.

"And now tell me everything about Godfrey," said Isabella.

"Dear Bella, I have nothing to tell, literally nothing."

"That is nonsense. Stop a moment, and let me understand that I am not to know anything. It cannot be that you have nothing to tell if you choose to tell it. You are not the girl to be engaged to Godfrey without loving him, and to him she must be allowed to love without loving her. And you wrote me word that you had without loving her. And you wrote me word that you had engaged your mind, as you might about a dress, of course. I know that you had not told me all. Now I have been home a month, and you have not told me all. Now I have been home a month, and you have not told me all. Now I have been home a month, and you have

"What will papa say?"

"You must tell him all."

"And aunt Mary must be told, also. You would not like that. Miss Polly?"

"No, nothing—very little, that is. But Bella has spoken to me. Oh! mamma, I think we have been wrong in this: that is, I have been wrong. I feel as though I should disgrace myself, and turn the whole party here into a misfortune."

It would be dreadful, that tellings of the story, even though her mother should undertake the task. "I will remain if it be possible," she said; "but, mamma, if I wish to go, you will not stop me?" Her mother promised that she would not stop her, but strongly advised her to stay.

On the following morning, when she came down stairs before breakfast, she found Frank standing in the hall with his gun, of which he was trying the lock. "It is not loaded, is it, Frank?" said she.

"Oh dear no! No one thinks of loading nowadays till one has got out of the house. Directly after breakfast nowadays till one has got Godfrey to the back of Gaygarth to see after some moor fowl. He asked me to go, but Geraldin's will refuse."

"Of course not. Why should you?"

"It will be deemed hard work to make up the time. I was to have been up at four this morning, but that alarum went off and never woke me. However, I shall be able to do something to-night."

"Don't make a slavery of your holidays, Frank. What's the good of having a new gun if you're not to enjoy it?"

"It's not the new gun. I'm not such a child as that comes to. But you are Godfrey's here, and one ought to be civil to him. I'll tell you what I want you girls to do, Bessy. You must come and meet us on your pony. We'll be there on the boat, and along the path to the Pattendale road. We'll be there under the hill at about five."

"And if you are not there, are we to wait in the snow?"

"Don't make difficulties, Bessy. I tell you we will be there. We have been up at four this morning, but that alarum went off and never woke me. However, I shall be able to do something to-night."

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"Why, to the meet, Miss Polly. Patty Coverdale has promised. As for Miss Holmes, if she won't, why, you must leave her at home with mamma. Mr. Kate and Patty can't come without you."

"Your discretion is not quite what one has a right to expect from you, Master Frank. Well, I suppose I must do it."

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"Of course you will, Miss Polly, unsecondly.

"Oh, I forgot," said Patty, innocently.

"I'm sure I don't care," said Kate. "You may have Harry if you like."

"Thank you for nothing," said Miss Holmes. "I want one for myself. It's all very well for you to make the offer; but what should you do with Harry if Harry wouldn't have me? Harry, you're not to be so rude to your friend's taste."

"I'm sure he isn't anything to me," said Kate. "Why, he is not to be civil to me?"

"Nature has done that, my dear."

"But Nature should be trained, should it not? You will make them so, by acknowledgment, to be one team with unappropriated friend."

"I'm sure I have appropriated nobody," said Patty, "and don't intend."

"Godfrey, then, is the only knight whose services are claimed," said Miss Holmes, looking at Bessy. Bessy made an immediate answer with either her eyes or tongue, but when the Coverdales were gone she took her new friend to task.

"How can you fill those young girls' heads with such nonsense?"

"Poor fools! What a shame to dispose of him so soon! We'll let them go for a year or two; and then, Miss Coverdale? But as there is no help, as you call them, will look after that themselves. It is none of their elders."

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"Godfrey, then, is the

remember that, in making up your mind, you must think of him as well as of yourself. If you do not love him,—if you feel that as his wife you could not love him,—there is not another word to be said. I need not explain to my daughter that under such circumstances she would be wrong to encourage the visits of a suitor. But your mother says you do love him?"

"Oh, mamma!"

"I will not ask you. But, if you do,—if you have so told him, and allowed him to build up an idea of his life's happiness on such telling,—you will, I think, sin greatly against him by allowing false feminine pride to mar his happiness. When once a girl has confessed to a man that she loves him, the confession and the love together put upon her the burden of a duty towards him which she cannot with impunity throw aside." Then he kissed her, and, bidding her give him a reply on the morning of the New Year, left her with her mother.

She had four days for consideration, and they went past with her by no means easily. Could she have been alone with her mother the struggle would not have been so painful, but there was the necessity that she should talk to Isabella Holmes, and the necessity also that she should not neglect the Covendales. Nothing could have been kinder than Bella. She did not speak on the subject till the morning of the last day, and then only in a very few words. "Bessy," she said, "as you are great, be merciful?"

"But I am not great, and it would not be mercy," replied Bessy.

"As to that," said Bella, "he has surely a right to his own opinion."

On that evening she was sitting alone in her room when her mother came to her, and her eyes were red with weeping. Pen and paper were before her as though she were resolved to write, but hitherto no word had been written.

"Well, Bessy," said her mother, sitting down close beside her, "is the deed done?"

"What deed, mamma? Who says that I am to do it?"

"The deed is not the writing, but the resolution to write. Five words will be sufficient, if only those five words may be written."

"It is for one's whole life, mamma; for his life as well as my own."

"True, Bessy; that is quite true. But it is equally true whether you bid him come or allow him to remain away. That task of making up one's mind for life must always at last be done in some special moment of that life."

"Mamma, mamma, tell me what I should do."

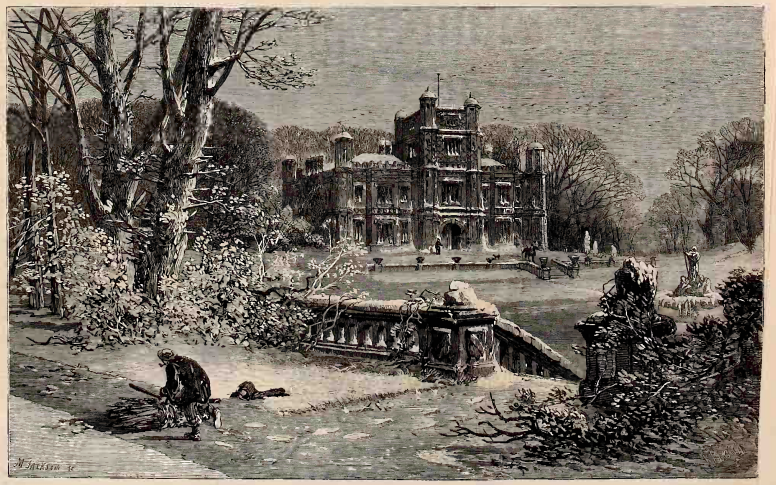
But this Mrs. Garrow would not do. "I will write the words for you if you like," she said; "but it is you who must resolve that they shall be written. I cannot bid my darling go away and leave me for another home. I can only say that in my heart I do believe that home would be happy one."

It was morning before the note was written; but when the morning came Bessy had written it and brought it to her mother. "You must take it to papa," she said. Then she went, and hid herself from all eyes till the noon was passed. "Dear Godfrey," —the letter ran,—"Papa says that you will return on Wednesday if I write to ask you. Do come back to us,—if you wish it. Yours always, Bessy."

"It is as good as though she had filled the sheet," said the Major. But in sending it to Godfrey Holmes he did not omit a few accompanying remarks of his own.

An answer came from Godfrey by return of post, and, on the afternoon of the 6th of January, Frank Garrow drove over to the

A CHRISTMAS PRESENT.—WAITING FOR THE COACH.—DRAWN BY E. DUNCAN.



JULIAN: A LEGEND OF RAVENSHURST.—ILLUSTRATED BY R. P. LEITCH.—SEE PAGE 639.

WHAT I SAW IN THE FIRE.—DRAWN BY A. CROWQUILL.—SEE PAGE 637.

station at Penrith to meet him. On their way back to Thwaite there grew up a very close confidence between the two future brothers-in-law, and Frank explained with great perspicuity a little plan which he had arranged himself. "As soon as it is dark, so that she won't see, Harry will hang it up in the dining-room," he said; "and mind you go in there before you go anywhere else."

"I am very glad you have come back, Godfrey," said the Major, meeting him in the hall. "God bless you, dear Godfrey," said Mrs. Garrow. "You will find Bessy in the dining-room," she whispered; but in so whispering she was quite unconscious of Frank's mischievous laugh.

And so also was Bessy. Nor do I think that she was much more conscious when that interview was over. Godfrey had made all manner of promises to Frank; but when the moment arrived he had found the cries too important for any special reference to the little laugh above his head. Not so, however, Patty Coverdale. "It's a shame," she said, bursting out of the room; "and if I'd known what you had done nothing on earth should have induced me to go in. I will not enter the room again till I know that you have taken it out." Nevertheless, her sister Kate too hold enough to solve the mystery before the evening was over.

CHRISTMAS MUMMERS.

"The ancient spirit is not dead." Old customs, in a sense, are never old, but always new. Cakes and ale, for all that fanaticism and Methodism may say to the contrary, are still pleasant to the mirth-disposed; ay, "and ginger is still hot in the mouth." Roast beef and plum-pudding are still substantial powers and veritable influences. They have a moral as well as a material life, and are immortal.

The season of Christmas was, in the days of old, the season of masques and revelries, and the taste for both is quick and active yet in many rural places. "All men and women are merely players," says Shakspeare; and Christmas is the time when they like to demonstrate this great truth in the clearest manner. Then it is that the Mummer feels the day of his glory has arrived, and he wisely determines to make the most of it. There is little doubt that our friend is of respectable antiquity. Etymologists ally the mass by which he is known with the Greek Momus. And why should we object to the derivation? Momus was a merry god, and the Mummer is a merry mortal who can venerate the divinity in a corresponding vein. He, moreover, is of a class not too high for good-fellowship, nor too low for self-respect. He is generally of the middle order, for your noble is too proud to mingle in such merely popular sports, and your peasant is too unlearned to take a share in them. The Mummer has to play a part in a scene, and must understand its meaning. He must be partially acquainted with legendary lore, and know something about St. George and the Dragon, as also about More of More Hall and the Dragon of Wantley, and other romances, or burlesques on them, which may fitly be made the theme of pastime at the joyous and yet sacred Christmas-tide.

Romances, or their burlesques? Ay, in the free-and-easy manner in which mummeries are exhibited it matters little whether we interpret the scene of St. George or of More of More Hall. Each had his dragon once in a senseless forest and the other at Wantley town. Guy Faux will serve the turn as well as Guy Earl of Warwick. Let every looker-on have his fancy and see in it what may best please him. The motive of the mummer's procession is to please the end obtained, why embitter the relish with intrusive criticism? To the people of the Hall it is welcome after a fashion. The Squire and his lady are interested, but the aristocratic youth regard it rather unpositively, as something to be tolerated; while the menials are disposed to enjoy the pageant. One of these holds a candle, that she may regard it in a better light, and another treats the starry gazer with a mug of ale, which he well deserves. He and his mate come to that Hall for largess, and they shall not be disappointed. Nor may their merits be questioned, for they bring their own Trumpeter with them, who, after the Drummer has drunk his quantum, will supply the flagon.

On the other side we have the peasantry, in their smock-frocks, staring with wonder, and anxious to find matter for mirth in the passing incidents. The Dragon is an object of much interest; for the child is frightened at the monster, and the dog barks at it, while the mother encourages her boy to approach nearer. He has reason to be frightened if he has read the ballad of "The Dragon of Wantley," and supposes that he now stands in presence of the monster. For what says that veracious narrative of the terror of Wantley?—

> Here you see Moore has the Dragon horne
> Fixed securely soon in his belly;
> This dragon was not quite so tall
> But very near, I'll tell ye;
> Bestrid it by your eithren three,
> That could not with him grapple:
> And at our cap he ate them up,
> As one would eat an apple.
>
> All sorts of cattle this dragon did eat,
> Some say he ate up trees;
> And that the forests sure he would
> Devour up by degrees:
> For house and churches were to him geese and turkeys;
> He ate all, and left none behind
> But some sheep, four jack, that he could not crack,
> Which on the hills you will find.

We exempt describe the fight that More of More Hall had with him for several reasons; but it is our duty to be more respectful to St. George, who was for England what St. Denis was for France. Each is the hundred or two old and rambling songs made in his praise which may be found in the Percy Collection. The first begins:—

> Why do ye boast of Arthur and his Knights,
> Concerning well-how many more have valiant fights?
> For besides King Arthur, and Lancelot du Lake,
> Or Sir Tristram de Lionel, that fought for ladies' sake,
> Read in old histories, and there you shall see
> How St. George, St. George the dragon made to flee.
> St. George he was for England; St. Denis was for France;
> Sing, "Hail our special tried patrons!"

And then the ballad proceeds to celebrate numerous other heroes: Abraham, David, Jeshuah, Gideon, Marshal, Scipio, Orlando Furioso, Remus and Romulus, Alphonso, Chiron the Dane, Bevis, the Earl of Warwick, Richard Coeur de Lion, and many others of less or greater note; but each of these, in turn, is subordinated to St. George. The same vein is reopened in the later song, which was written by John Grubb, M.A., of Christ Church, Oxford, wherein we are told how superior St. George was to all other conquerors. The stanzas are full of wit and humour, but would be out of place in a sketch like this. Our purpose is attained if we have enabled the reader to enter into the spirit of Mr. Hunt's picture, which is full of interesting details that so ficklenly explain themselves, and of suggestions that conduct the mind to the past and future while adverting to the present.

H.

CHRISTMAS GAMES.

LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD.

As it is ordained that no pleasure—scarcely a sorrow—should be enduring, it is not to be wondered at that even "Christmas holidays" should have their hours of tedium, and that little people should often desire "something to do, mamma."

As it is the pleasant mission of the Illustrated London News to supply amusement and instruction to the family circle, we, in our Christmas Supplement, always endeavour to interest the youngest of our readers, and to aid them in making the holiday time pass cheerfully. With that view the following games have been constructed and are now submitted, we hope, to kindly criticism, for there are few tasks more difficult than the production of such "exhibits."

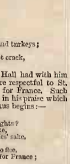
The first game we call a Doll Drama, to be played by young children after the preparation of stage characters and scenery by older heads and hands.

The Stage should be a simple frame of wood with a solid bottom, so that it may stand firmly on a table, and with movable bars of wood at the top, to which the scenery is to be attached.

It must be draped and closed at the sides thus:—

The Scenery is painted upon pasteboard the width of the stage, and may be made at once from prints and engravings.

The Characters are wooden cones having dolls' heads, dressed



to represent the Dramatis Personæ. They are placed on flat guide-sticks, which have a wire pin about an inch long, so as to allow of

the instant removal of one figure and the substitution of another. By means of the guide-sticks the characters can be moved about, and the little drama is so constructed that the action of the figures can be easily controlled. The cones can be bought of a turner for about one shilling a dozen, and some fun is to be found in dressing the company.

We will now, ladies and gentlemen, solicit your kind attention to

Little Red Riding Hood.

[versified and arranged to suit the youngest capacity.

The scenery represents—

1st Bar—A Fairy Landscape, which, on being removed, shows

2nd Bar—The Interior of Red Riding Hood's Cottage, in front of which is to be placed, at the proper time,

3rd Bar—The Forest, which, when taken away, discovers

4th Bar—The Grandmother's Cottage, with a bedstead at the back and curtains to draw in the front of it, to allow the removal of one bedstead and the substitution of another.

THE CHARACTERS ARE

Mother Bunch (the celebrated Fairy Authoress).
Patty Dumple (commonly called Red Riding Hood).
Dame Dumple (her Mother).
Old Dame Dumple (Red Riding Hood's Grandmother).
The Wolf.

As many little ladies and gentlemen as there are characters (having learned by rote the lines which are set down for them) should now be concealed behind the curtains inclosing the stage, and by moving the figures, changing the scenes, and repeating the words, enact the pathetic history of

LITTLE RED-RIDING HOOD.

Scene I. *A Fairy Landscape.*

Mother Bunch *discovered in the centre of the stage.*

I'm Mother Bunch, of whom you've heard, no doubt.
For many years have passed since I came out.
More than a hundred pictures have I sat to,
To draw this nose, this chin, this forehead that to,
And so this pretty face is known to many,
As well as our good Queen's upon a penny.
Your great-great-grandfathers loved the tales I told,
Which, strange to say, seem never to grow old;
And I find hearers wherever I come to.
For "Mother Hubbard," "Puss in Boots," "Tom Thumb,"
"Jack and the Beanstalk," "Children in the Wood,"
And my pet fancy, "Little Red Riding Hood,"
Which at this Christmas time, in form that's new,
I wish at once to introduce to you.
So, pretty! change the scene to Dumple Dell,
Wherein Red Riding Hood's good parents dwell.

[Mother Bunch *is drawn off the stage. The scene changes to* The Interior of Red Riding Hood's Cottage.

Dame Dumple *with a broom discovered as though sweeping.*

There, all is neat again! the floor swept clean,
My platters scoured, my ragged cat combed even;
The hearth well brushed, and on the shining dogs[*] *
Are piled the evening's store of well-dried logs,
Which, when I add a faggot, will blaze up
And for a while my misery bellows pity,
Will blare and crackle 'neath the three-legged pot,
And make my husband's supper porridge hot.

[*The figure is drawn to the side and the broom is removed.*

Red Riding Hood (*outside*). Mother, the cakes are ready!

Dame. Bring them here;
Also a pot of our fresh butter, dear.
My daughter Patty is both fair and good,
By neighbours called Little Red Riding Hood,
It is her custom, out of the fat of Joy,
A visit her old Grandmother to pay,
And take her some such dainty as a cake,
Or a new loaf on Friday, or the like,
A pot of butter or some clotted cream, *
Or fresh green cresses from the neighbouring stream.

Enter Red Riding Hood *carrying a basket.*

I'm ready, mother, dear. See! Cakes and honey,
Fresh butter, cresses, and twopence to money,
For yesterday I sold my eggs at seven,
To Tom, the higgler, passing by our door.

[*Appears to give money.*

Fourpence for you, and fourpence more for mother,
Twopence for me, and twopence for grandmother.
And higgler Tom declares he's always willing
For every score of eggs to give a shilling.
Now I will start, dear mother.

Dame. Darling, do.
Three miles your journey, and it's half-past two.
So, mind, don't loiter of your way.

Red Riding Hood. No! I;
I'll walk as fast almost as bird can fly.
And though I love to hear the throstle sing,
And watch the rabbit o'er the greensward spring,
Or sit upright, and with his ferry toes
Smoodge his long ears and rub his saucy nose,
And love to gather, as I onward pass,
Wood-sorrel, foxgloves, and the long spear grass,
I'll not be tempted, though, perhaps, you'll say
Already I have loitered on my way,
One kiss, dear mother. I shall not be late.
Dame. I will go with you to the garden gate;

[*As they are going there falls before he*

Scene II. *The Forest.*

Enter the Wolf.

I don't know what's the cause, but I am ailing;
I'm nervous, and my appetite is failing.
At breakfast I could eat but one poor kid;
At lunch two little lambs were all I did!
And what to have for dinner?—that's the question
It must be something easy of digestion.
There's an old goose I know of, but she's tough;
Besides, one goose would scarcely be enough.
Ah! What is that? (*Sniffs.*) 'Tis something very sweet!
Little Red Riding Hood? There is a treat!

[*Hides himself*

Enter Red Riding Hood, with *flowers in her hand.*
I could not quite resist a-while to stay,

* Iron frames on which wood is placed to burn.

And pluck these pretty flowers on my way.
And these fine blackberries! who could resist 'em?
Indeed, I should be sorry to have mine'd 'em.
In half an hour my basket I can fill. *(Pauses.)*
"DON'T LOITER ON YOUR WAY!" O yes, I will.
Dear mother's very good, but sometimes wrong.
But half an hour! Oh, that's not loitering—long.

[She appears to gather blackberries.

Wolf (aside). My nose was right,
Good sire, my lucky meal!
Red Riding Hood. O dear, Sir! Who are you?
Wolf. Don't be afraid!
I'm Master Wolf, the owner of this wood;
And you, I fancy, are Red Riding Hood?
Red Riding Hood. I hope I've done no wrong in gathering these?
Wolf. O no, my dear; pray, gather what you please.
I can excuse so pretty an offender. *[Turns away.*
She's very young, and must be very tender.
There's not a plumper partridge in the county,
Red Riding Hood. I've gathered plenty, thank your Honour's bounty.
Wolf (roughly). Where are you going? Umph.
Red Riding Hood (confidently). To yonder cot,
To take my grandmother this little pot
Of butter, and this honey, and this cake.
Wolf. Why, what alarms you so, and makes you shake?
You're not afraid of me?
Red Riding Hood. Yes—no, Sir—rather!
Wolf. You hurt my feelings; I'm myself a father!
Go to your grandmother, and pray convey
My best regards to her. My dear, good day! *(Kindly.)*
Red Riding Hood. Good day, your Honour. Well, henceforth at least
I shall believe the wolf a gentle beast.
Wolf. My appetite's returning! Shall I follow,
And at one gulp my dainty victim swallow?
No! it is wrong to hurry at one's food,
And I prefer to take my meals in quiet.
So I'll run on before. *(Stops.)* But, oh me gracious!
If exercise should make me more voracious.

[He goes and the scene changes to THE GRANDMOTHER'S COTTAGE. *A bedstead at the back, on which* OLD DAME DUMPLE *is lying.*

Old Dame. I'm very badly lying here all day,
Whilst at his work my good man is away.
My eyesight's gone, my hearing duller grown,
Yet let me think upon the good I've known.
For all the pleasure of my life I've had,
And thankful be for blessings left me yet.
A kind, good husband toiling for my sake,
A gentle grandchild's loving skill to please,
Her presence makes my poor old heart rejoice,
Though I can see her not! I scarce hear her voice,
[Knocking at the door. A pause, and then it is repeated louder.
Old Dame. I surely heard a knocking at the door?
It may one is there, pray knock once more. *[Very loud knock.*
Who is it, sweet?
Wolf. 'Tis I, grandmother, I!
Old Dame. Then pull the bobbin; up the latch will fly.

Enter THE WOLF.

Welcome, my child! Come how sad has old granny.
Wolf. Of all the world I love you best of any!
Old Dame. Dear me! how houses you rare!
Wolf. I've taken cold. *[Turns away.*
I'm very hungry, but she's very old.
Old Dame. Come! in upon the bed, that I may hear
What news you have to tell.
Wolf. Yes, granny dear, *[To Audience.*
I'll draw the curtains; (*to audience*) and, should grandmam shout,
No doubt you'll fancy what I am about.
[He draws the curtains and conceals himself and OLD DAME DUMPLE.
Old Dame. Dear me! how rough your pretty face has grown.
You're not my grandchild!
Wolf. No: the cheat I own!
I am the wolf; your husband caught my life.
I pool for evil do, and eat his wife!
[A great noise. After a pause the WOLF *puts his head through the curtain.*
Wolf. I'm very sorry for the poor old lady,
And now for sweet Red Riding Hood I'm ready. *[Knocking.*
Ah! there's her gentle tap. Who's at the door?
Red Riding Hood. Your grandchild, Riding Hood, with little store
Of cakes and honey, butter, watercresses.
Wolf (aside). Ha! I've no fancy for such mawkish messes.
But on that dainty maid I mean to sup.
[Calls like old DAME DUMPLE.
Pull at the bobbin and the latch flies up.

Enter RED RIDING HOOD.

Red Riding Hood. Well, grandmother, how do? *(Wolf coughs.* That hearty cough!
Wolf. Yes, yes; some day I'm sure twill take me off.
And I've a cold. Can't think how I came by it.
Red Riding Hood. I'm glad I brought some honey. Will you try it?
Wolf. No thank you, dear!

[RED RIDING HOOD *goes to the side, and leaves her basket.*

I'll in my gruel take it.
Your grandchild knows the proper way to make it.
So lie upon the bed, that I may hear
What news you have to tell.
Red Riding Hood. Yes, granny dear.
[The figure has been turned with the back to the audience.
Dear me, how changed your face is!
Wolf. Yes,
A rash broke out and left me quite a fright.
You've had the *nettle* rash, now mine's the *whitlo*,
And every pimple's turning to a bristle.
Red Riding Hood. How long your ears are, granny dear.
Wolf. Ay, true;
The better, my dear grandchild, to hear you.
Red Riding Hood. And what large eyes you have, and oh! how bright.
Wolf. The better to see you. Although the light
Is now more strong than pleasant to my sight;
Therefore the curtains close. Quick, child, the other!
[Curtain drawn. They are now both hidden from view.
Red Riding Hood. How large your mouth has grown, my dear grandmother!
Wolf. Your fancy, child!
Red Riding Hood. Your teeth! how sharp and long!
Don't hug me so!
Wolf. I must! I've grown so strong.
My appetite requires some dainty dish;
A daintier one than you no wolf could wish.
[A Noise. The fairy harbinger is let down, and
Enter MOTHER BUNCH.
Mother Bunch. Her mother's warning having disobeyed,
The cruel wolf Red Riding Hood betrayed,
And thus we see that little faults in time
May lead to sorrow and battle to crime.
[The stage curtain is drawn, and so ends
LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD.

THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.

This game can be played by any number of persons who will, for the time being, imagine the drawing-room to represent the place where "merchants meet do congregate," and that they are adventurers to all parts of the globe. The articles they trade with will be well-known historical events, distinguished personages, the incidents and characters of popular works of fiction. In these particulars this game resembles the old game of "The Spanish Merchant," but the business of the Royal Exchange is transacted in the following manner:—

British Merchant. I am a British merchant, and have a large store to sell.
Second Merchant. Has the stone been used as a fact or a fiction?
British Merchant. A fact.
Third Merchant. Is it to be seen?
British Merchant. Yes; I sell a sight of it.
Fourth Merchant. Where? In England, Ireland, Scotland, or the colonies?
British Merchant. I sell it in England.
Fifth Merchant. In St. Paul's?
British Merchant. I don't sell in St. Paul's.
Sixth Merchant. Is it Walthamstow's Column in Fleet-street?
British Merchant. I don't sell Walthamstow's Column in Fleet-street.
Seventh Merchant. Is it found in History?
British Merchant. I sell English history.
Eighth Merchant. Is it connected with a rebellion?
British Merchant. I sell a rebellion.
Eighth Merchant. Then I buy London Stone.
British Merchant. I sell London Stone.

The British merchant having disposed of his English fact, the other merchants proceed to traffic in French, Spanish, American, Portuguese, Italian, or English "fact" or "fiction," until they are tired of trading.

"I DID!"

As a game of forfeits is always a pleasant adjunct to a family party (and we write only for fireside gatherings), we trust that "I did!" may take its place among those more time-honoured and more worthy. Any number of young persons may be concerned in what "I did," and it must be the endeavour of all the players to multiply the forfeits by misleading each other by every variation of voice, look, and gesture which they can command—sometimes *serving a friend*, and imitating it when they can, and sometimes *hurting an object*, as shown in the annexed example of the game.

After each round or object named you clap hands thrice, and should the player whose word is mentioned not clap twice before the narrator has finished a forfeit is to be exacted.

You must begin by dividing the players into two parties, leaving a chairman in the room empty. One division represents only objects which you can see, and the other only sounds which you can hear, and which you have made into two columns, thus:—

OBJECTS WHICH YOU CAN SEE.	SOUNDS YOU CAN HEAR.
Steam-engine.	A pig's grunt.
Dun cow.	A cow's lowing.
Aunt Mary.	Steam-whistle.
Grand piano.	(When possible imitate these
A round hat, &c.	sounds.)
	Music (A chord on a piano).

We will now play a short game of "I did!"

Speaker, I went into a farmyard—I did! and there I saw—a grand piano. (Clap hands thrice.) Should Grand Piano have been misled by the speaker's reference to a farmyard and not have clapped twice, C. P. pays forfeit.

Speaker, I went into a lady's boudoir—I did! and there I saw—a dun cow. (Clap as before.) And if Dun Cow replied in time, the membership passes to D. D.

Speaker. I went into a milliner's shop—I did! and there I saw—a pig's grunting. (Clap as before.)

Speaker. I went into a greenwood—I did! and there I heard—a round hat. (Clap hands.)

Speaker. I went to tea with Aunt Mary—I did! and heard her play—a steam-engine. (Clap hands.)

Speaker. I went to the opera—I did! and there I saw—a cow lowing.

Speaker. I went into a wilderness—I did! and there I heard—a steam-whistle. (Clap hands.)

And so on. Whenever the person named claps hands in time the membership is transferred, as described, and a general change of places takes place, the speaker occupying the empty chair, and saying, "I changed my chair—I did!" Any person not seated by the time the speaker has taken his chair and clapped hands thrice is to pay a forfeit.

A little mild ranging is generally agreeable to many young people, and helps to encourage the diffident. The game can end at any time, and the forfeits be cried.

PLAY IN EARNEST.

A round game at cards seems as naturally associated with Christmas time as mince-pies and plum-pudding, or plum-pudding and mince-pies. We know not which claims precedence, and we care not to have those at our merrymaking who cannot find an hour's innocent fun in both old Seasonal delights as well as in more polite companion and any Vingt-et-un. As novelty is said to be always pleasing, we here present our bobby friends with a new formula of cards which may serve to while away a Christmas evening.

Before dealing the cards it must be understood that

Hearts represent	...	... England,
Diamonds "	...	... France,
Spades "	...	... Spain,
Clubs "	...	... Italy,

and that the Kings of each represent Kings, Warriors, and Statesmen; Queens represent Ladies and Counties;

Knaves represent the professions of Law, Physic, and Divinity; and Ace represent Art, Science, and Literature.

If more than seven players play, then the lower cards must be added to ensure four cards to each player. Each person puts in a stake, the dealer having the privilege before dealing of naming the suit which shall be trumps. The cards being dealt, the holder of the King of trumps plays it, mentioning some King, warrior, or statesman of the country named, and (if so agreed) some incident connected with them. The holders of the queen, knave, and ace play their cards in order, observing the same conditions.

Should the holder of a trump-card name, by mistake, a personage (or incident) of another country, then the holder of the card appertaining to the person (or incident) named challenges the trump-card wrongly designated, and receive the stake due to it at the termination of the game.

The holder of a trump-card may dispose of it should he wish to do so. Should the holder of a trump-card name a personage (or incident) mentioned before, he shall forfeit counters.

The stakes to be divided into four equal parts, and the king to receive any fractional counters that may remain over.

EXAMPLE.

Dealer. Diamonds or France trumps.
Holder of King. I have King Louis XI., who destroyed the feudal system in France.
Holder of the Queen. I have Queen Eleonore, wife of Louis VII., who subsequently married Henry II. of England.
Holder of Knave. I have Doctor Thouret a celebrated sanitary physician.
Holder of Ace. I have Sully, the dramatist.
Holder of Ace of Spades, or Swiss. I beg pardon. I have Sully, the Spanish dramatist, who wrote "Love and Duty." I claim forfeit of your card.
The deal passes on.

THE FAMILY PARTY

is another round game, intended for those who are content to be merry without being wise, and is played with the card cards, and so many of the lower ones as shall give five cards to each player and three over. The latter are called the Sibyl's leaves, and are placed in the centre of the table.

The King of Hearts	are called	Uncle Tom.
The King of Clubs		Uncle John.
The King of Spades		Uncle Harry.
The King of Diamonds		Uncle Sam.
The Queen of Hearts	are called	Aunt Sally.
The Queen of Clubs		Aunt Dinah.
The Queen of Spades		Aunt Dolly.
The Queen of Diamonds		Aunt Molly.
The Knave of Hearts	are called	Cousin Bob.
The Knave of Clubs		Cousin Frank.
The Knave of Spades		Cousin Joe.
The Knave of Diamonds		Cousin Fred.
The Ace of Hearts	are called	Ragtime Jem.
The Ace of Clubs		Carnaul Jolly.
The Ace of Spades		Apple Tart.
The Ace of Diamonds		Riverton Toffey.

Five cards being dealt to each person, and three—the Sibyl's leaves—placed in the centre of the table, the player next to the dealer looks at his cards and then proceeds to make up four modes, aunts, cousins, or "tuck." He is privileged to take up the three Sibyl's leaves (or as many as he pleases), replacing them with the same number of cards from his own hand, and without letting these be seen. The next player does the same, and so all round, until every one has changed cards. The player next to the dealer may again exchange with the Sibyl, or challenge the next hand by any card he requires—thus—"Cousin Bob for Aunt Sally?" or "Uncle Tom for Riverton Toffee?" If the person challenged has the card demanded he must deliver it; if not, the play proceeds, and he asks in the same way for any one card he may require should he decline to apply to the Sibyl.

The player who gets four cards of a sort exclaims, "I've all my uncles!" or "I've all my aunts!" or "I've all my cousins!" or "I've all the tuck!" and receives a fourth of the stakes, placing his surplus card on the Sibyl's heap. When the last four are obtained the game is over, and you deal again.

WHAT I SAW IN THE FIRE.

WHILE dozing by my Christmas fire,
I'd mused;
And feeling just for forty winks
Inclined
To while the time away,
In hoodlike style I wore my best handsome,
After a manner,
To hold the draughts in play:—
But not a wink;
'Twas think, think, think!
There was a sad delusion
In this *thought intrusion*
Of past, and present, and to come;
Which mental haze
That, half awake, will daze
The brains of some.

* * * *

When all at once amidst the glowing coal
I saw strange faces—stern, fantastic, droll;
Bright fairies, gnomes, and witches of the night;
Kings, ladies, sprites, all marshalled in the light;
Neat frowning rocks, with castles on the top,
That blazed, and fumed, and spat, but did not stop
Crashing
And dashing.
Castles and people, all the funny souls,
Tumbled pell-mell amidst the burning coals,
Then strange
The change!
And the debris,
You see,
Pick itself out of all the danger.
Turning at once to something, wilder, stranger,
There was each pinching,
And increasing.
Hundreds were there: I counted every one.
Such heads and faces,
Not to mention grades!
Ah, lucky dog! I had them by the ton.
Why, what a school of art
I now might start,
With everchanging studies, new and good;
And rule
A school,
That owed its rise to—peasy-humble wood!
As I thus thought, a little voice arose—
"Oh, if you please, Sir! It is only me,
For missis thought as how you'd like your tea?"
"What? who? Ah, yes!" I was just going to doze.
"If I come," I said; then seized the poker straight,
And started all the phantoms from the grate,
Resolving just to try it merely could
Produce the fantasy again on wood.
So, here it is; but really, on the whole,
The great idea was better in the coal.

A. O—RAMSO,

DRAWN BY J. GILBERT.—SEE PAGE 631.

"EDITH," HE SAID, AND HE AGAIN STOPPED HER IN THE NARROW PATH, STANDING IMMEDIATELY BEFORE ON THE WAY—"YOU REMEMBER ALL THE CIRCUMSTANCES THAT MADE US PART?"

CHRISTMAS MUMMERS—PLAYING AT A LIVE NOSE.

THE CURATE OF GLEVERING.

A CHRISTMAS STORY.

BY WILLIAM J. STEWART.

CHAPTER I.

THE clerk of a country village is generally an important personage; and Jacob Purchas, parish clerk of Glevering, collector of rents, head steward on a small scale, referee of all the difficulties in the neighbourhood, and enquirer of the secrets of those who were lucky enough to have any to keep, was not, in his own estimation or in that of his neighbours, any exception to this rule. Had he to keep pew company, reader, through three volumes of a story instead of as few columns, it would be my duty to describe Mr. Purchas at length; but all that I need say of him now is that he was about fifty years old, of a spare frame upon which hard work had left no more flesh than the muscles absolutely needed, with a shrewd hard face on which Time must have cut its wrinkles with a very strong chisel, and a ready, witty temper. His companion—as this Christmas Eve—may be described in still fewer words. Like Jacob, he was small-sized, broad-shouldered, handsome, stood very firm upon his legs, had a keen eye to the main chance, was a determined foe to vermin, animal and human, and equally prompt with Jacob to lapse from threat into action. The main point in which he differed from his friend and master was in a less frequent use of his tongue. Jacob Purchas found it the hardest trial of his life to keep his mouth shut—his companion rarely opened his except to use his teeth. For this cause perhaps he had passed through an arduous and somewhat adventurous career more than Jacob, and his scars, and if he were somewhat less liked had made himself more feared and respected. His name was Butcher, and he was, in short, a bull terrier almost ugly enough to be thoroughbred. On a slight sign, and sprang from a fighting family, Butcher's life had been one of conflict, the traces of which he bore obediently in his well-scarred face and happy nose and jaws. Age had, however, not greatly abated his fighting powers, and especially against vermin generally, now and then in support of a momentous principle, and occasionally for half an hour's recreation when he came across a human worthy of his steel, Butcher's old spirit was unquelled.

A very perfect understanding existed between Jacob Purchas and his comrade, and perhaps Butcher was the closest confidant the clerk had in the world: it might be because he kept his secrets best. Anyhow, leaning over a stile, Jacob was giving him his mind without stint, this Christmas Eve. After the fashion of friends generally, Butcher had a great deal heard, and, with his large ball head stretched upon his paws, often closed his eyes—perhaps to meditate, more likely to slumber.

It was a mild winter as yet, and the stretches of the dead summer was scarcely bare. Upon the old oaks a remnant of brown leaves still fluttered in the evening breeze; about the village hedges leaves still fluttered in the evening breeze; about the village hedges leaves still fluttered in the evening breeze; about the village hedges the autumn leaves were loth to quit their hold; the little trout stream whose gurglings voice the frost was generally the first to seize and peg still babbled through the mill weeds merrily; the village pond, over which December sunshine for the warm suits of spring, lifted while blinking here into the remembrance of summer. In spots upon the village common the yellow ferns broke out into little tongues of flame; above the old elms of the hall avenue the rooks flustered and cawed; generally the early autumn glow, as on warm summer nights; the weathervane of the little church that generally, at such a season, pointed due north grimly, as it frowns to its place, wavered backwards and forwards west, and half hinted the compass round in five minutes in its indecision; and the sun, that generally sank behind a veil of mist, had tranquilly to death upon a cloudless southern sky.

It was not ordinary Christmas weather, that was certain, and Jacob Purchas, whose notions of order were somewhat old-fashioned, was more than half-inclined to pick a quarrel with the season as he leant over the little wooden hedge, from which he could see across the village common and through the tall elms to the grey church and the pleasant rectory hard by, a lighted window at which broke through the thickening twilight gleam like an early evening star.

"It farce to me, Butcher," said the clerk, addressing his confidant, "that there's a kind o' twist in things generally. We're getting out of order, Butcher, we may or were growin' old, my son, and I doubt that's just another word for foolish. What are you a-thinkin' at that light for, my man? You weren't! I say you were. Don't I know you? Wouldn't you be off if you heard her voice, and bury it with her hand, and give your worthless old carcase for a mat for her pretty feet? Ay, I know! And I don't wonder at it either. Blame me! If I wouldn't a' sent change places with you, Butcher, for the matter of her smile and the touch of her pretty fondlin' hand. But that's where the twist is, Butcher. What is' we got to do with pretty faces an' soft hands? Our business is to keep the vermin down, and not to meddle with higher game. And, after all, we may be making kinder fools of ourselves, too. Master Addison may be born to thinne, and pretty pink nails and soft white hands haven't much to do with worthy folk generally. But she's not idle, is she, Butcher? The angels in heaven are busy enough; but their work doesn't ruffle their plumage or cut their white robes. Lord love 'em! I don't give that to them the most my old mother, the poor old body wouldn't take a bite or sup of anything she didn't make up for her. And she was the neatest hand at a mattress ever you see, and would give that flavour to cold water-grub that all the brandy in the world couldn't equal.

"'Don't tell my sister, Jacob,' says Mister Addison to me, and I see his pale little face writhe, 'don't tell Miss Lucie, Jacob.' 'But, lord love you, Butcher, if we don't some one else will. Butcher! you brute, how can you be mute! there while the beautifullest face in our village and all the pretty a-mazin' ankles go prayin' help? And yet you're right, I dare say. Shoulders are made for their own burden, and its kinder tempting Providence to overload them. We shouldn't be wise to do it, Butcher, eh? I will minded every tearful face and sad heart's. But there must be something in the season after all, although it is so contrary, that wakes me fare that soft, I wouldn't be it known in Glevering for the world. Think of the warmest coming for to know of it, Butcher, or the tenants when we go collectin' of our rents. . . But we'll take our chance of that, and I tell you what, my lad, he's in the cool of the evening, we'll just take a kinder permiscuous stroll upto the Rectory and see Skippens upon it. Your's ready enough for that, eh? Whatever trouble there may be in the Rectory parlour, there's allers a warm fire and a fat bone in the kitchen for ye. Hollon, my man why, what's the matter now ?"

For Butcher, who had been lying with his ear to the ground, started up with a vicious growl, and every bristly muscle taut for action, as a dapper little man dressed in black, with a jaunty step, approached them.

"Good evening, my man," he said, eyeing Butcher askew; "this is Glevering Green, I believe?"

The clerk, much impressed with Butcher's manner, answered shortly and suspiciously, "Yes."

"And that is Glevering Church, and that the Rectory?"

"It wouldn't be manners to contradict you," said the clerk more shortly; "but I've half a mind——"

"There's a way across the fields, isn't there? Confound that dog of yours! he'll do me a mischief. Call the cur off, will you?"

"He ain't a cur," said Jacob, coolly. "You won't find a better bit of blood in the country."

"But I've no wish to be choked up by the quality of mine," said the man in black as quickly. "Is he dangerous?"

"To warmin—yes."

"Oh!"

"And his judgment's generally to be relied on, is Butcher's."

"That's flattering."

"Only sometimes he's wrong sometimes, and may be now. You don't look like an idle man, sir?"

"Why no, or I shouldn't be here on Christmas Eve."

"Nor an army man—nor a newspaper-writer?"

"Sneerer? I am a lawyer."

"A lawyer! I humbly ask you pardon. Butcher, you old fool, what are you thinkin' on? Wuss feret, ha! Wuss feret!" and the old dog's angry growl subsided into a low watchful mutter.

"Now, upon my soul," said the lawyer, laughing heartily, "you're quite a humorist. Why, Butcher, indeed! I like that. You're going my way, are you? I shall be proud of your company, Sir. After you and your judicious friend, if you please. Were feret, indeed! By Jove, this fellow's impertinence is stupendous!"

As Miss Lucie Addison's confidential maid, and it may almost be said companion, it was not surprising that Skippens should contract a more than liking for her mistress's pets and things. It was this reflection, indeed, of Lucie's charms, and not any personal qualities of Skippens, that Mr. Purchas allowed himself to admire in that young person. But his wrongest moments in the Rectory kitchen Jacob had always taken care as yet to qualify his attentions thus, and not to commit himself to any closer or more personal relations with her.

Of course, in the parlance of the Rectory, and Skippens, coming to her kitchen, detected him there with a little scorn.

Mr. Purchas was not altogether pleased. He did not object to a sensible correspondence, but he thought Skippens should contract no more friendships than were necessary to her employers. "It's not my fault, Mr. Purchas," she said apologetically; "you should not take me by surprise."

"Of course, Skippens," explained Mr. Purchas, "I've nothing to say against your being affected at seeing me. It's very natural, and quite proper. But in the interest of showing it wouldn't suit with Miss Lucie's approval—that's all."

"I couldn't help it," urged Skippens a little testily. "I am a stock or a stone, Mr. Purchas."

"I should think not, Skippens. Articles like you and Miss Lucie ain't made of those materials. I want to see her, Skippens"——

"Miss Lucie?"

"Yes, Miss Lucie, on important business. She—she sin't engaged with the strange gentleman?"

"No. He asked to see master private, on important business—he did. There must be a deal of mystery shrund this Christmas Eve, Mr. Purchas," said Skippens as she went upon his errand.

She came to him in the passage—Miss Lucie, with the sunny smiling face that my old friend, the good pretty face, with the honest blue eyes, and the golden hair tumbling out of its purple net that I see now, and that learnt to love so well. But for me so upon they all know and had learnt to love so well. But for me so upon they all know and had learnt to love so well. But for me so upon the white brow and the little line of wrinkles about the mouth that could now and then assume a very pitiful expression, and whose cause he, Jacob Purchas, in common with them all, knew too. Lucie Addison's birthday this Christmas Eve as happy a face as ever gave a man a merry Christmas and a happy life, generally, in this strange world of ours.

"Good evening, Jacob," she said. "You asked to see me? Is there anything more to do in the church, or do you want to wish me joy this happy Christmas time?"

"Miss Lucie," exclaimed the clerk, "Heaven knows it isn't of wishes I'd stop if there was anything I could do to give you joy and happiness."

"I thank you, Jacob. You are all so good to me." She said it with a little wonder, perhaps, for the clerk was reputed to be a hard and selfish man, and yet there was an unmistakable earnestness in his manner as well as in his words.

"I wish I was good as you have been to us, Miss. It isn't many Christmases back since you made my old mother's death a happy one. I don't wish to forget it. Even when I'm dead and gone, I shall be glad, if I did."

"I am glad to think of her at this time, Jacob," she said. "It is a season when the thought of those that we have loved and lost can be borne with as little pain as possible. Your voice shook as she spoke of her, Jacob, and now about her mouth quivered pitifully.

"I've had a hard life, Miss," said the clerk, "and been a hard man—maybe the one led to the other. His life end I've ever done for the better; it's been, perhaps, I've ever had done for me. So I'm kinder ashamed like to say what I want to. But, Miss Lucie, it trouble should come to you—and I say, you know, there's no telling—be say as I've a little money left by honest living which I've no manner of use for—none whatever. If you or Mr. Addison, you would use it for me I should be that proud and happy, look ye, Miss"——

He stopped, for just then a distant door opened, and a quiet voice was heard—"Lucie, my dear, will you come this way?"

The clerk stepped back. "Don't say anything to the master, Miss Lucie."

"No, Jacob," she said wonderingly.

"But don't forget it, or think I didn't mean it, Miss."

"I will remember it, Jacob, and gratefully."

"I do mean it, from my heart. Butcher and I would begin life again bookrat to do you a service."

"Lucie," said the quiet voice from the gloom, "will you stop this way if you please?" And Jacob Purchas, with the sensation of having enjoyed a very unfamiliar luxury, went back to Skippens.

And Lucie passed with a somewhat weary step, and light hair, thin upon the temples, advanced from the fire as Lucie entered. The Rev. Louis Addison was much older than Lucie, and their mother dying young, she had taken his eyes and her hands from the time of her birth. But he had begun life while others of his age had scarcely weaned themselves from toffey and marbles; for he had turned his face from the world's pleasures, and willingly taken upon himself its heaviest responsibilities. She had been the light and pride of his life; and, although Louis Addison was a soft and plausible man generally, that man would have found him a hard and bitter foe who designed wrong or harm to Lucie. She had been wronged—how and by whom all Glevering knew, and—to forgive his own enemies was an easy injunction, seeing that he pitied them too much to hate them; but Lucie Addison had not, never would, pardon him who had ploughed that line and cut those wrinkles on his sister's face.

She took his hand and turned a flood of sunshine to his troubled face. But his greeting was an anxious one. "Lucie," he said, "I have to trouble you with a little business, my dear. This is Mr. Twisell, my lawyer." The gentleman in black bowed. "My love, my little thought, your brother was such a busy man, and our lawyers would be quitting their firesides at such a season in his cause.

"No, Louis," she said, a little puzzled.

"And you little thought, Lucie—I never intended that you should—that I was in debt—don't trem ble, love; in debt so heavily and hopelessly that all our poor means put together would but retard—could not avert—my ruin."

"Ruin, Louis!" she cried; and then she looked with surprise at his face—pale, indeed, yet with no look or sense of shame upon it.

"And I am heartless enough to tell you this, Lucie, and to ask you to bear Mr. Twissell's only plan of rescue for me."

"Pardon me, Mr. Addison," said the gentleman in black stiffly. "You will remember that I put it as a suggestion only."

"I beg your pardon: suggestion, then; and, to help me to decide upon its acceptance or rejection. You will sit down, my dear."

"No, Louis; let me be by your side, please. If you will give me your hand—thank you, I am ready now."

"I need not remind you, Lucie, under what circumstances we came to pass our pleasant life here. You have known all along that it would end in a given time, and that each year brought that end nearer."

"Yes, Louis."

"When it was said to me by one who was then our friend, 'I purpose my nephew for the Church, and this vacant living of Glevering; if you like to fill it until he can hold it, do,' he knew, with one, that once placed here, no power could drive me out. I placed you here, that I might be faithless to him with no fear of any nearer punishment than God's."

"Yes, Louis."

"That time has come, and not, of course, without some little sorrow, we had prepared to leave the place and work we had grown to love, and live elsewhere upon my fortune. But when and what work I might find to do. Regretfully, but not unhappily, Lucie"——

"Not unhappily, Louis," she echoed, to show that she was listening to and understood him.

"Lucie," he said, in another tone, "for years I have kept this care of mine from you. I always hoped that it might not fall and crush me, as it threatens now, but for little while past I have been prepared for the worst, and Mr. Twissell does not take me by surprise when he tells me further hope is vain."

"God help us, Louis!"

"I have but one chance left me," he said, hoarsely—"that suggestion I told you of. It is, Lucie, that I should refuse to give up this living that I hold but for another, and settle it worth that other's while to buy the keeping of my given word."

"Louis!"

The lawyer's face flushed painfully. "Consider, if you please, Miss Addison," he said, "how often the discharge of a plain duty is harder than the indulgence of personal feeling. It seemed to me my duty to make this suggestion, but I forever how repugnant it must be to your brother and yourself; and I think but for the special circumstances of this case I should have failed in this duty and never made it."

"And they are?" she asked.

"That—your pardon, Mr. Addison, I must speak—that your brother's creditor and the patron of this living are one and the same, and that his treatment in pressing his claim is more cruel, ungenerous, and unjust than my eyes will believe possible, and that is saying much. I am not overstating these circumstances, Sir?"

"No," said Louis quietly. "Now, Lucie, for your decision?"

She gave a here, anxious look at her brother. She was but a woman, you know, and ruin is so painful, and pain so hard to bear; and I think, had she seen symptoms of wavering in his face, her resolution might have yielded. But she saw none. "Louis," she said, "why do you ask me for my mind when yours is already fixed?"

"Because, Lucie, I cannot bear all the pain alone."

"I am quite ready to take mine, dear Louis, doing wrong we must be unhappy, come what may; acting right we may be happy, who can say we shall?"

"You hear her, Mr. Twissell? It is our only answer."

"I accept it unwillingly, Mr. Addison," he said, "but conclusively."

"If anything could be done," said Louis hoarsely, "anything urged to save my sister pain"——

"That cannot be, Louis," she interposed. "I shall know none save half pains."

The lawyer rose to go. "I have done my duty. I should be glad if you will allow me to shake your hand, Mrs. Miss Addison, if you can let me be your friend, after your experience of me as your brother's lawyer, I may be useful to you yet. It will be quite a forum, I do assure you, if you will let me try. Thank you; good night; I can find my way alone."

He was groping his way along the dark passage when he stumbled upon Jacob Purchas and Butcher. The clerk would fain have learnt his errand and its issue, but the gentleman in black was too much for Jacob this time. He evaded his inquiries, and gave him the cold shoulder sixly. "I am most proud, I am sure, to have made your acquaintance, Mr. ——. I have not been favoured with your name. It is of no consequence now. And your discriminating friend, Mr. ——, eh? A singularly happy name, no doubt. Well you call him off again? Thank you. There is something embarrassing in his close attentions. Good-by! This way, I think? A sweet Christmas, Mr. ——. Butcher, eh? If I lived in this neighbourhood, my good friend, that murderous brute should have a meal of something that should check his appetite for strangers' calves, I take it."

Jacob Purchas could not force himself away from the neighbourhood of the Rectory, although between the trees he could see the village inn alight for the night, and could picture the jovial Christmas party wondering that the seat of their acknowledged referee and oracle should be empty on this of all nights in the year. They would have wondered for name—his village friends—could they have seen Jacob's anxious face and known how his heart grieved for the troubles of Louis Addison and his sister. He really sorrowed for them. The offer of his hard-earned hoard had been made in other matters; the fear that they would shrink unselfishly from accepting it troubled him far more than the thought that his generosity would brave him pennilees. It taken a great deal to make an unselfish impression upon a mind like that of Jacob Purchas; but such an impression once made is long retained; and no more unselfish heart sorrowed for the trials of another than the hard, close clerk's of Glevering did that Christmas Eve.

With some vague thought that they might yet accept his proffered help he hung about the Rectory grounds until the night closed in darkly and the damp grass stiffened under his feet. It was so cold now that he was obliged to keep himself in motion, or his blood would have stiffened too, but he always came back at intervals to a break in the shrubs whence he could see the lighted window of

the room in which the poor brother and sister sat. Upon one of these occasions the clerk was startled to see the shadow of a man precede him. So, too, was Butcher, who gave a low, ominous growl.

Silencing the dog with a motion of his hand, and more excited than the clerk ever remembered to have felt in his life, Sands stole round by a back path to a spot where he might face this suspicious stranger. It was too dark to see him then with any distinctness, but he had made out a tall manly form, in a rough travelling dress, with a dark-bearded face turned intently to the lighted window; when Butcher, who had been growing more and more restless, broke from his hand with a sudden bound and a husk more of glad surprise than anger.

The figure turned to fly, but it was across the clerk's path, and Jacob's blood was up, and he closed with it, calling Butcher to his aid. He needed help at least sort. For a moment taken by surprise, his foe recled under the clerk's sudden onslaught, but in the next he had seized and held Jacob by the throat in a grip so strong and fierce that the clerk—with a bitter thought that Butcher had failed him in his need, for the dog was leaping at the stranger's hand with a joyful whine—felt breath and senses going, when suddenly the sword held relaxed, and a startled exclamation broke from his adversary, followed by a loud hearty laugh.

"Why Jacob, man," he cried, "is this you? This is a pretty Christmas welcome to give an old friend."

The clerk shook himself a little, and rubbed away a film that had gathered before his eyes. "Lord love me!" he said, "it's Mister Charles. I haven't hurt you, Sir?"

"Not much," he said, laughing again; "but you"——

"Blame me? I ask the clerk, confusedly. "We done two forfeits thirty weeks, Butcher and I. He mustn't recle on an' athout a lawyer, and I ha' struck a friend."

"Well for you it was a friend, Jacob. You should be more careful, man. Another moment and you wouldn't have had much breath left for to-morrow's Amens."

"You are a tough 'un, Mister Charles," said the clerk, grimly. "Who'd ha' come home, Sir?"

"Tushy—a few bones ago. Only long enough back to hurry here."

"They they don't look for you, Mister Charles?"

"No," he said; "how small I will I should be welcome?"

"They're not altogether stone," said Jacob, slowly; "there's company in them, Mister Charles."

"Ah!"

"Uninvited, Mister Charles, and unwelcome, I take it. Which his name is Cuss, Sir."

He gave a great start. "She; they are not ill," he said, in a thick voice. "Jacob, there's no one;" he could not speak the ghastly word. "How strange you look—how short you are! Has this been my doing? Are they sufferers for my fault?"

"There's nothing happened but can be mended," said the clerk, shortly. "Mister Charles, have you come back rich from furrin parts?"

"For my wants, yes, Jacob."

"Hurrah!" he broke out then. "Lord love me but this is welcome Christmas news! I hope I didn't hurt you, Mister Charles. I ask your pardon humbly. This way, Sir; we'd best take Skippent advice upon it first, I think. You don't mind my having tried to throttle you? I never should but forgiven myself if I'd succeeded, nevir. Hush! they'd better not know you're here yet, Mister Charles."

CHAPTER II.

After the lawyer's departure Louis Addison and his sister still stood as he had left them, his hand clasped tight in both of hers, her white face turned in mute despair to his. Poor Lucie! "Louis," she said, sick at heart, and with this hope so sometimes born in the first stunning sensation of misfortune, that we have fancied it all, that it cannot be real, "is—is this all a dream?"

"As life is, my love, no more," he said.

"It is so—so sudden. If I had had any warning given me!"

"There I have been wrong," he said, "but I have no little courage, Lucie."

"No, no, 'tis I who am so weak. But I am better now. You will let me know the worst, Louis? You will keep no sorrow secret from me?"

"You do know the worst already, Lucie," he said.

"But I must be your confidante altogether, Louis," she urged. "I may hope to be of some use to you then."

"You shall be," he said cheerfully, "but not now. You have had sorrow enough for one sun, Lucie."

But she pressed him once. "Take pity upon me, Louis," she said; "I can bear anything better than this dreadful uncertainty."

"Let me be a judge of that, Lucie," he said kindly, and he would have put the subject by. But she rose and faced him. "Louis, you must not trifle with me. I will do my best to be good and brave and useful to you. I can be, I think. Still, I am but a woman, and I may fail. Louis, what is this mystery you keep from me? How is it that you are in debt, you whose habits are so frugal and wants so few?"

He laughed, but not naturally. "My dear," he said, "see how little you wonder know of the world. Are notes but speculative bargains? Does misfortune always come of error?"

"Louis, you do not answer me."

He guided by me, Lucie," he was beginning to urge again when she interrupted him. "I cannot, I dare not, I would not, answer for my mind if I tried. I know too much already, Louis, had not that—that name been dropped last night before you your wish. But now I must know how and by whose fault it comes that—that Mr. Trevor has you in his power."

"Nay," he said, trying to smile, "is he not as much in mine? You heard what Twisell said."

"Louis," she said then, quitting her hold of his hand and falling back from him, "you are not the man you treat me as a child, and yet you lay upon me a burden which few women would be strong enough to bear."

It was the first time that she had used this tone and manner to him, and his face flushed painfully. "You force me, then, to speak, Lucie," he said. "If it must be so you will give me all the help you can, so that of the pain that you will bring upon yourself my share may seem as small as possible."

"Thank you, Louis; I will do all you wish."

"You compel me, Lucie, to speak of a time and of people the recollection of which irritates me, and must needs be humiliating to you?"

Her face flushed crimson, but her voice was calm. "Yes, Louis."

"I want to recall—without mentioning his name, so hard should I find it to do so calmly—one who—who"——

"I will spare you the pain, Louis," she said calmly. "You mean Charles Trevor, who was so false—to you in friendship, and in love to me."

He looked up in amaze at her calm face as she even racked and white with passion. "We were as brothers," he continued presently in a hesitating voice. "I had no doubt or suspicion of him. Had he asked me to give my life into his keeping I would have done so without a question. He was rash, headstrong, reckless, this man, and wanted money often. At some such time he came to me to help him to borrow it. I could only lend him my name, but that was useful, and I gave it. You are following me, Lucie?"

"Yes, Louis."

"I forgot it so soon as it was done. When he fell, as God in his just vengeance decreed that he should fall, I had no thought that his ruin would prove mine. But so it was. Until then I had given with him changed hands often, and came at last to Mr. Trevor."

"His uncle, Louis, and his bitter foe!"

"Justly of his own schooling. You know, Lucie, how little rath and pity I could expect from Mr. Trevor. That little I received; no more. He pressed me; then withdrew his grasp; tightened it again; again relaxed it. It seemed to me that he followed no rule, but was harsh or merciful as mere caprice dictated. But latterly his purpose has been plain enough and our rain certain."

Trembling violently, Lucie looked at the pale thin face hardening under this grievous trial into an expression of fierce hatred. "Louis," she said, "this trouble is of my bringing. I have always been a burden and a sorrow to you."

"My poor Lucie," he cried in a broken voice, "my life's joy always!"

"Thank you," she said, clinging to him; "and it—it is hard to forgive, but you will"——

"Not him," he cried fiercely. "I never will forgive that man."

"Oh, Louis! at this season?—hush!"

But the bitterness had long festered in his heart rebellious heart. But my wrong is grievous, my resentment just. And, living or dead, in his absence as if he stood to hear me, I charge my shame and ruin to his folly and to his"——he paused——"sin. Ah!" He stopped then with the fierce word from suddenly upon his white lips, his eyes fixed upon the doorway.

For there, as if called up by his bitter words, stood the man whom he had been denouncing—Charles Trevor, his old companion, brother, friend. Taking Lucie's trembling figure to his arms, with a motion of one hand before her eyes as if to keep from view some shameful or contagious sight, and with the other waving his hand, Louis Addison, erect and stern, confronted him.

"Do not mistake me, Addison," said a thick voice; "I come here chiefly on your account—inputing none"——

"For some cause at all is offence enough."

"I beg your pardon. I did not care to intrud my business to strange ears, but I have that and bad luke for you, Addison. I am told you have been hardly treated, and for my fault. This, at least, I may remedy."

"We can accept no obligation at your hands."

"I offer none; I seek to pay a simple debt."

"And then you leave us?"

"Yes, Louis, for ever."

As he spoke he stole one look at the figure upon Louis Addison's breast. But the face, if pale, was very grave and stern; and, could he have read aright the heart and hidden purpose of his foe, he might have been less confident of success.

Opening a letter, he read the letter in silence, and, sitting down, wrote a few lines. He rose then and went to the door. There he turned back to get another look at the pretty pale face that had lain on his bosom once, and was so fond and distant now. And, then, without a word of parting, he turned away.

When the door closed upon him, Lucie Addison raised the poor linguister face to her brother's. She would be guided by him always, she had sworn to herself; would know no will but his. "You are saved, Louis; I am so happy," she said. But there was something in the poor face so unlike happiness that Louis Addison was keenly conscious he could not be saved. "Heard it, "Happy, my poor darling! God be merciful to you!" he cried.

Charles Trevor forced his way over the frozen grass, Jacob Purchas breathless by his side.

"Mister Charles," the clerk managed to say, "will you give me a word?"

"Speak, man!" he said fiercely; "we are out of hearing now."

"Mister Charles—you—you are not hearing Glevering for good?"

"I am not," he said question, Jacob," he said, with a bitter laugh; "but I do not see why."

"For ever! Oh! Mister Charles, there's been some bad management here. Why didn't you leave it to Skippens? You were alwise so much set upon revenge"

"She is not heartless," he was saying, unheeding Jacob's concern; "and yet how cold and feelingless she looked! It must be true what they told me—that she has forgotten me. Another has my place. Fool! What have I done that I should doubt it? He was starting away again at a great pace, when the clerk laid a trembling hand upon his arm.

"Mister Charles," he said, "Skippens could clear that matter up. I take it. 'Skippens,' says I to her not half an hour back, when we was a-speaking together—'Skippens, in the kitchen, I'll answer for Miss Lucie's steadfastness.' But Skippens, she shakes her head. 'Skippens,' says I then, 'shakin' of the head ain't an ungraceful action when the head's a pretty one, but it don't make no kind of logic in it whatever.' 'Mr. Purchas,' says she, 'is there any kind o' logic in the fack of my seeing Miss Lucie continually taking out a little golden locket with a purple stone and lookin' at it lovingly; an' sometimes a-putting it down afore her where she may see it when she kneels to pray?'"

"A golden locket with a purple jewel! My own last gift!" he broke in.

"Eh! Why, that's strange, too, Mister Charles," cried the clerk, in another tone. "Stay one moment. Harkee! Folks allus said you'd gone to the bad, and I believe 'un now, Mister Charles."

"What do you mean?"

"Mean! Why, I'm afraid you belong to a class about whom our parson preached a sermon only last Sunday. 'The wicked,' Master Charles, 'who have fear where no fear is.'"

He broke away from him then, re-entered the house, and found Louis and his sister as he had left them. The brother looked up angrily at his entrance. "Addison," he said, "you must let me speak; I must justify myself."

"There is no need," he said; "we bring no charge against you."

"But you listen to me? I will not be long. Louis, I loved your sister, Heaven knows how dearly. So dearly do I love her now."

"Mr. Trevor," said a low, calm voice, "will you leave us if you please? In all my brother says he speaks for me, and as my heart would have him——"

"I must disobey even you, Lucie," he cried. "Hear me! I will be brief. When I found that my uncle, hard and unforgiving as he is rich and powerful, had you in his power, Louis, I went to him to take your burden on myself. But I found that I could only do so by paying what you were liable for. And I had no money. He offered then, if I would marry as he pleased, to pardon and cancel me, and threatened, if I refused, to ruin me and cheat Lucie. He was the man to keep his word, I knew that of old. Then I asked him, as I could not do his will, what if I refunded from having mine and left England for a while? He would make me no promise, but I saw that my suggestion pleased him, and I promised to leave you at once, even without an explanation. My purpose was to work—you may scoff smile at the word—and save the sum I needed to free you and myself. It was hard and bitter labour. Over and again the old man sent to me and offered pardon and wealth on the one condition that would leave me poor indeed. At last success came, and my hope was realized. But his messenger was watching me, and he heard of my intended return almost as soon as I had planned it, and hastened to crush you before help came. How nearly he succeeded you know."

He stopped to gain breath and see the effect of his words upon them Then he continued. "A few words more, and I leave my fate in your hands. This very morning the same offer was made me on the same condition. And again, as before, I refuse. Still I hold to my decision, and, free if penniless again, I stay with you or start to commence the world once more alone. Lucie! Lucie! have I said all that you will hear, or may I still speak on?"

"Your Reverence," said Jacob Purchas, some while later, when Charles, having told them of the clerk's part in their present happiness, they sent for him to dinner, "Mr. Skippens—for a true woman always cries at the thought of a wedding, even her own—robbed lonely in the passage, "Skippens is a little effected, naturally; and, it being her pride as well as duty to take care of you, she has gone upside, which she can't do well in this case without help. I've offered mine, which, being accepted, I'll be obliged if you'll 'call' as next Sunday. And, if there's no answer of impediment in the way, we'd take it kind if we might be married on the same day with Mister Charles and Miss Lucie, Sir."

All this happened some few Christmas Eves back. But no such change has taken place in Glevering as then seemed imminent. For, after Lucie's marriage, Trevor's uncle, like the uncles of stories and plays in general—and what but an old-fashioned story would you care for in this season, I wonder?—cheered and took such a fondness for Lucie that, although he carried out his threat of cutting Charles off with a shilling, he left all his wealth to her. And then they built a great house in Glevering, to near the factory that the children have only to cross the road by the lodge, where Mr. and Mrs. Purchas live, to be in Uncle Louis's arms. And there, of course, they are all very happy to this day.

THE SHADOW DANCE.

ALL constitutions are not sufficiently robust for out-door amusements, and Christmas is too blud-hearted a genius not to care for these, and to provide for the tender plants of his species requisite shelter of the drawing-room. Paterfamilias shall not call on him in vain when he needs appropriate recreations for the little ones who, at festive seasons, have vague longings for strange enjoyments, but forthwith shall be supplied with the means of gratifying the infant appetite for wonder. Magic lantems are at hand, and many another apparatus, profuse of grotesque figures that appear and vanish, causing intense amazement and provoking obstreperous mirth. But more convenient than most of these is the Shadow Puppet Show, such as Mr. K. R. Browne has represented in his picture, where by a simple arrangement on the illuminated calico the shadow of the cark figure on the cast and made to perform all manner of terpsichorean eccentricities. Here my you see Punch and Judy, modified in shape and fashioned into diagram, dance the most fantastic of dances, both curiously and furiously—dance, in a word, "like mad"—tossing about legs and arms in fashion preternatural, for surely no man or woman of real flesh and blood ever made so queer a use of either Look at them! They put the goblin Puck to shame; and Robin Goodfellow at last owns himself outdone.

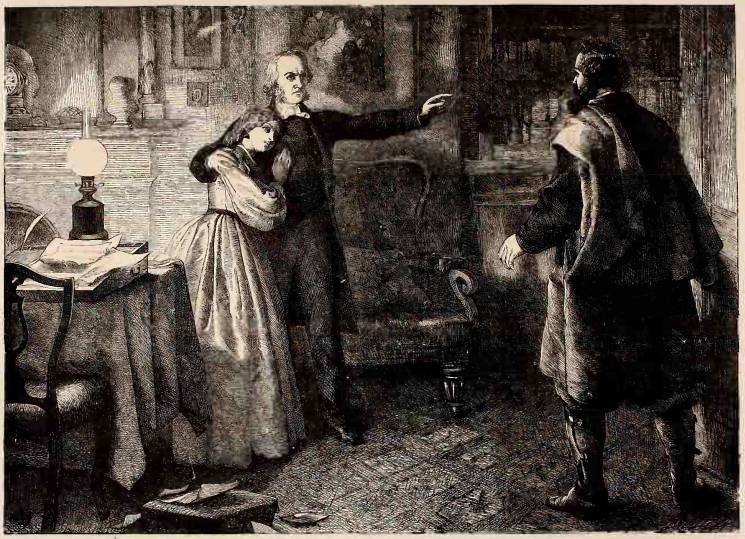
And yet they are but shadows of pasteboard, impaled on wires, and moved briskly about by the hand of mortal. Effect and cause, how different! Some sage philosopher might lecture on this, and assign reason on reason for what he would designate, by a long word, the "heterogeneity." We must leave the children to puzzle themselves with the spelling and the pronunciation, which last they will have to sputter forth as best they can. Their elders, however, may find here moralise on the puppet show, and from the depth of a long and true if not sad, experience, sigh forth the melancholy conviction that "Life also is but a shadow." But this will not depress us long, as Milton said of the nightingale's song that it was both "musical" and "melancholy," so we may say of this conviction, that there is in it a certain music of delight. For the shadow is no effect without a cause, so is there no shadow without a substance. We shall do well, therefore, to refer the shadow to its source, and to look beyond this merely temporal life to the life eternal.

Nor are these thoughts too serious for a religious festival. Thoroughgrave milestoan as "vain shows" what older men have regarded as "solemn mockeries." The inventors of dramatic representation referred to be noted by puppets or men, used them as the means of instructing the people in divine mysteries, by mythical symbolisms and in historical exemplars. The art of dramatic writing has degenerated, and sought exclusively to amuse; has, to use a favourite phrase of the day, become "sensational," and has for its object simply to excite a transient interest instead of producing a permanent impression. It is not well that Paterfamilias should intend nothing higher than this by the Shadows which he exhibits. They should be to him the subjects of much discoursing, and he should avail himself of the opportunity "to point the moral and adorn the tale," by the reflections he will be able to associate with the representations in which his puppets have been players.

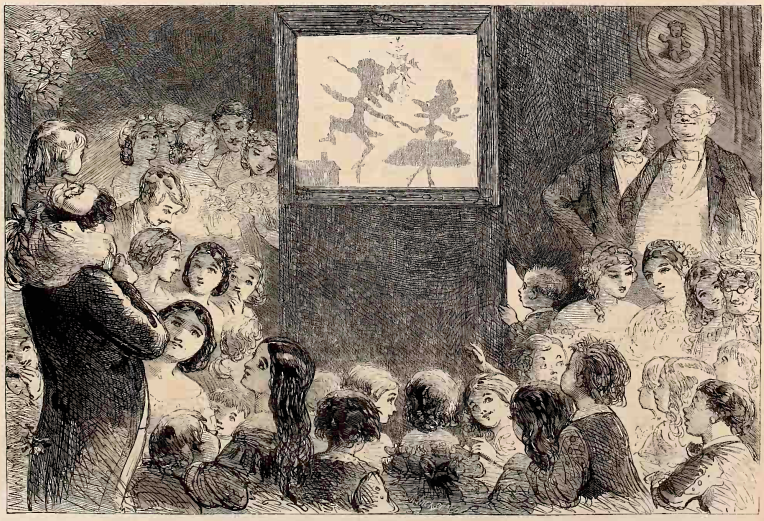
Between such simple representations and the works of dramatic genius, set off with the gorgeous scenery and appliances of the theatre, there is a wide and scarcely measurable interval. Yet Shakespeare recognised a likeness in both. When the rude artisans of Athens, "who had never laboured in their minds before," presented their famous Interlude before Theseus and his Hippolita, the magnanimous Prince remarked, "The best in this kind are but shadows, and the worst are no worse, if imagination amend them." The drawing-room entertainment provided by Paterfamilias may be humble in character, but in this particular it is equal to the proudest work of comic or tragic art. It is, like the latter, a "shadow?" and, more honest than the latter is sometimes, it claims to be no more.

H.

"THE CURATE OF GLEVERING." GLEVERING GREEN.—DRAWN BY S READ.—SEE PAGE 649.



"THE CURATE OF GLEVERING:" THE DENUNCIATION OF CHARLES TREVOR.—DRAWN BY J. D. WATSON.—SEE PAGE 649.



THE SHADOW DANCE.—DRAWN BY H. K. BROWNE.—SEE PAGE 651.

CHARADES.

No. 1.

In the great sea and you unite, you'll show
My First. And if more of me you would know,
Proceed to Cumberland, and two-thirds take
Perforce, my Second and my Third to make;
And, though necessity is my making, many
A time my Whole is purchased for a penny.

No. 2.

Without my First, thy bounteous hand
Would lose a charm, dear cousin Carry;
Without my Second on your hand
The sun you'd never care to marry.
And were my First and Whole untied,
O, Carry! you would be delighted.

No. 3.

For, far away beyond the clouds
My First is always seen,
Save when the sun-rays hang their shrouds
The earth and sky between.
And he who heeds the murky moor
My Second hears with joy,
When skipping with the the thunder's roar
To tell his shelter's nigh.
My Whole awaits the city's stress
For lonely woodland dells,
And makes the perfumed air more sweet
That rings its fairy bells.

No. 4.

If I cut one-third of my connexion, and put the other two-thirds to join the act, what State in America do I name?

No. 5.

A timid toke away of all I possess,
And no one who heard me would think I was less;
Then take away half I have left from my store,
And my word would still pass for the same as before;
Behead, each my state (and I think it a hard 'un),
Till I get in hot water I am not worth a farden.

No. 6.—REBUS.

I am composed of fourteen letters: my 4, 11, 5, is what Cæsar was once; my 10, 7, 9, 8, is emancipable in good cases; my 5, 7, 2, is equal to two negatives; my 3, 9, 2, 14, is a capital dish; 5, 11, 12, is just like you: my 14, 1, 5, can only be well made when the sun shines; my 13, 11, 5, is an ancient Antiphates; and my 5, 6, 1, is the name of a poet's daughter. My 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, is the name of a town in England mentioned in Scott's "Ivanhoe."

No. 7.

I am a favourite Irish writer; I am composed of fifteen letters: my 16, 4, 5, is a bird mentioned in the New Testament; my 2, 1, 4, 5, is a feeling known to all; my 5, 5, 10, is a favourite colour with the ladies; my 13, 8, 9, 7, 14, is the session of spring flowers; my 3, 5, 7, 15, 14, is peculiar to the daytime; my 7, 6, 12, is found in the Queen's crown; my 12, 13, 6, 14, 15, is pleasantness; my 15, 8, 6, 11, 5, is to be said in London cabs; and my 3, 6, 5, is very expressive of anger.

No. 8.

If three Roman letters you place in a row,
What great Roman's name will those three letters show?

No. 9.

An Emperor's prison take; or, if you please,
What many a rustic covets with his peas,
To form my First. My Second part to view,
Take but the letter Ada wrote to you.
My First and Second in one Whole combined
Will name a grand creation of the mind.

No. 10.

When on my First my Second has been laid,
My First hath oft a bloody pillow made;
And, if my Whole you cannot puzzle out,
You represent it, have the slightest doubt.

No. 11.

Cut off my head, the place of woe you'll see.
Cut off my tail, a woman I shall be.
Cut off both head and tails, and I'm a man.
So now declare what am I if you can.
If you would know the region whence I come,
Within these ear I'll murmur of my home.

No. 12.

Around my First have loving arms entwined
When joy and sorrow have permeation combined,
And cruel hands have sought it when at strife,
And through its portal reached the House of Life.
My Second's proud and humble, coarse and fine,
Goes with a lady in state, to Court or else,
Or with John Thomas is content to rest,
Or go with Dolly in her Sunday best;
Will keep it sway to Hedge the gardener's host,
Or trim the jacket of the bulkiest brute.
Unite my First and Second, and you'll find
My Whole was solely for my First designed.

No. 13.

Jack Sprat fell in the sea one winter's day,
And no one could see he suffered who were my First,
And being homeless did my Second prey.
Although of dwelling places 'tis the worst,
My Whole is a poet's unique,
Whose noble mare could sometimes stoop to shame.

No. 14.

In murky cave and ruined hovel,
Where toothless hags are wont to grovel,
With witch-made fire and mouthless bellows,
My First is made, as legends tell us,
My Second loves with rapid motion
To wander through the deep green ocean,
'Tis caught by piscatorial sinner,
It finds both church and lord a dinner.
My Whole hath oftimes raised the passion
Of many a sickly-eping of fashion.

No. 15.

Without my First my Whole lacks half its zest,
Although in hard and sooty at the best;
But Second has wise brethren, now dispute
They're understanding and their worth to boot;
My Whole are gladly welcomed at the board
Of toiling serf and his high-pampered lord.

No. 16.

My hair, that's now my First,
Could twenty years ago
(Ere love my senses curse)
My Second with the crow.
He called me then "his duck,"
But now I only hear
Him ask my First and Second join'd
When other ducks are near.

No. 17.

My First is light as gossamer
And on the moonbeam rides:
My Second is the heaviest weight
That day measure provides.
Put light and heavy into one,
And you and Mrs. Brown
May take the air with "one" or "pair"
In country or in town.

No. 18.

Down Regent-street one sunny afternoon
Strolled Captain Tawyaw, dressed quite comme il faut,
His face as hairy as the young baboon
You may have seen outside a country show.
'Twas lucky Tawyaw had a rich relation
Who at a pinch could help the "ins" and "outs,"
And so T. passed his first examination.
Although his "coach" had used alarming doubts
Yet, did you see the Captain on parade,
You'd fancy, from his business and bold appearance,
He fell himself a new ready-made,
Who'd make of England's foes some day a clearance;
And I've no doubt that Tawyaw nation's right,
For English dandies when they're wanted fight.
Well, on he strolled with dull, composed face,
Outstaring all he met who chose to stare;
The tassel aside, but kept his lounging pace,
As though lord paramount of all things there.
It chanced a dustman, who had "done his round,"
And taken what he called his "drop of beer"
(Four quarts imperial measure, I'll be bound),
And felt himself compulsion for a peer:
His fustbil cocked a peek his eyes to shade.
His hands into his fcickers deep he thrust, man,
Thought "with the swells he'd 'ave a promenade.
And prove himself a freeborn British dustman."
Onward he went, as straight as Mons would let him,
With every step increasing his momentum,
And vow to those unhappy wives who met him!
Into the gutter, like a shot, he sent 'em.
Now, Captain Tawyaw, having closed one eye,
And with his eyeglass quite filled up the other,
And opening all that mammy had by her,
Riding on horseback with her gallant brother,
Saw not the danger coming at his back;
But, first he felt a thump between his shoulders,
Between his shoulders came our dustman—whack!
And on the dusty pavement laid him flat!
My First and Second then at once secured
To Captain Tawyaw, who, so bruised and buttered,
Could only stammer out a single word,
But in that One my Whole at once he uttered.

A PEARL AMONG WOMEN.

A SKETCH FOR CHRISTMAS.

BY HENRY LESLIE.

It was one of the old Earls of Macclesfield who had given his name to the street in which the Pearl I speak of dwelt. Barbo lived, Dryden died, in it. No statesman ever paced that I know of inside there now. In most of the houses the lofty dining-rooms are converted into warehouses, while the upper floors are sublet to numerous tenants; some battling to the regions of competence; but with the majority, I fear, incessant labour is the only barrier against want. Exiles from many lands wander on its broad pavement, converse in knots of two or three and then furtively slide into one of the numerous restaurants which at rather short intervals dot Gerrard-street, Soho.

Christmas Eve that year came in clear, sharp, and frosty. The air was entirely lucid. The clock of the neighbouring church struck with a distinct, ringing stroke which might have been heard for miles. A busy, happy multitude thronged Newport Market, gazing with fastidious craving eyes on the piles of eatables and preserved peel in the grocers', the ruddy meat in the butchers', the cakes and large cheeses in the butterman's, and the blaze of gas which illuminated all. It was a crowd of merry persons. The glow of approaching Christmas shone upon them, falling on the dimples of the children, princed in the singers of the women, breaking gaol in impetuous laughter from the men. The festive spirit of the season surrounded them as with an incense, stronger than the most powerful of old-time loudnesses, in forgetfulness of bygone wrong; prompting them to drown, on his gladsome festival, the troubles or animosities of the past, and bidding them walk, with clear hearts and open hands, the trials and the triumphs of the advancing year.

Assuming cheerfulness is the stent to be a constitutional monarch in the model apartments of Sidney Irving: in any way imperial and despotic. Not only my heroine, engaged in culinary operations, and Mr. White, who had devoted himself to her assistance, but the very furniture seemed to be despotic of its own will. Too hard, grimy, family pictures on the walls, the square fire-grate, the sharply-defined cornices, the regular chairs, all seemed to relax the stern outlines of their insensate natures and become jovial—almost jolly.

"Sir the fire, Mr. White, if you please," said Sillery, in a voice which appeared to bubble with happy emotion; "Don't fear for the cook! Make a good blaze, for it's Christmas—hey, dear Christmas!"

"Christmas!" replied Mr. White, relinquishing the brandish upon it he was thrusting, and wiping his hands before he touched the coalscuttle; "Well, needful to the hallanwork, I spose it's the 25th. But Christmas! I minds one old man. Ah! there was Christmases—there was!"

"It wears the same face of joy now as then—to me as to all the world. I'm as happy now in its presence as when a child, in old Irving, I welcomed it on my father's knee."

"Ah! Miss Sillery," answered Mr. White, sir, wiping his hands once more, he again returned to his spoons, "you're one of a thousand—of a million—for the matter o' that."

"Well," exclaimed Sillery, laughing and lifting the lid of a stewpan simmering on the fire, "you talk, you men, but you haven't half the heart of the women. When Fortune gives us a knockdown blow what's the use of sighing, dying, and that sort of thing? Up and hit her again—that's my motto."

"Well, you've done that, Miss Sillery. You've given her a facer. Ha, ha! A facer she has, surely."

This remark of Mr. White had hardly been uttered before a bell in the inner room was rung and the key slowly turned in the lock.

"Mr. White," whispered Sillery, ceasing her culinary studies; "Mr. White, it's grandfather!"

Mr. White with a solemn wink placed himself at the half-opened door.

"Sillery!" murmured a voice, so slowly, so feebly. "Sillery!" it repeated, and waited.

"Mr. White is here," remarked that individual, raising his voice to a loud though respectful tone.

"Ah! you! Yes, White; just—but Sillery—where is Miss Sillery?" Mr. White, turning round, looked at her. She shook her head. Mr. White, without a moment's hesitation, then plunged at once into the following gigantic fib:—

"She's down stairs in the pantry, Sir, looking over the plate. It's—It's Christmas you know, Sir," he added.

"Christmas! Ah, yes! My birthday's near away." Mr. Lawrence paused. "Very old and blind, White; very old and blind!"

"But mind clear, Sir, and heart sound. All very right and comfortable about there, Sir."

The old man was silent. His thoughts were away somewhere, brooding over some particular thing, lingering over some cherished possession.

"Glad bless my grandchild, Sillery Irving. Collar same here as at the hall, White?"

"Not so much as cobweb o' difference, Sir."

"Then glad, White, take my wine from No. 5. I had that part myself the very day Sillery was born. That's what I wanted Sillery for, No. 5 bin, White, No. 5."

So saying, the old man closed the door and once more turned the key.

"What do ye say to that Miss Sillery, No. 5 bin?"

"As injunction, Mr. White, which, being transmitted, means that we must get it from Mr. Hardy, the wine-merchant's, instead of patronising our old friend at the Coach and Horses."

With that Sillery began with great care to lay the tea things on the table by the window, while Mr. White as cautiously arranged the dinner equipage on a smaller one by the fire.

Years ago Sillery Irving was not the earnest, struggling head of the modest household, but the cherished hope of an old country family. Then a carriage conveyed her along the grand old slopes, through the thick plantations of lofty pines and avenues of stately oaks which formed her ancestral park—now an asphalte, in the heavy rain, is her only protection along the hard, stony streets; then eager anticipation fed every whim—now most she avoid her own sorrow, create her own happiness; then Sillery was cheerful, independent, and a pensioned heiress—now, still cheerful, still independent, she is very, very poor.

A craving for excitement, united with a desire to increase the fortunes of his family, had induced the father of Sillery to commence the construction of embankments, canals, and shafts, for the purpose of reclaiming some thousands of paternal acres, which the gradual approach of the sea very distant sea had converted into a swamp. The speculator had, however, overstrained his resources, and his capital was exhausted before the works were complete. They had a wondrous greed for money, so trees were felled; still money, so mortgages were executed; but money, money—always money—still not merely the prosperity but the existence of the family became dependent on success.

But success never came, for at the moment when hopes were strongest and debts the heaviest, the vexed and baffled water discovered some breach in the careful works, and gradually but surely resumed its way.

Ruin was rife everywhere. It stepped in, clothed in the sheepskin raiment of foreclosed mortgages. It published itself in auction placards. The host who had invited it succumbed as to a conqueror, and gave his life for token of his defeat.

But this ruin was not everywhere victorious. It met a foe by which it was foiled, and vanquished; the orphaned Sillery became a valiant and thinking woman. Offers of help came, indeed, but came so burdened with regrets for a father's rashness, and allusions to her own dependence, that the brave girl noticed but to decline them. So she brought away her grandfather—old, blind, and ignorant of the wreck: her sister, too young to comprehend the extent of the calamities—brought them to a modest lodging in the great city, and, like a Peri as she was, threw down her gage to the world, and did battle for herself.

"I suppose," insinuated Mr. White, watching Sillery while he was polishing the forks with a torn piece of clean washleather, "I suppose Lady Dick will come?"

"Oh! sure to come, Mr. White," responded Sillery, with just a delicate flavour of signess in her tone. "Why, what a face! what makes you turn round to look up that way?" continued Sillery, with pretended innocence.

"Oh, nothing! It's the weather, I suppose," responded Mr. White.

With Mr. White the weather was responsible for every evil. It was his solemn and declared belief that no ill ever beset our frail humanity but which in some degree was directly or indirectly traceable to the weather.

"My aunt, Lady Dick"—

"Aunt; your poor mother's fifth cousin."

"Well! you know we always call her aunt, and she always calls me niece. I fear she is not a very great favourite of yours, Mr. White?"

"A favourite of mine? I should rayther think not," retorted Mr. White, dropping a spoon, "nor of nobody she's neither," he added, spilling the salt.

"Why, Mr. White," exclaimed Sillery, in affected surprise, "I do think you're in a bad temper."

"What! me, Miss!" retorted White, turning round with astonishment on his accuser.

A glance at Mr. White as he was carefully dinging smoky pinches of salt over his shoulder to avert disaster was sufficient to repel the insinuation. His features were rather prominent than handsome—his figure bulging even to corpulence. Yet, looking at him as he stood in his worn drab breeches, in his waistcoat of fading red, and with his coarse, clean shirt rolled over his plump arm, there was such a presence of good feeling and true heart that a king would have been disbelieved on his oath had he declared that Mr. White had ever nourished an evil thought or wrought an unhandsome deed.

"I thought not he astonished," persevered the wicked Sillery, "if, when you went to fetch my aunt, she were to give you a very handsome Christmas-box."

"A Christmas-box! I thinks I'm a sailing her! Ha! ha! I likes that! Why, I never heard o' her giving away nothing, barring once, That was when she dropped a fourpenny in the church plate. Then I've my private opinion, as she must a nibbled a sixpence out as she popped the other in."

"But can it coming, Mr. White, and the sooner the better. The water's boiling—singing quite a carol, I declare. Jenny will be here with the muffins directly; then she shall fetch the wine for grandfather; by that time you will have brought Lady Dick; and then all of us, every one, will set in for a jolly, happy evening."

"Jolly! happy!" muttered Mr. White; "what, with the old 'conn?' As well be his rations under the very plausible excitement of smoking a pipe in the kitchen when the bailiffs is in in the parlours."

"What is the time, Mr. White?"

"A quarter past five it is, Miss Sillery," replied Mr. White opening the window to look at the church clock; "and Miss Jenny putting her face to the window to look at the church clock," he continued, closing the window afterwards "while she's taking her things off I'll drop over to my shop, and put on a clean neckkie."

"Oh dear me, Sillery!" cried Jenny, bursting into the room, and dropping into a chair, "I am so tired, and dear me, so vexed! There's the muffins, Sillery," she proceeded, half crying.

"Weasel! Miss Jenny," said Mr. White, unrolling and buttoning his shirt sleeves; "what has vexed you, Miss Jenny?"

"It's my cloak, Mr. White. Wearing a summer silk—all stained such weather as this, too, and Miss Wilson looking at it, and making remarks. Oh dear me!"

"But you know, Jenny," exclaimed Sillery, "you know you have my cheek chair beneath."

"If I ad a sister," expostulated Mr. White, taking his coat from a peg and slowly putting it on, "if I ad a sister or a wife, which, being a bachelor, of course, I have'n; but if I ad anybody to care for me and to work for me, as Miss Sillery does for you, I don't think"——

The child, for she was barely twelve, seemed about to interrupt.

"At night," proceeded Mr. White in a lower tone, "when I am going over the bills of reasons of my yesterd shop, just to see, you know, how much as been lost since the week afore as last, I sees this windy thrust into a fanterseem, by your sister, Miss Jenny, being the shadder behind. I knows what that shadder's up to. That it's drorin' or coloring photygraffs, and doing many other things which we couldn't do, not if we was to bow they was done. But when I sees that shadder a-working for your grandfather and for you, and then for you to be complaining of your cloak being a bit thin, I like you so well that I wish you'd never a said it—that's all." Mr. White ceased after this very long speech by spreading the door, and slowly and deliberately descending the stairs.

"A hawful, disagreeable thing!" sighed Jenny.

"Yes," replied Sillery, "and Mr. White. Think, Jenny, he leaves the little shop he took to be near us when misfortune overwhelmed us all, to wait upon our mother's father; to be the honest, unpaid protector of her children."

"The dear old thing!" cried the repentant Jenny. "I'll run down after him. Here, Mr. White! Mr. White!"

Jenny, equally descending, overtook Mr. White on the landing. Sillery could distinguish some very frantic sobs, mingled with one or two very hearty kisses. When the delinquent Jenny returned, her eyes were sparkling, and her the smile on her mouth was sure proof that she had received forgiveness.

"I say," she said; "I say, Sillery—one, two, three, four, five cups and five saucers!"

"Of course, when there are cups there must be saucers, Jenny?"

"And one at two, you three, Mr. White four, and five."

"Why, I thought," exclaimed Sillery, "that it was just likely Mr. Ryder might dine in and"——

"Oh! I understand. Mr. Ryder, the confidential secretary of Sillery that her thoughts were always with her hands ever employed. Probably it was the involuntary exercise of this habit, or possibly it might have been a desire to hide her face; but certain it is that at that moment she turned round to the drawers of the escritoire and, selecting a dinner napkin, began somewhat nervously to shape it in the well-known "mitre" pattern.

"Mr. Ryder, eh? Oh, you thought he might look in. Isn't it, now, singular that a cab should stop at the door this very minute with Mr. Ryder inside?"

"What! John?" exclaimed Sillery, dropping the "mitre?" "our John?"

"Your John," returned Jenny, with precocious demureness, "not only mine."

With these words she ran down stairs, opened the door, and admitted Ryder.

"Well, Sillery" exclaimed the fresh, broad-shouldered fellow as he reached the landing, "have ye ever, eh?"

"A merry Christmas, Mr. Ryder," interrupted Jenny.

"The same to you, little lass, and a happy New Year as well," replied John, diving into his deep pocket, bringing out a slip of sticklebat, and giving Jenny a kiss. "There, for you!"

"Oh, Mr. Ryder, I'm quite ashamed!" muttered Jenny, wiping her face; "and before my sister, too."

"Jenny," said her sister, "put on your bonnet and shawl, go to Mr. Hartley's, and ask him for a pint bottle of his old port. Mr. Hurley's—you know where."

"I'll—I'll go," blundered Ryder; "at least, that is, I'll pay for the wine."

"No."

"Yes."

"No. Do you remember, years ago, when I offered to borrow five hundred pounds of father to set you up in some of your fine schemes, how rred you got to the face, talke about your independence, and said you wouldn't be beholden to me or mine—no, that you wouldn't."

"I don't believe there's a word you ever spoke to me that I've contrived to forget, Sillery."

"Nor, John, will I, poor as I am, be beholden to you or yours; so there's your five pound back back again. Now, Jenny child, make haste. Mr. Hurley's this time, you know; and Mr. Hurley should make any professional remark about the weather you needn't hurry for five minutes—that's all."

I understand, thought Jenny, wants to be alone with Mr. Ryder; hasn't seen him for three weeks. "I say, Sillery" (in an aside to her sister), as if I didn't know.

"Really," murmured Sillery, "the rapid development of that child's perception is something extraordinary."

The younger sister had barely left the room on her errand when the manner of the elder changed, cheerfulness dropped into sadness on her face, while the chirrup of her voice subsided into an even flow.

"Why, Sillery, what a housewife you are! You'll be quite a treasure to me when"——

"John," interposed Sillery, dragging a chair to the centre of the room; "sit down here, John—here, by my side."

"Why, you serious child!" he replied, obeying her; "there is positively a tear in your eye!"

"Turn three let it stay; I'm not ashamed of it. See! see here, John!"

With this Sillery took a broken ring from an inner recess of her purse, and showed it to her companion.

"Your half of the ring, then"——

"Yes!" pursued Sillery, in the same quiet, almost solemn manner, "my half! Where the other is I don't quite know; but if I were to speculate, I should say over your honest heart, I think I should be very warm positively burning. I thought so"——

"Why, Sillery!" what—what is it you would say?"

"You remember, as I understand," when we broke this ring. Autumn was browning the leaves, John, and sipooling the corn in the meadows. I was sitting on our old lawn, waiting till you and father came from the works where you had superintended for more than four years. Poor father! He was pleased with something or other, and left you to tell the good news. You forgot all about the works, John, and you said—you said"——

The pause was broken by Ryder.

"I said that, though a rough fellow, while superintending the father's works, I caught a kind of love fever for the father's daughter, and—and"——

"Then you liked me, John. Oh yes, you did. That's a thing I am sure at all likely to forget. I spoke to father, for you hadn't the courage, and it was settled that very evening. I was so happy, John"—she continued, after a pause—"so very, very happy. Oh, I did long for the coming for father should say yes. I thought blessings would burst through our lives, John, as the white blossoms burst through the hawthorn in the explosive prime of May."

"And if I am my habits or my hand, Sillery, so shall they bloom still."

"No, John; not for us. When I was rich and you poor I took you and thought no favour. If you were rich now I couldn't be so much and thought no favour. If you were rich and I was poor I should be obliged if I guessed that wealth with me. But riches, even competence, are denied to us. I bring no burden, John, as the dowry to the honest heart I love. For their absence, John, I am sorry; but I am glad for the praying for their absence by you. I thought blessings would burst through our lives, John, as the white blossoms burst through the hawthorn in the explosive prime of May."

"And if I am my habits or my hand, Sillery, so shall they bloom still."

"No, John; not for us. When I was rich and you poor I took you and thought no favour. If you were rich now I couldn't be so much and thought no favour. If you were rich and I was poor I should be obliged if I guessed that wealth with me. But riches, even competence, are denied to us. I bring no burden, John, as the dowry to the honest heart I love. For their absence, John, I am sorry; but I am glad for the praying for which I prayed. So, John Ryder," continued Sillery, rising and laying her slender hand on the black, crisp curls of his round head, "here, at this spot, in this moment, our paths of love first opened. Here, at this spot, in this island to some fairer shrine; mine, John, mine—O who shall say whither?"

"And it is to-day," said John, with a slight tremor in his voice "the very threshold of the Christmas that you have selected to say this?"

"I should have said it before, John; but you have been away three weeks. I could not bear to be the author of your honest joy, when I knew on what a shifting sand the hope was built."

"I don't seem to give you up so. I should say more about it now, only I think, perhaps," he added with slightness, "there may be a scratching in the wind, and that we shan't be divided after all."

Jenny, returning breathlessly with the port, announced "Aunt Sims."

The faithful Mr. White had fulfilled his promise in escorting Lady Sitha Dick. In the execution of that duty he gave a tremendous knock at the street door. Watching Lady Sitha, he took in opportunity, while that gentlewoman was scraping her shoes and not looking, to insert his key in the lock, and thus artfully managed to open it himself.

"Lor! Sillery," exclaimed Lady Dick as she came in, "what a hole for a daughter of Irving! Every time I see the hole it seems a worse hole than it was before."

"Now Sitha," replied Sillery [Jenny, toast the muffins"], "that this room [" Mr. Ryder, oblige me by descanting the poor"] looks very cheerful and comfortable. A nice carpet, decent furniture, good fire, and"——

"Lor! Sillery, you're quite provincial. Now come, here's your cap, dear aunt," releasing the expansive article from a bonnet-box which Mr. White had had the unspeakable satisfaction of hauling through the narrow passage. "There is a gloss in that corner, Jenny, show your aunt. No one will see you; grandfather isn't out of his room yet."

The Lady Dick responded to this invitation, and accentuated the alteration in her label in a rather pleasing manner. The bell in the inner apartment rang once more, and the door again unlocked. Sillery and Mr. White directly ceased their occupations, and advanced to meet Mr. Lawrence, who had contemplated himself in arranging the cushions of the old man's chair by the fire.

Mr. Lawrence though swept in eighty winters, here himself so steadily, and moved so strong, that he appeared to accept the salutations of Sillery and Mr. White rather as a compliment than as a necessity.

Ryder, in helping Mr. Lawrence to his accustomed seat, by accident touched his hand. His old gentleman, startled with the contact, retained it in his grasp, exclaiming rapidly, "A stranger—Sillery, Sillery! Who, who is this?"

"Mr. Ryder, sir."

"Ryder—Ryder!" screamed her grandfather; "Ryder!"

"Your employer, sir, remember, Sir" who superintends our works at the hall."

"Yes! yes! How do you do, Sir? Memory bad at times—and how goes all on, Mr. Ryder?"

"Capitally, Sir; better and better every day."

"Ah, Sillery child, you'll be very rich, e-no-mously!"

Mr. Lawrence then comfortably settled himself in his chair, and Mr. White placed the culinary cushion of Sillery on the table near him. "Glass of wine?" said Mr. Lawrence, delicately extending his hand so as to touch the decanter. "I can't do without my port. A three-bottle man in my young day. Three bottles—ha-ha! Three bottles."

"You remember Mr. Ryder, aunt?" said Sillery to that lady as she emerged from the corner.

"Perfectly well," replied the amiable matron, "who was, I believe, employed by my late brother in those stupid works?"

"He superintended them, Aunt. Surely you recollect—such a favourite of my dear father?"

"Ah! poor soul," remarked Lady Dick, in a tone of great resignation. "He was very old, had strange whims, and encouraged mad people. If" she continued, eulogizing herself to her fellow-dignity, "I never could."

"It's by the doctor's advice I reside here," broke in Mr. Lawrence, pointing to his son-in-law, "and surrounded by my family, as man stays in the play, in—in"——

"The School for Scandal, Sir," suggested Ryder.

"The very room where Sheridan wrote it. Ryder. Lewis was Charles, and Joseph—let me think, who was Joseph?"

"You can scarcely forget me, Lady Dick. I recollect how unfortunate I used to be in exchange when you were my opponent."

Her Ladyship looked particularly uncomfortable at this remark.

"A compliment to your skill, Aunt," interposed Sillery, with a warning look at Ryder.

"The old 'conn thought," muttered Mr. White, nudging himself with delight, "it was an hallusion to her cheatin'."

"Palmer was Joseph, endlessly lucky in the old grandfather, and Polly Stephens Lady Teazle. Fine woman!" he added thoughtfully. "Good! she was a fine woman!"

Laughing with delight at the remembrance, and as independently as though he had the use of eyes, Mr. Lawrence commenced his dinner.

"Now, for once at least," said Sillery to the group as they seated themselves round the tea-table; "for once at least let us forget all our woes, and be very comfortable and happy. Sugar, I know."

"Sugar!" replied Lady Sitha, taking up a lump in the most loathin manner. "Why, whew, Miss Irving, did you get this cosset, brown stuff?"

"Well, cosset that old 'conn!" muttered Mr. White; "she always invents awful to make us jolly."

"Why," persevered Lady Dick, examining it through her eyeglass, "it isn't worth more than fourpence a pound."

"Oh, never mind the sugar, Mrs. Dick!" expostulated the contented Ryder.

"Lady Dick, Sir, if you please. My late heroic husband was a knight and an alderman!"

"Likewise a bankrupt"—whispered Mr. White to himself—"thirteen pence in the pound."

"I am sure," said Ryder, sipping his first cup of tea, "I beg your Ladyship's pardon."

"But why, Miss Irving," continued her factitious aunt, "why don't you have better sugar?"

"Because," answered Sillery, very quickly and determinately, "we won't run in debt, and we can't afford better. Come, Aunt, no jolly and have some muffin. How are you getting on, Mr. Ryder?" Sillery then signed to Mr. White, who offered the muffin to Lady Dick.

"No, James, I couldn't; oh, dear, no! If your mistress can't afford to buy good sugar, she ought not to purchase such expensive articles as muffins. I couldn't encourage such extravagances; oh, dear, no!"

"Whatan old wixt it is!" muttered Mr. White, smiling at a venture, as he laid down the plate.

Ryder was about to eat.

"Oh, don't pass!" interrupted Sillery; "let her have her own way. Do you like muffin, Jenny?" turning to her sister.

"Oh Sillery!" her mouth opening and her eyes enlarging. "Oh, Sillery!"

"There it is, then," said Sillery, handing it to her. "Eat it all, mind—every bit;" an injunction from her sister which Jenny fulfilled with the most dutiful obedience.

"I did not know," remarked Lady Dick, watching the rapidly-diminishing fabric of muffin, "that I came to be insulted, Sir."

"Insulted! Listen, Aunt Sitha! That the storm which has wrecked us should have deprived you of your allowance we are very sorry. You have an income still; we nothing but what I earn, and yet we are always content and cheerful. If you can come and be one of us happy circle, frankly and lovingly, glad we are to see you; but, if you cannot, we should take it as a particular favour if you would stay away."

"And let's weary enough for you, Mrs. Retorted Lady Dick, "to know that a daughter of the Irvings deceases herself.——But, there; your manners were always too free for my taste. I never thought you a lady, Sillery."

"A lady! When I was poor and Miss Sillery, there, an heiress, I offered her my hand," spoke the blunt Ryder.

"Do you?" responded the unyielding aunt. "Well, it was a very great piece of impertinence, I consider."

"She accepted it. Now that I am richer than she, for her sake and his sake she gave me up. I don't know what your definition of a lady may be, but Sillery Irving is a true, honest lass; and the lady that says she isn't I'll knock down in a minute, I would."

"Oh dear!" exclaimed Lady Dick. "I am threatened with personal violence. I'm to be struck for maintaining the honour of the family. Oh do, pray do; will anybody do me the great favour to strike me?"

"Well," muttered Mr. White to himself, looking upon her with supposed indignation, "I have a jolly good mind."

"Now, Aunt," interposed Sillery, "you come here but very seldom. Be jolly, and forgive me. Have a cup of warm tea, and Jenny shall toast you another muffin."

The promise of this luxury had an evident effect in softening the anger of Lady Dick. "Well, Sillery," she remarked relentingly, "I bear no malice, and am not enormously fond of muffin."

"The good are always rewarded. We've brought you a *Globe*, aunt; we know what a reader you were, and ordered a paper on purpose."

The mention of a newspaper aroused Lady Dick at the mind of a hare is supposed to excite a hawler. She directly plunged into her pocket for her spectacles, wiped them hurriedly, planted them ungraciously on her nose, and began to devour her prey.

"Has my grandfather enjoyed his dinner?" inquired Sillery of Mr. Lawrence at the smaller table.

"Glad I hear you, Sillery! it is all I can say. But I do say it very often, God bless you!"

A sudden jump and vigorous scream from Lady Dick simultaneously frightened Mr. Lawrence, startled Sillery, made John Ryder spill the tea, caused Jenny to drop the muffin under the firegrate, while Mr. White, who was pouring some boiling water into the teapot, scalded his fingers. In the confusion.

"What is it—what's the meaning of this?" cried Sillery, taking the paper. As her eye glanced at the paragraph indicated she turned very pale, dropped the paper, and sank into a chair placed for her by Ryder.

"Oh, Sillery!" exclaimed Lady Dick. "My angel! Let me assist my niece."

"Stay where you are, woman!" cried the excited Ryder, nodding Sillery to motion her aint away.

"Woman!" screamed Lady Dick. "This beats all. I was never called such an article before!"

"Oh, Sillery! my dear, dear sister; why, why are you so pale?"

"Say to grandfather, Jenny, will you?" replied Sillery, very quietly. "Read it, John Ryder, if you please."

The cause of Lady Dick's commotion was contained in the following lines:—"The Irving Exhibition, which is reported that the works which have been so long progressing are at last completed. Should their object be attained"——

"Should their object be attained!" repeated Sillery. "Oh, John, what! what does this mean? You fear lost my heart should fail; but I am very calm—very quiet. Take my hand, John; look in my face. Am I not hushed and still?"

"Do you remember, Sillery, that I hinted at something that was in the wind just now?"

An angry nod from Sillery was her only reply.

"Well," continued John, in a hesitating, almost bashful, manner, which swelled into nearly earnestness as he proceeded, "this is what this 'something' was. The embankments were all strong but in one place: the employment of inferior material there caused the destruction of the whole. I wasn't somehow satisfied that all was lost, and ever since I thought how that weak bit could be restored. When our people took me as a partner, I devoted a good bit of time to it, and, as I got richer, my savings as well. I have been away three weeks only to crown the work. I merely left that I might watch the Christmas come with you. Any moment we may

learn the result of my labour. Telegraphed to my office. I told them to send it here; and here, I believe, it is."

A loud knock had announced the messenger.

Mr. White, who had hitherto been as silent and motionless as a figure in Madame Tussaud's waxwork, was aroused by the summons into sudden and powerful vitality. He rushed at the room door, which he succeeded in double locking in his eager attempts to open. At last, however, he managed to repair his mistake and receive the telegram.

"Read it, Sillery," said Ryder, taking it.

"I can't, John. I could have gone on with a stout heart battling for those dear to me, and never have murmured, never repined; but now, knowing that competence or poverty will be revealed in that paper, I have n't the courage, John, to learn the truth it hides.'

"Oh, do somebody read it," cried Jenny, who had succeeded in pacifying her grandfather. "Mr. White, do you."

Mr. White, in the height of his excitement, tore open the envelope.

"Now, Mr. White—what, what?

"Deary me," remarked that individual. "I quite forgot when I opened it how much my edification was agin me. I—I can't read."

Jenny then took the paper, read it, crept up to her sister, and whispered in her ear, "Success!"

The manner of Sillery was unchanged.

"Success!" she repeated, "Success!"

"Well, I am sure," remarked Lady Dick, breaking her long silence, "I think it was time for something to turn up—for this silk dress has been cleaned twice and turned three times."

"Oh, grandpa!" cried Jenny, rushing to old Mr. Lawrence, "we're going back to Irving!"

"But what does Dr. Billing say?—that my health will be better there? Oh, very well: of course, then, but Sillery goes."

"Yes, oh yes! Where you go I go, always."

The blind old man stretched out his lean and withered hand, and hid it in her sunny hair—

"God bless you, Sillery. It's all I can say, but I do say it very often."

Presently Mr. Lawrence leaned back among the cushions, and, little by little, subsided into sleep.

"How still, how quiet you are, Sillery!" said Ryder, raising her. "I thought here would have been a light in your eye, and a smile on your pleasant face."

"I can't quite believe it yet. Used to the hard features of the present, I almost doubt the reality of that fair future which is so speedily to come."

"Doubt no longer, Sillery. A few short weeks, and you will be the mistress of Irving Hall."

"Oh, John, dear John! how shall such generosity be repaid?"

"Let me feebly justify the reward by the recital of my claim. My firm, Sillery, is wealthy—flourishing. My actual income was small, because, to prevent their foreclosure, I paid the interest on the Irving mortgage."

"Enough!"

"The Irvings are reinstated in their old estates, but they must pay a severe price for the privilege. They must share with me, the eldest daughter of their house"——

"Ah, John! always unselfish. You demand that which is twice your own already."

Let imagination supply the sequel. A happy return to Irving—a merry Christmas in the old hall—a wedding in the early spring—the establishment of Mr. White as the most flourishing of market-gardeners—and Lady Dick with the most outspoken admiration for her new relative, who, devoting his time to the prosecution and improvement of the once fatal works, made them a pattern of engineering skill and the source of wealth to a united and long-moral family.

"A PEARL AMONG WOMEN;" "WHERE IS MISS SILLERY?" INQUIRED MR. LAWRENCE.—DRAWN BY L. HUARD.

"A PEARL AMONG WOMEN:" LADY DICK'S SUDDEN COMMOTION.—DRAWN BY L. HUARD.

GEORGE LANCE, ESQ.

STILL-LIFE PAINTING, which in its widest sense includes dead game, fish, &c., as well as fruit, flowers, vases, musical instruments, tapestry, and various ornamental articles of furniture, though not ranking with the highest departments of art, has still its legitimate uses, and holds a recognised place in the esteem of all who love and admire the beautiful in creation in a catholic spirit. Of course works of this class present claims upon our attentions in varied degree, according as they more or less show the invention, taste, and feeling of the artist and depart from mere copyism. A good half of the success achieved depends upon the selection of the objects to be represented, and the circumstances under which they are represented, there being as much tender which they are represented, there being as much judgment and skill required in a composition of this class as in one of game, or even of history itself. And, earnestly composed, executed with fine appreciation of the truth of nature in colour and texture, and with mastery of handling to realise the conception, shall not a representation of this kind afford more real satisfaction than a figure-subject in which nature is portrayed inadequately, either below the mark or extravagantly in excess of it? The Dutch and Flemish painters, who were the first to take up landscape—a domestic landscape—as a distinct branch of art, followed up with still-life; and Rubens, Snyders, Jan Fyeen, Van Aelst, Beughel, and Huysum are amongst the names of those who devoted attention to it in its various forms as a speciality; whilst Teniers, Ostade, Terburg, and Mieris availed themselves of the same materials as accessories in their charming interiors. In this country, within our own time, the theme of this branch of painting have been recognised, and received admirable details of achievement from Hunt, Mulready, Wilkie, and others, who by their example have done much to inculcate a due regard for accessorial ornament and truthful finish in genre subjects of a cabinet size, and even in some cases of more ambitious scope, by Ward and others. But the man who has distinguished himself most in the line, incontestably to take the lead of all his contemporaries, and to found, as it were, a school, is he whose name stands at the head of the present article, and of whose professional career we now proceed to give a brief memoir.

George Lance was born in March, 1802, at the Old Manor House of Little Easton, near Colchester. His father was Adjutant in the Essex Yeomanry, having previously served in a light cavalry regiment; his mother was the daughter of Colonel Constable, of Beverley, in Yorkshire.

Like most of those who have achieved distinguished eminence in art, Lance was, as one may say, born an artist; that is, his predilections for pictures and picture-books, accompanied by an intense desire to imitate what he saw, were evinced in the earliest childhood. The intention of his family, however, was to bring him up to commercial pursuits, and he was sent to a connection of the family at Leeds for that purpose. But the bent of his inclination was found to be too firmly fixed to render all opposition to it hopeless, and by the consent of all his friends he came back to London, where his parents were now residing, with the intention of undergoing a regular course of instruction in painting. The choice of a suitable master, on reasonable terms, was now the only difficulty, which, however, was soon resolved by the young embryo artist himself, and chiefly through an accidental occurrence. Going to the British Museum one day, when yet a boy in his fourteenth year, he chanced to find himself in the apartment in which the Elgin Marbles were placed, and after which three young men were copying. A glance at the scenes of the sheets of paper upon which they were drawing showed that they were all three pupils of B. R. Haydon, and one of these was Charles Landseer the future

MR. GEORGE LANCE.

Royal Academician. A very brief conversation which young Lance ventured to open with the latter sufficed to make him resolve to visit Haydon, then at the height of his renown, early next morning, and crave to be admitted to his school. Accordingly he presented himself at Haydon's residence, without a line of introduction, and was ushered into a parlour, where the enthusiastic apostle of grand art speedily made his appearances. A few seconds' pause ensued, which was broken by Haydon. "Well my boy," said he, "and what do you want with me?" "I am anxious to become an artist, Sir, and want to become one of your pupils; I am come to ask your terms, if you will receive me." "Terms! my little fellow? When I take pupils I never look at their fathers' purses. Bring me some of your best drawings, and if I think they give promise of future success I will do for you as I do and ever have done for all those who stay under me—take you for nothing." Noble conduct! and worthy to be recorded to all time, of a man of great purpose, unfortunately born in an age of little men, and whose services rendered to art, though unrecognised by his contemporaries, will be acknowledged by posterity. It was not many days after this that young Lance commenced his studies in the atelier of Haydon as well as at the schools of the Academy, which he pursued with assiduity for seven years, and which included drawing from the antique, the life, anatomy, and architecture. His progress during the first two years was doubtful, almost discouraging; but from that period he took a start, and was soon acknowledged one of the best draughtsmen of the rising men of the day. His drawings from the antique met with the highest encomiums from Fuseli, Northcote, and other of the leading authorities of the day. When the young student called upon Northcote with some of his performances, with a view to obtaining admission to the schools of the Academy, the latter asked him who he was studying with, and, on being told Haydon, he said, "Come to me, and I will teach you for nothing;" adding, "I don't like my pupils' heads usually turned inside out" (alluding to Haydon's projecting lips). Haydon, on being told this observed, "And I don't like men with their lips turned outside in" (Northcote's lips being thin and compressed). To conclude with the productions of this period of probation, we believe we are correct in stating that a large collection of anatomical drawings presented to the London Mechanics' Institution by Haydon were the work of his pupil Lance.

His powers matured by this course of study, the young artist at length resolved to try his hand at a picture, and a scene from the "Iliad," the universal *pièce d'essais* in those days, was selected and partly designed; but, prior to its being executed, it was considered desirable for the purpose of his acquiring a complete mastery over his materials, that Mr. Lance should practise his hand in copying objects of nature and "still-life." His extraordinary success in these efforts determined his future career. Sir G. Beaumont came forward to purchase his first composition of fruit and vegetables. The Earl of Shaftesbury and the Duke of Bedford—such the kind of patronage in those days—followed with commissions. For the latter he painted, in 1831, a large picture containing a specimen of every fruit produced in English horticulture to adorn an elegant summerhouse erected in the grounds at Woburn for the especial purpose of entertaining King William IV. when on a visit to the Duke. Other admirers and purchasers followed at later dates, including Lord De Tabley, Sir J. Wigram, Mr. Vernon, Mr. Sheepshanks, Mr. T. Baring, Sir S. M. Peto—indeed, there is scarcely a collection of any note in England which is not pleasingly enriched by one or more specimens of the works of this master. In the National Gallery are three specimens—two fruit-pieces, and "Red Cap," consisting of a monkey with a red cap, in a group consisting of a wild duck and vegetables; and in the Sheepshanks Collection at the South Kensington Museum is another fruitpiece.

When Haydon saw the near-pected turn which had taken place in the action of his favourite pupil he was at first not a little disconcerted; but at last he became reconciled to it. "Lance, my lad," he once said, "it seems a pity to cast off the noble walk of art; but I am so convinced you will have no competitor in that you are now

PATRAS, ON THE NORTH COAST OF THE MOREA: VESSELS WAITING FOR CURRANTS.—SEE PAGE 650.

following that I feel I should be doing wrong to art itself and you if I said one word to deter you."

Mr. Lance first exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1838, and after 1835 became a regular contributor to it and to the British Institute when his pictures always meeting with ready appreciation and what, in a worldly sense, is more important, liberal purchasers. It has been a subject of remark that he should never have been admitted to academic honours. Was it in consequence of the Academicians' earnest aspirations of high art. If so, why so many portrait-painters amongst them, to say nothing of some few in other walks of art, certainly not of the highest talent in their respective departments? For our own part, we cannot see why still-life painting, carried to its utmost perfection as it is in the hands of Mr. Lance, should be without enlargement on a distinct field of fine art. However that may be, we believe it is a fact that during some twenty or five-and-twenty years (with one year's exception) Mr. Lance has put forward himself as a candidate for associateship without success.

But Mr. Lance has not confined himself entirely to this particular walk of art, in which he has justly attained such eminence. About the year 1850 he produced an interior, which, in the figures of two months one of them seated asleep before a table covered with a rich damask, to which he gave the name of "Melancthon's First Blagiving of the Church of Rome," which obtained the prize offered by the Liverpool Academy for "the best historical picture of the season." This picture was purchased by Mr. Holt, a wealthy merchant of Liverpool, and was exhibited at the Arts Museum Exhibition at Manchester. After that appeared two figure subjects of more pretension, "Cromwell and Mr. Broderip"—"The Cavalier" and "The Lady in Waiting;" and after these came the most important historical work the artist has painted, "The Bronx Conspiracy," painted for Mr. Vernon, and exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1845. The picture represents an incident in the reign of Henry IV. of France, and is powerfully treated and finely painted in every part.

Mr. Lance's fruit and other still-life subjects are about four hundred in number, and are wonderful alike for the variety of interest displayed in them, for the splendour and truthfulness of their colouring. Amongst the pupils of Mr. Lance who have already attained a distinguished position before the public may be mentioned Mr. Duffield in the still-life line; and Mr. John Gilbert in history. A daughter of Mr. Lance, also, has shown considerable merit in fruit-painting.

"THE REPOSE IN EGYPT." BY GUIDO.

GUIDO RENI, though ordinarily and properly classed amongst the most distinguished pupils of the Caracci (being second, however, to Domenichino), must not be looked upon as very servilely following in his implicitly following their tuition. He received his first instruction from Denis Calvart, with whom he remained but a short time, and from the master often merely touched his works and passed them as his own. In the school of the Caracci he early excited the jealousy of his masters as well as that of his fellow-pupils by the promptitude and ease with which he carried into practice the new principles inculcated in it. Subsequently, at Rome, he was patronised by the powerful family of the Cicilia, but only on condition that he should execute it in the manner of Caravaggio (for our anticipation of the Caracci, which was already predominant in the Holy City); but, though he certainly adhered to his engagement, he far surpassed the model by the superior elevation and grace of character which he threw into his composition, and of which Caravaggio was altogether incapable.

Nevertheless, Guido was a mannerist, very unequal in his performances, and in sacred themes never displaying that sublimity and divine quality, derived from inspiration, which is the essence and soul of pure and satisfactory realisation. His conception was generally pretty, his touch soft and effective, his colour well compounded, but his ordinary mother looking with affectionate pride at her firstborn, and has none of that marked reverential expression which is the art expression of the idea of a trembling homage paid by the earthly mother to the divinity of the future Saviour of Mankind. In the infant itself, with its extended arms and upturned smiling face, we remark a bravura treatment no less widely differing from the types of real and devotional art. Nevertheless, although it is not the centre of the pictures, its flesh tints and the white drapery upon which it is placed form a powerful focus of light, and the unsteady eye must repose upon the face and neck of the mother, the result being highly conducive to that concentration of attention which is essential to grandeur of composition. The face of Joseph, who is a little in the rear and partially in shade, is unquestionably not a commonplace order. One circumstance worthy of remark in this picture, and in which it illustrates a new principle of composition which began to be adopted about this period, is the care bestowed upon the accessories, such as the drapories and the use made of them, not only as necessary accessories to the figures, but as forming essential and indispensable parts of the composition, both as regards the lineal forms and the colours combined in it—a principle which was adopted in the Venetian school and the followers of this school that eventually the figures which the drapories were supposed to cover were treated as altogether of secondary importance, and often in such a manner as to constitute inaccuracy or chromatic effect. When we look at this picture with an eye to truth we must be struck with the disproportion of the draperies employed, particularly that of the Virgin, which seems to have been used chiefly for the purpose of producing an imposing pyramidal mass in the middle, the sack on the one side and Joseph's coat on the other forming inferior masses to make the same description of material. The colours, blue and violet in the case of the Virgin, and yellow in that of Joseph, it must be added, are aptly enough chosen to set off the figures against the light and dark background. In respect of this last-mentioned feature—the landscape-setting of pictorial pictures—it is remarkable that during the very period had not yet aimed at giving it that importance which it afterwards attained, in such an extent as to make it the principal and represented a subordinate incident. It was under these artists (Domenichino and Guido more particularly) that this characteristic was first sought to be given to their landscape attributes; and the picture before us is no unworthy example of this new mode of treatment.

A chimpanzee has been presented to the British Zoological Gardens by Captain Holder, of the African ship Edward Ochsden.

MR. H. F. ROCHE has been appointed Registrar for Canada, in the room of Mr. Marshall, who is made Commissioner of Customs-de-Tyre in the place of Mr. Ellens, deceased.

THE Postmaster-General has issued an address to "Christian ministers," urging them, "at as early a crisis in the history of the country as that of the present moment, to call the attention of their flocks, their sons, and even their servants, to the duty of making provision for the future support of their wives and families, from the unused economies, and to diffuse whose influence through society is the one supreme and solemn burden of their office."

MONEY ORDERS.—On the 1st of January, 1862, and thence forward, the limit of the amount for which a single money order can be issued will be extended to £10, instead of being restricted to £5, as hitherto. The following table shows the rates of commission which will, from that date, be charged on Ireland and colonial money orders:—viz., for sums not exceeding £1 (if popular in the United Kingdom), 3d.; not exceeding £5, 6d.; not exceeding £7, 9d.; not exceeding £10, 1s. Money orders issued in Canada; not exceeding £5, 1s.; not exceeding £5 to £7 10s., 1s. 6d.; not exceeding £10, 2s. If payable in Malta or Gibraltar, not exceeding £5, 1s.; not exceeding £5 to £7 10s., 1s. 6d.; not exceeding £7 10s. to £10, 2s. On all other respects the issue and payment of Irish and colonial money orders will remain as at present.

THE FIRST CHRISTMAS FROM HOME.

CHAPTER I.

MR. OLIVER'S VISITOR.

SOME years ago, when Rugby was as often out of work as in, to make both ends meet I had to let my best parlour and bedroom. My first lodger was a hosiery man by the name of Oliver, who came from my part of the country, where his family was a good deal looked up to.

Some four or five weeks after Mr. Oliver had been with me a thing happened which put me into a terrible nervous uneasy that, as I said to Rugby at the time, I had a good mind to write to the young man's father about it. However, it so fell out that I had no occasion, as you shall hear.

It was on the night before Christmas Eve Rugby and I sat here in the kitchen toasting sprats and listening to the ledger playing on his trombone in the parlour, when there came a knock at the door. Now, it was neither a double knock, nor a postman's knock, nor tradesman's knock, but a very uncommon and suspicious-sounding knock; and I mentioned, I dare say, at the time, that I answered it. However, when it came a second time, I took the candle, set it down on the hall-table, and opened the door without taking down the chain. There stood just the very kind of man you might expect from his knock—a man with only a nose and a pair of furtive eyes visible between his battered hat and rough collar.

"Is Mr. Oliver at home?"

"I'll see, and, if he is, you what might be your business?"

"Tell him it's a friend from Leddleston with a present o' game as wants to see him, if he pleases." And then he shows as fine a pair of hares as I ever clapped eyes on.

Leddleston was the place Mr. Oliver came from, and the place I came from, and I could tell in a minute the man had a Leddleston tongue, and I was quite certain but that I had heard his voice before, though where or when I could not remember just then. So I went up stairs and gave Mr. Oliver his message. His face brightened up at the thoughts of seeing some one from the old place, and he told me to show him up directly. Of course I did so, and I watched him take off his coat and hat, and then, as he stood without them in the lamplight and firelight, I saw that I had not been mistaken in thinking I had seen him before. Sure enough, who should he be but Simeon Smyles, the biggest old scamp and vagabond in Leddleston—ay, in all the county for that matter? Now, what could he want with Mr. Oliver? Bringing him presents, too! He seemed to see what I was thinking, for, as I looked at him he gave me a kind of leer, and I could see he remembered me too.

"Have I to thank you for these?" asked Mr. Mark, pointing at the birds.

"Why, rest exactly," laughed Mr. Smyles. "Soon after I got to the coach I sent Mr. Hawthorne's boys waiting at the stile, with lots of hares and birds. Well, they hands 'em up, with tickets tied to 'em, and no one o' 'em I saw your name; so I told the coachman to keep 'em safe, and would you believe it, the birds safely delivered and here I am." And the happy-looking, leering old sinner seemed to think it was as just as good a present as if the birds had been his own. Very quick to think, Mr. Smyles was, and very quick to express his visit which I might take if I liked, and if I wouldn't, why—he didn't care.

"You can go, Mrs. Rugby," said Mr. Oliver, and in such a strange voice that I turned and looked at him. He was leaning against the mantelpiece with a dark frown upon his face, which was generally so good-humoured.

"You can go, Sarah Rugby!" repeated old Smyles sitting down in a chair, and leering at me again over his shoulder. And I went out: but I could hear him hanging the door and shaking my fist at it, and saying to myself, "Yes, you wicked old sinner! If I don't find out what you're after with young Oliver, I'll say you never did an evil thing in your life."

Perhaps, before I go any further, I should tell you a little of what I knew of old Smyles, that the sight of him should work me up so. As you know, I'm not one to go and tell tales of my neighbour—but clearly! He was a dainty, dapper little old man; and always wore a small drab coat with brass buttons, and drab breeches, and grey worsted stockings, and a drab waistcoat, which I've given it to, and saying to myself, "Yes, you wicked old sinner!" If I don't find out what you're after with young Oliver, I'll say you never did an evil thing in your life.

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It was late before Smyles took himself off. He seemed in high spirits as he came down stairs. His blue eyes watered and winked, and his little tight-stockinged legs seemed as if they had got the St. Vitus's dance, and he couldn't keep them still. When I took up Mr. Oliver's supper after that grinning beauty had gone, I found him leaning forward in his chair with his face buried in his hands, so wild and wretched-looking that I couldn't have felt more for him if he had been my own son. To make sure he wasn't ill I thought I'd just say, "Here it's the second rain, sir, that I am to tell Rugby to call you for in time to-morrow morning!"

He gave a start, and said, with his face turned away from me, "No, Mrs. Rugby; I find business will keep me in town. I shall not be able to get home to-morrow."

Not going to spend Christmas at home! I never knew one of the Olivers keep away from home on Christmas Day ever since I knew them at all. I was astonished, and over and over again that night I asked myself, while the sprats burned and Rugby grumbled, what in the name of all that's evil made old Smyles dance his grey legs up to town?

CHAPTER II.

WHAT BROUGHT OLD SMYLES TO TOWN.

Christmas Eve passed without any particular happening. All night I dreamed of Smyles; all night his dapper little figure was before my eyes, jumping about like one of those toy harlequins whose arms and legs move up and down when you pull the bit of string. At breakfast-time on Christmas Day came two letters, one for Mr. Oliver and one for me, and both from Leddleston. Mine was from my sister Rachel, who lived as nurse at Dr. Oliver's. Rugby spelt it out for me while I was tying up the pudding.

"Christmas Eve.

"My dear Sister,—I write these few lines to tell you that Master's going to pop down sudden on Mr. Mark to-morrow night, to see if he's up to any thing. It's got about somehow that it's all on again with him and Jeannette Smyles, and master swears he'll halt murder him if it is. And what makes it seem gospel truth is, that yesterday old Smyles went off to London, and to-day comes a letter from Mr. Mark to say he can't come home for Christmas.

"Please give my duty to Mr. Rugby, and believe me to conclude,

"Your affectionate sister, "RACHEL PAINE."

Here was a state of things. Even that great lounging Rugby began to scratch his head over it and say it was "uncommon queer." But you couldn't get a word more from him; so I had to sit and think over it all by myself. Mr. Mark was coming down to-night, was he? Well, what with Mr. Oliver's, I didn't know what to do, and of course it was no use expecting help from Rugby. If you gave him a plate to hold he'd be so frightened of breaking it that he'd be sure to let it fall.

It was quite dinner-time to see Mr. Oliver's dinner come down. The turkey's leg cut off, laid on a plate, and taken to the further notice of. The pudding was just as it had come out of the saucepan, the lady sticking good Mrs. Rugby's fork in it. I left the cheese at half for a walk, and came home looking so faint and jaded that I quite pitied the poor lad, and wished that my sister had got his aunt to stay and tend to make him comfortable. If it hadn't been for getting Rachel into trouble I think I should have told him what she said about Mr. Mark; I wouldn't have been the first scrape I've put him out of. Poor fellow! I shall never forget how wofully sad and homesick he looked, sitting with his face turned to the fire and his feet on the fire. Mark's letter was the cause of it. He had received it on the day when a strong hand again pushed it open, and there, with the hoar frost sparkling all over him, and his cheeks and eyes flashing angrily, stood old Mr. Oliver. He gripped me by the arm and pushed me into the kitchen.

"Sarah," he said, in a husky voice, "be quiet and hold your tongue. I'm watching Smyles. I saw him come in; he's up with Mark. Can you go and listen outside? I can hear what they're talking about?"

As it happened, Mr. Mark's bedroom had a door opening into his parlour, which he generally kept open when the fire had been fresh lighted, as the chimney smoked the least bit in the world when the rooms were all shut up. And this being now, after he had taken off his great knee-boots, I took old Mr. Oliver. The door was open, and so I could hear what they were talking about as well as if I had been in the room myself. Mark's first words were, "Well, you've got your own way, father, and I've got mine. I'm going to-night to see Jeannette Smyles, and I'm going to marry her. I'm of age, and I'll do as I please."

"Then you'll do what I please, sir," said Mr. Oliver, and in such a strange voice that I turned and looked at him. He was leaning against the mantelpiece with a dark frown upon his face, which was generally so good-humoured.

"You can go, Sarah Rugby!" repeated old Smyles sitting down in a chair, and leering at me again over his shoulder. And I went out: but I could hear him hanging the door and shaking my fist at it, and saying to myself, "Yes, you wicked old sinner! If I don't find out what you're after with young Oliver, I'll say you never did an evil thing in your life."

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JULIAN.

A LEGEND OF RAVENSHURST.

Come they, rising dim before me,
Priendly trusters of Ravenshurst;
Come the legends crowding o'er me
That those shadowy walls have nursed.

Steeped in blood, and dark, and mournful,
Legends of the kingly pride
Of the Argenis, grand and scornful,
Feared and hated far and wide.

As I gaze, come loud and lady,
Loud in rage and under ground;
Sauntering in the alleys shady,
With the falcon and the hound.

As I listen, armour clanging
Echoes through the courts and halls;
And I see the women hanging
Weeping on the terrace walls.

And while yet a sombre glory
Overshadows towers and trees,
Memories of one noble story
Touch me like a healthful breeze.

* * *

Pondering many an old tradition,
Filled with his dead father's praise,
Boundless in his great ambition,
Julian dreamed away his days.

Past and future fired and bound him,
Filled his fancy, fired his breast;
While the present gathered round him
Vengeance of the long oppressed.

While he toys with rusty armour,
Reads the notices on the shields,
Tools are forged for serf and farmer,
Needed not in parks and fields.

While he dreams of old Crusaders,
While his sword rusts in its sheath,
Night by night the near invaders
Gather strength from holt and heath.

Terrace peacocks shrieking coarsely
Warn him of the people's hate;
And the swans croaking hoarsely,
Clamorous watch the coming fate.

* * *

Came the autumn sunsets mellow,
Gilding lattices and domes;
Fell the dark leaves, red and yellow,
Leaving bare the ravens' homes.

Came the mountain whirlwinds tearing,
And the murky clouds hung low;
To each old ancestral bearing
Clung the diamond-fretted snow.

Anvils ring and red fire blazes
In the smithies night by night;
Darker grow the desperate faces,
Wielding freedom by its light.

* * *

Turning myrtle lettered pages
In the Christmas twilight dim,
Deep into the vanished ages
Julian's fancy guided him.

Past the brawny yeomen, laden
With the privilege and the pest,
Breathless rushed a peasant maiden,
Breathless fell at Julian's feet.

Fled the pageant quaint and pleasant
Hovering in his golden dream;
Down into the busy present—
Rushing like a mountain stream—

Dropped his spirit, as he listened
To her wildly-uttered tale;
And his dark eye dangerous glistened,
While each swarthy cert grew pale.

"He!" he cried, "my trusty yeomen,
Ye who fought for Marmaduke—
Do ye fear these base-born foemen,
Armed with spade and shepherd's crook?

"Sixty archers, keen and steady,
Hath my kinsman at the Gorse.
Gilbert, get my armour ready!
Jasper, saddle me my horse!

"I will ride through bush and bracken,
And be back with help before
They who wait for night to blacken
Set a fort on Cornel Moor."

And his stalwart form grew larger
As he left the banquet-hall;
Leapt upon the stamping charger
They had saddled at his call.

Soon they saw his helmet flashing
High above the woody hill,
Saw the heavy charger dashing
Downward like a thunderbolt.

But his anger gaining on him!
At the hamlet mode him pause,
Asking had they turned upon him,
Foes and traitors, without cause?

Slow he rode, and gazed before him,
Musing many a reckless cot.
Slower still the charger bore him,
Still the rider spurred him not;

For he heard a mother singing
In a ruined cot apart;
And her shrill voice, wild and ringing,
Like a dagger smote his heart.

For she sang how children perished
Daily in the stricken land,
While the feudal lord was cherished
In his princely castle grand.

Sang how men, how women tender,
Worked in bondage and disgrace
To maintain the ancient splendour
Of the ancient haughty race.

Came a light upon him hissing;
Fell the reins upon his horse;
And his great heart, slowly waking,
Shook him with its wild remorse.

Every grand heroic story
Of the Argenis' brilliant fame
Failed to make his race's glory
Overcome his present shame.

Not a glory could he borrow
From their deeds in distant lands;
But his face, in shame and sorrow,
Fell upon his mailed hands.

Through the cold and desolation,
Like a spirit of despair,
Rose the maiden's lamentation—
"Justice! justice!" was her prayer.

"Justice! O, my heart is riven!"
And he raised his hand on high,
Shouting, "By the God above heaven,
They shall have it, though I die!"

* * *

They who stand with fingers numbing,
Watching in the moans of stone,
Tremble as they see him coming
Back to Ravenshurst alone.

See again his helmet flashing
High above the woody holt;
See the heavy charger dashing
Downward like a thunderbolt.

* * *

Through the lines and chestnuts arching,
Towards the court and terrace white,
Come the hungry peasants marching
In the middle of the night.

Ragged, hungry, wolfish were they;
Strange looks, cruel, cheerless, rude;
All the wrongs and hatred bare they
Of a far-off multitude.

But nor men-at-arms nor warder
Challenged the loathsome rout,
As they crossed the pleasance-border,
As they rang defiance out.

No one in the hall to meet them—
Open doors inviting guests—
Silence only there to greet them;
Tables covered as at feasts.

Jealous, huddling close, they bore them,
Passing in the middle space;
All their weapons clashing over them—
Trembling, clinking or each face.

On the dais now appearing
Stands the Argent pale and proud,
And the bright sword he is bearing
Gleams in his gauntlet red for blood.

Then, like storms suspended, bursting
Fiercer for their own delay,
Onward sweeps the serfdom thirsting,
Back to strike him, all to slay.

Calm as death the Argent stands there,
Rings his brave lump of down,
Through all souls, and numbs all hands there,
While he speaks as from a tomb;

"You, I know, though late, God sendeth
Ministers his work to do,
And the noble dies, bravely bendeth
Unto Him must stoop to you.

I have wronged you: do your pleasure,—
Grant but this—my latest breath—
Say I mourned one only treasure—
All my people's love—in death."

Not a word more would he utter;
Flung his sword upon the ground;
And its echoing ring and clatter
Broke the deadly silence round.

O, the cry that rent the chamber!
How their weapons fell on his!
How they swarm and how they clamber
All about his knees to kiss.

Hands that ever more shall bless them—
Ever work for them and pray!
Hands that seek their hands to press them,
Linking future fates and cares.

Soon a plenteous feast is spreading
In the old, ancestral hall,
And the goodly yuletide shedding
Light and jollity o'er all.

Thus the past no longer bound him;
In the present was his pride,
With his people gathered round him,
In the blessed Christmas-tide.

KATHERINE SAUNDERS.

PRIZE CATTLE, SHEEP, AND PIGS AT THE SMITHFIELD CLUB SHOW.

BEAUTIFUL as the Shorthorns, Devons, Leicesters, and Southdowns were in "the last scene of all" at Baker-street, Mr. Coate and his "Improved Dorsets" made a mark in pigs which will not be forgotten. It was almost a case of "Veni, vidi, vici" with him. In the youngest class none of his breed were shown; in the under eight months' class they were second, as "Improved Hampshires," with a cross of Mr. Baker's, who was the exhibitor; in the under twelve months' class, which was a very wonderful one, Mr. Coate would have most probably been first if his pen could have stood up; and, as it was, Mr. Baker came third. No such misfortune befel Mr. Coate in the class under eighteen months, as his three blacks had the use of their legs, and, although two months and three weeks under the age limit, and opposed to such breakers as the late lamented Prince Consort, Mr. Druce, with his "Improved Oxfords;" Mr. Morland, with his "Improved Chiltons;" Mr. Beale, with his "Improved Leicester" (which had been first in the class below); Mr. Bond, with his Berkshire; Mr. J. K. Towse, with his Whites; Mr. Crisp, with his Suffolk Whites; and Mr. Cattle, with his "Improved Lincoln," they won a decisive victory. In the Extra Stock Mr. Coate viewed "his own feather on the fatal dart," but the man who beat the lot was still Mr. Baker, whose two seconds deserved such luck, and who did the trick with the Homeon blood again. Mr. Coate resides at Hanson, near Blandford; and we find on reference to the Smithfield lists that he won a high commendation for pigs under twelve months in 1858. Higher than this time were wonderfully matched, both in length, size, and type; quality beautiful, and bacon close in its texture; and, in short, never was gold medal more deservedly carried.

The late Duke of Richmond was always great in the Southdown arena, and both the present Duke and Mr. John Kent (who once trained for the late Duke) have well upheld the prestige of the flock at Smithfield. Last year Mr. Kent won the medal with Richmond wethers; this year he takes for "Prize Rigdon" added it to his Hove Cabinet; and in 1858 the late Duke had the pleasure of receiving it himself. The class from which our illustration is taken only consisted of five, and of these the Duke of Richmond finished first, and gained the gold medal. Lord Walsingham second, Mr. Rigden third, Lord Radnor fourth, and Mr. Kent last, with a commendation. As a pen the winning one was very beautiful, and that fault—shoulder over which the late Duke lamented so much, and bred so much from Babraham to correct, was not observable as it has been. Mr. Foljambe's pen of prize Leicester in the lower compartment of the picture were wonders, and the strength of the Osberton flock is shown by the fact that they were not the same pen that won the gold medal at Birmingham. Their girth was wonderful, and the only thing that could be at all quarrelled with them was that their fleece might have been a trifle heavier. Their forequarters were especially good, and hence it was all that the hindquarters could manage to be in keeping. The class was a very fine one, and the fact of the second pen (Mr. Villamedry's) being reserved for the medal goes far to prove it. For the extra-stock silver medal Mr. Foljambe won again with his wether, and has thereve was equal to the old six-shear ewe of Mr. Level which won the extra-stock medal last year, although the latter was clearly entitled to the precedence when her wonderful retention of form was taken into the estimate. The gold-medal ewe had a hard fight both with the Devon heifer, Young Pretty, and Mr. M'Combie's Scotch pair. She is a very fine, orthodox sum of 5 years 10 months, and bred by Sir John Harper Crewe, Bart., of Calke Abbey, who sold her to her present owner, Mr. Falkner. Colonel Townley had made the public eye rather fastidious with his Victoria and Beauty's Butterfly but this "Dolly," although not taking rank with some great cracks who have won their gold medal in other years, was a very fair shorthorn champion, and certainly superior of her class to the Hereford which won the medal last year. Still, true to the side of Mr. Foljambe's ewe, she would not bear examination, as certainly Mr. Taylor has had the honour of feeding, and Mr. Christopher Clark, of Rimmanby, of feeding one of the most perfect animals that ever lived on "swedes, linseed-cake, pea-meal, hay, and milk." One or two little places in its hindquarters might have been marked out for criticism, but still they hardly interfered with that magnificent roan whole, which Birmingham and Smithfield honoured with their approbation and the metropolis will about to turn into the roast beef of Old England. Even the butcher must have felt a pang when he poised his hammer for the fatal stroke which was to fell the great Christmas champion of '61.

THE PRIZE POULTRY AND PIGEONS AT BIRMINGHAM.

PARIS and its *soufrées* may set the fashion on plumage to the human creation, male and female, but Birmingham does so to the poultry-yards and pigeon-cotes of England. Scrn Bhadamanthuses they are when they ponder over the question whether the combe are to stand upright or droop, or place a goose in the scales of fate. Such, however, is the confidence felt in the judgment of these high priests at the great cotsefield of comb and feather that there were no less than 1297 entries of fowls and pens of fowls and 300 of pigeons. Our illustrations begin with (1) Mr. G. Goore of Aigburth Vale's fantail, aged twenty months, the winner in a class of eighteen. To this succeeds (2) Mr. Peter Eden of Salford's Barbe, and (3) Mr. J. Machin's Spots, the winner in an Oda Fadrids class of spots, fluffacks, short-faced self-coloured tumblers, hyacinths, whole-feather tumblers, bronzewings, yellow magpies, and worse wrongs. In 4 we have Mr. J. T. Lawrence's prize pen of the Jacobin class, which is marked at £100; Mr. J. Morris owns (5) the second prize ornamental waterfowl, or Bamdees, which had no low in their class to Mr. T. H. D. Bayley's Schatstopf geese, and beat two sets of swans. In Hunts these geese are trained, we believe, to fight like gamecocks, and beat each other furiously with the bars of their wings; but we conclude they lose their ferocity in a milder zone, or wee betide the shavers of the pond. Mr. Bayley also owns (6) the first prize ducks of any variety, which had white-cheeks, nose-covies, white-eyes, brown-cals, bahamas, mandarins, and wild ones against them.

From these we pass on to Mrs. Blair's prize pen of grey and mottled geese, which weighed 61lb., and were between six and seven months. Mrs. Blair was first and second in this class, and as she was also second in the under class, and had a first, a second, and a highly, an H O and G for Dorkings, two H Gs and a O for Brahmapootras, an H O for Buenos ducks, and a third and a C for turkeys as well, this celebrated authoress may well be said to combine "Science with Practice" at Inchmarnock, Inchture, N.B. The Brahmapootra prize (8) was won by Mr. Richard Teebay and two others. Mr. James Fletcher's brown-breasted red cock (9) was not the winner in his class, where there were four prizes and four high commendations, but came second to Mr. Gilbert Moss's birds. He was followed to the best brown-breasted red the judges had ever seen, but the two hens with him were not worthy of their consort. For the black with white-crested Polands (10) Mr. J. G. Sugden was first and second; and, although the entries were but few, the class was well represented in point of quality, and reckoned her Grace the Duchess of Sotherland among the contestants. The judges of poultry were the Rev. R. Pulleine, Mr. G. J. Andrews, Mr. J. Baily, and Mr. T. Challoner, whose labours in allotting the classes were anything but light; and Mr. Harrison Weir and Mr. T. J. Cottle presided over the seventeen classes of pigeons.

One of the correspondents of the *Debats* gives the following as a curious specimen of the boldness of the petite authorities of Warsaw, being a permission signed by the Prefect of Police:—"I authorise the bearer of the present card, M. ——, to carry a cane, even with an iron ferrule at the end, and this on account of his advanced age and the weakness of his legs.—PRINCIPAL."

A daring robbery, effected in an extraordinary manner, took place in Bologna on the 19th inst. Twenty-eight persons, dressed as Carbineers, presented themselves at the railway station, stating that they had orders to wait there on the look-out for robbers. Being admitted to the office, they broke open the cash-box and carried away a sum of 80,000f.

The President of the Canadian Institute of Montreal has received, through the medium of the French Consul, a case containing one hundred and fifty-six volumes of rare and interesting works, being a present from the Emperor Napoleon to the Institute. The gift includes a small lot of choice engravings, and is accompanied by a letter from the Prince, in which he requests the members to accept his present as a remembrance of his visit to Canada, and as a token of the interest he takes in the welfare of the Institute.

MDME. GUERRABELLA.

GENEVRA GUERRABELLA is by birth an American, of English descent, but was taken to Italy when a year and a half old where she has received her musical education. She began the pianoforte at five years of age, and at thirteen was a fine performer. At this time she became acquainted in Germany with Mdme. Sontag. That great artist took a warm interest in the child, and gave her instruction, and, when the young Genevra returned to Italy, furnished her with an introduction to Rossini, who procured a master for her, and superintended her progress, he also being much interested by her love of and talent for music. She has also had the best masters in France. It has been supposed that she has a long experience on the stage; but in truth, she has only appeared for a very short time at three or four Continental theatres, having previously been occupied above six years in the assiduous study of her art. Our musical readers are already aware that she made a brilliant debut in this country last season at one of the concerts of the Philharmonic Society, and that she is at present engaged at the Royal English Opera, Covent-garden, where she has appeared in Macfarren's "Robin Hood" and Wallace's "Maritana" with complete success. And we may now add that she has appeared with not less success as an oratorio-singer, having sung the soprano part in the Sacred Harmonic Society's performance of "The Messiah," at Exeter Hall on Friday, the 13th of December, when she was received by a crowded audience with the warmest applause.

MDME. GUERRABELLA, OF THE ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.

UNCOVERING THE LONDONDERRY MONUMENT AT DURHAM.

THE monument erected to the memory of the late Marquis of Londonderry at Durham was inaugurated on Monday, the 2nd inst., with befitting pomp. The site of the monument is in the market-place, immediately adjoining St. Nicholas' Church and the Townhall. The work has been executed by the process of metal depositing called galvano-plastic or electrotyping, and it is the only equestrian statue and the largest production attempted as yet by this process by a private sculptor. For the accommodation of the principal visitors a large platform had been erected. Not an unpleasing feature of the occasion was the presence of a considerable number of men in working attire, who took up their position on the ground surrounding the statue. The attendance, too, of several of the volunteer corps of the district was a fitting mark of respect to the memory of the deceased Marquis. The ceremony began shortly after twelve. The Marchioness of Londonderry and party were escorted to the market-place by the Duke of Cleveland, and following in the procession were the Right Hon. B. Disraeli and Mrs. Disraeli, Lord Adolphus Vane Tempest and Lady Susan Vane, Mrs. Henderson, and Mrs. H. G. Wilkinson. The Mayor (J. H. Forster, Esq.), in opening the proceedings, said:—"My Lord Duke, ladies, and gentlemen—We are assembled here to-day to do honour to the memory of a respected nobleman and a brave soldier—one who served his country with great gallantry and distinction during one of the most eventful periods of its history, and to whose courage and enterprise this county in particular is vastly indebted for the part he has taken in the development of its commercial and mining interests." The bugle having sounded, the awning was removed, and amid the plaudits of the bystanders, the huge steed and noble rider were fully exposed to the gaze of the public. Receiving the command, the volunteers presented arms, and the band of the 7th Durham Rifles played "Rule Britannia," the city bells at the same time striking out joyous peals. The Duke of Cleveland presented the statue to the Mayor and Corporation, with the deed of gift, and a volume containing a list of subscribers to the Marchioness of Londonderry. The Mayor having returned thanks on behalf of the Corporation and citizens, and Lord Adolphus Vane on behalf of his family, the volunteers once more presented arms, and the National Anthem was performed by the band. Three cheers were enthusiastically given for the Queen and for Lady Londonderry, and the large assemblage dispersed.

A public luncheon at the Townhall followed, at which speeches were made by the Duke of Cleveland, Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Mowbray, Lord Adolphus Vane Tempest, and others. Among the persons toasted was Mr. Monti, the artist of the statue.

WAITING FOR CURRANTS AT PATRAS.

THE scene depicted in the Engraving at page 647—from a sketch by Captain W. Parker Terry—is one intimately connected with this season of plum puddings and mincepies, and therefore finds a place as by right in our Christmas Number. It is pretty well known that the currants of the grocers' shops are the dried berries of a small kind of grape chiefly cultivated in the Morea and the Ionian Islands. The plain of Patras, on the north coast of the Morea, produces a great quantity, which form the principal article of export from Patras.

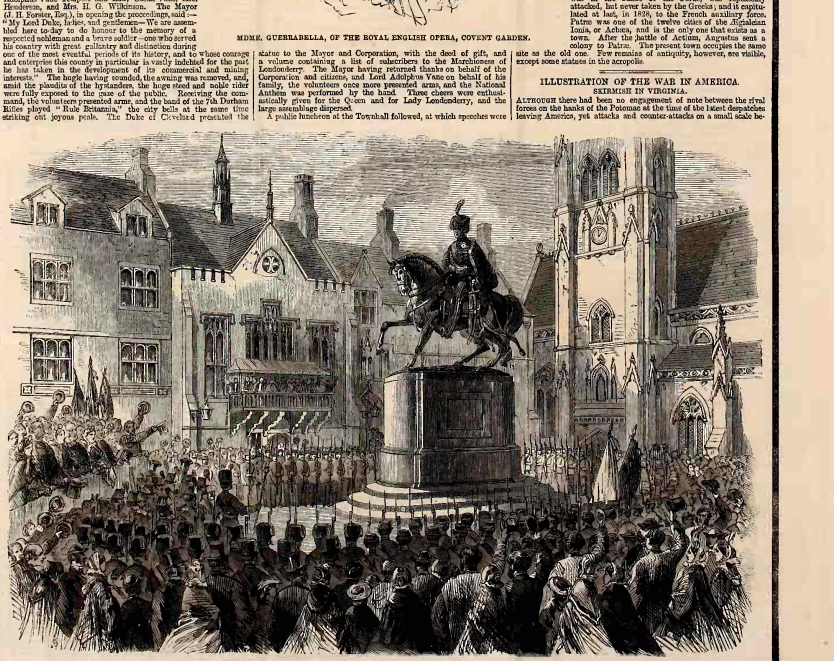
About the end of August and the beginning of September the anchorage of Patras presents a lively appearance from the number of schooners and other vessels which are daily arriving to load with currants for England. It is usual for a vessel when the first boatload comes alongside to fire a gun and decorate the masts with flags. This year there were thirteen large steamers and fifty other vessels of various sizes. The shore presents a very busy scene from the excitement of the people (who flock from other parts of Greece, the Ionian Islands, and Neapolitan shores) who are engaged in filling and stowing the new fruit into numerous casks and loading the barges alongside. The shores of the Gulf of Patras and Corinth are cultivated with the currant vine, and when the fruit is ripe enough for cutting it is laid out on a prepared sandy patch of ground to dry, and it takes (with fine weather) about eight days. This year, owing to a storm and heavy rain, a good deal of fruit was damaged.

Patras, except during the currant season, is a dull town, with little trade. It is situated about six miles south-west of the entrance to the Gulf of Lepanto, and stands on a ridge about a mile long, of which the acropolis, or citadel, crowns the summit, commanding the view of a fine and fertile plain which stretches along the seacoast. Mount Voidhia, one of the high summits of the Morea, rises above the ridge on which the town is built. Many of the houses are surrounded by gardens, with orange, fig, pomegranate, and other fruit trees, but the houses themselves are ill-built and mostly of wood. Previously to the Greek Revolution, Patras (the ancient Patræ) was the most thriving town of the Morea, being the emporium of the trade of the peninsula as well as of Western Greece. It contained about 10,000 inhabitants, nearly all Greeks, and had Consuls of most European nations. But the war of the Greek Revolution nearly ruined the town. The citadel, which was in the hands of the Turks, was repeatedly attacked, but never taken by the Greeks; and it capitulated at last, in 1829, to the French auxiliary force. Patras was one of the twelve cities of the Achaian Ionia, or Achæa, and is the only one that exists as a town. After the battle of Actium, Augustus sent a colony to Patræ. The present town occupies the same site as the old one. Few remains of antiquity, however, are visible, except some statues in the acropolis.

ILLUSTRATION OF THE WAR IN AMERICA.

SKIRMISH IN VIRGINIA.

ALTHOUGH there had been no engagement of note between the rival forces on the banks of the Potomac at the time of the latest despatches leaving America, yet attacks and counter-attacks on a small scale be-



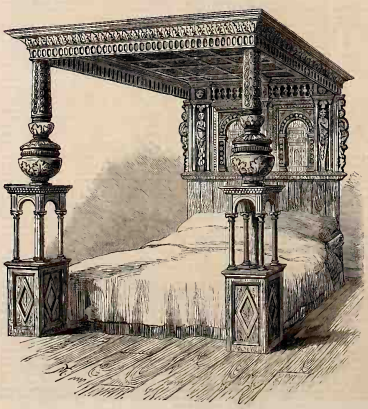
INAUGURATION OF THE STATUE TO THE MEMORY OF THE LATE MARQUIS OF LONDONDERRY AT DURHAM.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA: SKIRMISH NEAR FALL'S CHURCH, VIRGINIA.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

tween detached bodies were continually occurring. The accompanying Illustration, from a Sketch by our Special Artist in the Federal camp, shows a skirmish which took place a short time ago near Fall's Church, Virginia, between a body of the 14th New York (Brooklyn) Regiment and a troop of Confederate cavalry. The 14th were surprised while out foraging, and, after a smart skirmish, both parties separated, the Confederates, who lost three men, carrying off with them thirty-six prisoners and six waggons. The remainder of the 14th fell back on their supports with their wounded, leaving some dead on the ground.

TESTIMONIAL TO M. AND MME. LEGRAND, OF CORDOVA.

THE handsome piece of presentation plate of which we give an Engraving has just been executed by Messrs. R. and S. Garrard, of the Haymarket, for the Admiralty. An inscription engraved on the foot of the cup explains the particulars of the incident which gave rise to its being made and presented. It is as follows:—"Presented by the Admiralty of Great Britain to Monsieur and Madame Legrand, of Cordova, to mark their appreciation of the kindness and hospitality shown to Captain Aldham, of H.M.S. Valorous, when wounded by brigands in Mexico. 1861."



THE GREAT BED OF WARE.—SEE PAGE 650.

THE INDUSTRIAL MUSEUM OF SCOTLAND.

A MELANCHOLY interest will always attach itself to this building, in consequence of the last public act of his late Royal Highness the Prince Consort having been to lay its foundation-stone. Immediately after laying the first stone of the new General Post Office at Edinburgh, on the 23rd of October last, his Royal Highness proceeded to the University to perform the like ceremony for the intended Industrial Museum, in the large quadrangle of which the Principal (Sir David Brewster) and the members of the Senatus Academicus were in waiting to receive him. Sir David Brewster presented an address from the Senatus to the Prince Consort, which his Royal Highness briefly acknowledged. The company then proceeded to the site of the museum through one of the windows of the University, where the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone was gone through.

The building, of which a View from the north west is given, is intended to receive the large collection of natural and manufactured objects forming the Industrial Museum of Scotland, and which is now stored in some of the old houses adjoining. It will also accommodate the very beautiful natural-history collection which has been presented by the University of Edinburgh, and which is now crowded into inconvenient rooms in that building.

The site which has been chosen is immediately adjoining the University, and to the westward of it, and a plot of ground sufficient for the entire building has been secured. It is only intended, however, at present to proceed with the construction of one wing of the building.

The entire building when completed will contain in the western wing offices and library and in the eastern wing a large lecture theatre, while the space between and in the rear of these projecting wings will be occupied by the museum proper, which will consist of a series of glass-lighted courts, opening out upon a great hall 200 feet long by 70 feet wide and 70 feet high, and roofed with the same description of semicircular timber truss that has been employed by Captain Fowke in the Exhibition and in other buildings.

A peculiar feature in the structure is the two-storied cloister or gallery, which runs along the north side of the museum, and forms the low, recessed portions of the north front, as seen in the Engraving. This being glazed with plate-glass along its front, and opening into the glass-covered museum behind, will have the effect of a pierced screen as seen from the street; and by admitting the south light from the

TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED BY THE ADMIRALTY TO M. AND MME. LEGRAND, OF CORDOVA.

glass roof behind through the other side (if the expression may be used) will give an effect of light and shade to what must, from the climate and aspect, otherwise be totally wanting in those essential qualities.

The style of architecture chosen by Captain Fowke is the Venetian Renaissance, which, approaching sufficiently near to the rigid classic of the adjoining University, has the advantage of giving considerable latitude in its proportions and treatment, and also of allowing of the admission of a very large quantity of light. The building will be built throughout of the grey sandstone of the neighborhood, and the introduction of colour as sadly wanted in Edinburgh streets is effected by the employment of red sandstones from Melrose in the shafts of the smaller columns of the fronts.

The capitals of both these and the larger pilasters will be carved, from the designs of Mr. Sykes, with subjects objective illustrative of the natural history, industry, and geology of Scotland, after the manner so successfully employed by the late Oxford museum, each capital containing a different object; and it is further proposed to illustrate the granites and porphyries of Scotland by the use of them in the form of polished panel or base thereabouts materials in the wide spaces provided for that purpose between the coupled columns of the front. The building is from the designs of Captain Fowke, R.E., and is being executed under the superintendence of R. Matheson, Esq., Surveyor to the Office of Works in Edinburgh.

CHESS.

LOVE'S LABOUR'S LOST.

Answer to Pedlo Tess.

The following particular epitaph is translated from the *Nouvelle Espagne*:—

Mr. Editor,—It is with deep regret I declare to you that our friendship is entirely dissolved. You have been so in a terrible manner, and I am ashamed to say, Sir, and your Paper that first inspired me with a passion for chess, and so variously entertained us each week for all I do not laugh, Sir; do not laugh. You will only exasperate me. Sir, I am perfectly calm. Without anger I write you this. Pending and in an avenging Duley I go belief in such a one is stronger as I agree with you. "But what have I done? And what have I committed?" you ask. Ferfidious, Sir, and you shall know. I must own myself clearly, or you will pronounce me a faithless Perfidious Albion, where I should rejoice to see all champagnes, and you at their head. If you have not guessed, Sir, I am about to make my marriage; you must believe being that, if not positively handsome, I am by no means plain. I have a fine person, a well-formed head and large, expressive eyes, and my mouth is said to possess six thousand pearls en manque, and have some expectations.

I had determined, Sir, to abandon the freedom of a bachelor's life. I had found the angel of my hopes and dreams. I will not perplex her modesty by describing her attractions to you, Sir, suffice it that I was happy and exceedingly lovely woman. It is enough to say that she was beautiful and the innocent child of fifteen summers; that she was a widow, and was in the engagement of Dr. Well, Sir, to be brief, I and this lovely woman soon became devoted friends, when she was summoned to spend a few days with her family. His mother was to meet them in order to give her consent to my felicity. I went, and experienced the most cordial welcome.

One evening we were all gathered round the tea-table, and naturally some conversation chess. At the word I reveal myself, spoke of you, praised your journal, and unconsciously myself as a proficient in the game. Judge, Sir, myself The ingredient which had scarcely passed my lips when a chess-board was placed before me, a frightful, bald-headed man took his seat opposite me, and immediately we were enclosed by spectators.

I have the least room, and my adversary doesn't lose the first move. The game then begins, as follows:—

WHITE (Bald-head).	BLACK (Mr. Frederic F.)	WHITE (Bald-head).	BLACK (Mr. Frederic F.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	2. Q B P takes P	Q to K R 5th (ch)

Q to K R 5th! What a move! It is only in such distant latitudes—I was at Newry, in Ireland—that one could ever see such a move. To punish my opponent for his temerity in making it, when he had the honour to be opposed to a member of His Majesty's Sappers, I determined on a counter-attack. For an instant, however, the radiant figure of my idol, who had just taken left the room, appeared. I rallied, and, with a defiant glance; my idol because I positively determined, and with trembling fingers I played

WHITE	BLACK
P to K B 3rd	P to K 3rd

This diplomatic move, the mere recollection of which makes me blush, was accompanied by a look which said my adversary, in a sweet-sister voice, "We have exposed your King, and you are aware of the penalty." "Ah, Sir, I am pardon it, Sir, you will not be severe." Immediately I remembered the first number of the *Nouvelle Reviewe*, you know that the rule is explicit and when you touch a piece, Sir, you must move it without glance; my idol because positively determined, and with trembling fingers I played

WHITE	BLACK
P to K B 3rd	P to K B

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 1124.—VOL. XXXIX.] SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1861. [WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

IN MEMORIAM.

ALL is over. The last rites of national mourning have been fulfilled as they only can be fulfilled on those rare occasions when there is added to the unexpectedness of a calamity an overwhelming sense of its irreparable nature. The son has seen the last of his father by the burialplace in the Chapel of St. George at Windsor; the widowed Queen sits alone with her children seeking and giving comfort; the lamentations of a whole people have ascended from church and chapel throughout the breadth of the land; everywhere in the public streets and places there has prevailed a great hush, a mournful but significant silence; trade has been suspended, amusements have been set aside, even the dread shadow of war itself has been almost at times forgotten in the more terrible reality of our great loss. If any manifestation of the profoundest respect for *Him*, or of the most affectionate and sympathetic loyalty *for her*, on the part of a great people, can mitigate the blow for the survivors, they have both of these things assured them to an extent and with a heartfelt sincerity that the history of this country can rarely parallel.

But can we do no more? When the tears have dried from the cheek, and the current of daily life has resumed its course, shall we content ourselves with merely cherishing the memory of the Prince as a memory, or by preserving in our records the narrative of his many admirable exertions in our behalf as a narrative only, with which we have no longer any practical concern?

Is it thus he would have acted could he have been placed in a corresponding position? Is that what he would wish if we might commune with him in spirit and seek to learn how we might most truly honour him? Let us not for a moment believe it. Let us rather imagine how, from his idea of duty, he would have shown us our duty, saying:—"Think not of me for my own personal sake, but only of what I did and sought to do. These things lay near my heart while I lived; take them now to your heart in my death, and carry them on to fruition."

What, then, are the works in which he took such constant interest, and which, to some extent, compensated to him for the absence of any public political life? They may all be compressed in the one popular phrase—"Social Science." He thought one of the first duties of men in authority was the amelioration of the state of the poor, and he said so in noble words:—

"To show how man can help man, notwithstanding the complicated state of civilised society, ought to be the aim of every philanthropic person; but it is more peculiarly the duty of those who, under the blessing of Divine Providence, enjoy station, wealth, and education." These were the Prince's sentiments as expressed in 1848 at a meeting of the Society for Improving the Condition of the Labouring Classes. And how did he himself set the example? He began with the reform of the poor man's home. He knew well that there all improvement must originate. He did not yield to the mockery of saying "Be moral," when he knew that every condition of the labourer's cottage was rife with the conditions of immorality; or of merely preaching "Be religious; look to the interest of your eternal soul," while conscious that body and soul, hope, love, and faith, were all being crushed out of existence by a hard, grinding, inexorable destiny. No; he set to work to show how the poor man could be lodged by building at his own expense a model cottage—the one that was shown during the Exhibition of 1851, and which now stands on what was Kennington Common. From building one house as an example, the transition was natural to the assisting to build many such houses for actual occupation; and the Prince gave his sanction to a very interesting experiment when he supported the Windsor Royal Society, which is essentially a co-operative effort to teach the people how to construct their own houses. The company is

THE BOUNDARY LINE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

limited, and the objects are twofold,—first, to provide good lodging and cottage accommodation, with garden allotments, for the humbler classes; and, second, to enable the occupants, by small investments, to become shareholders, and thus to retain in their own hands profits that, under ordinary circumstances, go to the landlord. Would it not be, indeed, a glorious memorial of the Prince if every nobleman and gentleman throughout the country who owns a landed property would commemorate this time by new or greatly-improved homes for its labourers, so that future historians may say, "The example and death of this estimable Prince appear to have given a new impulse to the feeble and partial efforts previously made for the amelioration of the dwellings of the poor. From this time we see the therapid progress of one of the greatest of social improvements; and whereas previously it was the country gentleman's pride to point to his stables and to the places where his live stock was healthfully and comfortably housed, now it is an event to pleasure and his acknowledged duty to be able to say, 'There is not a labourer on my estate who has not a comfortable home.'"

The Prince did not think sh's was the only thing he ought to do in the practical illustration of the doctrine—Property has duties as well as rights. He interested himself in things that interested the poor, and endeavoured to bridge over the chasm that so deeply separates classes. He encouraged those annual meetings in the Home Park at Windsor where flowers, fruits, and vegetables, the products of men who cultivate them with their own hands, are displayed in friendly competition and in the hope of winning a prize. Skilful artisans not unfrequently show at these meetings what they can do to lighten our labours. Gerdin's working bricklayer once exhibited a clock of his own construction. Rewards are also given by the society for long periods of domestic service. The hope of the personal notice of the Prince has been found a constant incentive; and many a poor man has gone away after receiving a card of admission from the Prince's hands, or a genial nod or look accompanying the acknowledgment of his merit, prouder than he would like to own of his success and of the Prince's recognition. How easy is it for rank to win the hearts of the people! Let those who doubt it try.

But while the Prince thus strove to foster a spirit of independence among those who have so many excuses for losing it, he did not attempt to evade on various occasions another help than that of charity. So long as any man believes the poor cannot cease out of the land, so long is he morally bound to do his best to alleviate their condition. But let him discriminate in his bounty as the Prince did, by instituting, for instance, the distribution of the New-Year's Gifts at Windsor. How this might be done by an official we all know. How it has been done under the direction of the Queen and of her lamented husband we have lately learned.

A committee of local clergymen were formed as the coals and a list of persons who might fill the wards was submitted by these gentlemen to the Prince, who acted, of course, for the Queen. And how happily was intolerance rebuked when a Dissenting minister, finding all the members chosen belonged to the Church of England, made a remonstrance in the respectful manner and was himself immediately placed on the committee!

But it was not from any want of appreciation of the higher things that belong to humanity at large, and which are therefore as much the birthright of the poor as of the rich—such as education and religion—that the Prince paid so much attention to the material necessities of the working classes. The schools at Windsor showed how much he valued popular culture. There is an anecdote told of the Prince of one of the papers devoted to the social improvement of the people which we take pleasure in repeating in connection with this subject:—" A young man then known only, if known at all, in the district for his Radical opinions, commenced a mission with week-day lectures, and schools, and night-schools, in an extremely debased and ill-reputed part of the city, not more than a few miles from one of the Royal residences. All things went on well except the financial department. The young missionary could not obtain money for his building purposes in sufficient quantities: he might implore for his own wife, but could he do? He, the notorious Radical and ultra-Dissenter, boldly applied to the Queen. The regular inquiries followed. No aid could ever be procured from that family without inquiries. Two or five pounds were never sent to an applicant for the purpose of quieting conscience and getting rid of him. The plans were approved. From that time the Prince and the Queen took a warm interest in their working. The scheme was singularly successful. It was never forgotten amid the cares or the pleasures of the Court, because the pleasures were not calculated to drive the mission out of mind, and the cares were formed of kindred objects. That mission not only received pecuniary support, but was a matter of continued personal inquiry and interest. The missionary was once a working man, who struggled onwards and upwards through many difficulties. Now he is, perhaps, the leading home missionary of the land. And yet we cannot tell how much of his perseverance in this work is due to the kindly interest and the warm encouragement afforded on this application for aid to his first mission. Kind words and deeds are noble incentives to work."

These, then, are some of the aims that Prince Albert laboured to promote, and which we should receive as a sacred trust from his hands, to be carried forward with all the wealth, and earnestness, and determined purpose of the entire nation. But there are others towards which we owe a like fidelity. We do not speak of science and fine arts, which he loved and fostered: they can very well take care of themselves. Neither do we care to dwell on the Prince's labours in horticulture and agriculture, though we owe in a great measure to the first the reviving prosperity of the Horticultural Society and the very beautiful gardens at Kensington; whilst the second have given us model farms and other and equally noticeable memorials of the share taken by Prince Albert in the recent and wonderful development of the oldest of the industrial pursuits. But we must not overlook how much England owes to him for the Great Exhibition of 1851, and what a duty his death devolves upon us with regard to the Exhibition of 1862. Already ships are on the seas bringing hither from the most distant parts of the globe whatever is rarest, most costly, or most precious in their or most valuable for its use to man. We cannot postpone this event if we would, and we ought not to do so if it were yet in our power. As we walk through the wondrous display of the wealth of the world that the spirit-stirring memories of Kensington will contain, it will be impossible for any one to forget that there, indeed, we shall be witnessing a worthy memorial of the efforts of the Prince Consort. And if the remembrances have its painful, so will it also have its consolatory associations. No man dies young who has achieved much, and in the conviction of that truth we shall learn grad sally to feel that the sting is drawn from our regret.

THE BOUNDARY LINE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

Our Illustration represents a portion of the boundary line where it crosses the Grand Trunk Railway at Point Iberville, a town which connects the Atlantic port of Portland, in the State of Maine, with the line between Canada and Quebec. The boundary line is straight at this point, but afterwards becomes exceeding crooked, following the course of streams and rivers, and passing through the Lake of the Two Mountains, and finally reaching the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Where the line passes through the wilderness the trees have been cut down so as to leave an open avenue—some paste being set up at intervals. A short distance north, on the Canadian side of this line, are situated good towns and villages, being the eastern townships of Canada. Between them and the United States there exists no physical barrier in any way, therefore, assume that in the event of war it is upon this portion of the colony that the first blow will fall.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

On Saturday the French Senate adopted, with only one dissention, the Senatus Consultum embodying the constitutional changes accorded to the Chamber. The Senate then adjourned over Christmas. A speech from M. Fould, who justified the statements made in his recent report.

The important despatch of M. Thouvenel on the Trent outrage gives in words more solemn forms the principal topic of discussion in Paris. The anti-English party express their disapprobation of the opinions of the Emperor, and of the moderate tone of Thouvenel.

The death of the lamented Prince Consort continues to engage the sympathy of both French and English in France. Amongst other indications of this sentiment, a meeting of the Protestant churches of the English and French inhabitants, at which an address to our beloved Queen on her great bereavement was unanimously agreed to. Lord Brougham was in the chair, and Lords Dalhousie and Radely were present. On Monday the shops of the English in Paris were shut.

The *Journal des Débats* has received a first warning for an article which the *Moniteur* describes as "written in a party spirit, and in flagrant contradiction to the principles on which the French people agreed to found an imperial throne and the future of a dynasty."

PORTUGAL.

Prince João, brother of the King of Portugal, is dangerously ill of gastric fever. He has received the last sacraments.

The Royal Palace the other day was the scene of a special Session of the Cortes.

The principal levée which was to have taken place on Monday was postponed on account of the Prince Consort's funeral.

ITALY.

The Court has gone into mourning for his late Royal Highness the Prince Consort.

The Italian Budget is under discussion in the Senate. It has met with a good deal of opposition, but it is understood that it will be accepted on the understanding that the affirmative vote is to be considered as expressing neither confidence nor interest in the Ministry.

On Saturday last the financial statement was made in the Chamber of Deputies. The programme has received a provisional approval by a large majority, and a project of law has been presented in accordance. The Italian treasury shares the want of money which affects the exchequers of almost all the States of Europe. On and for the year 1863 for the estimated deficit of the year 1862 is stated at about £12,000,000. The Budget includes the sale of £5,000,000 of the property of the clergy, of loans already effected. The remaining £6,000,000 the Minister proposed to raise by the imposition of fresh taxes, partly direct and partly indirect, to the amount of about £3,600,000, leaving only some £800,000 to be met by an issue of Exchequer Bills.

Signor Ratazzi, in addition to the appeal of the Italian Chamber, has consented to withdraw his resignation and to retain the port of Premier.

HOLLAND.

The Second Chamber of the Hague has adopted by thirty-seven votes to twenty-five a declaration that the Ministry did not possess its confidence. The retirement of the Cabinet is therefore imminent.

BELGIUM.

The Court has gone into mourning for his late Royal Highness the Prince Consort. The Austrian Ambassador at London, Count Apponyi, has been instructed to express the sympathy of the Austrian Court to her Majesty Queen Victoria.

The Belgian Chamber, on Tuesday last Saturday afternoon, and will not return to Vienna until the 15th of January. When on his way home his Majesty will inspect the fortifications which have recently been made in the Southern Tyrol.

It is stated that Count Rechberg has forwarded to the Austrian Envoy at Munich a despatch, which has been read to the Diet. The British Government is entitled to reparation for the aggression of Denmark, and Austria and Prussia will support the British Cabinet "not to complicate their own affairs by any hesitation in satisfying the just demands of her Majesty's Government."

PRUSSIA.

In Berlin a funeral service was celebrated on Monday for the late Prince Consort. The service took place in the chapel of the English Embassy, and was attended by the Royal family, the Minister of State, and the diplomatic body. After the ceremony the King and Queen condoled with Lady Bloomfield on her widowhood.

The magistracy and the municipality of Berlin have presented to our Prussian Majesty a joint address upon the affliction that has sustained on the loss of her illustrious father. The address is expressed in language of the fullest sympathy, and indeed was a warm appreciation of the character of the late Prince Albert.

It is stated that the Prussian Parliament is to assemble on the 14th of January. The rumours of an approaching change in the Prussian Ministry have been denied.

The Royal Family assembled in celebration of the birthday of Frederick the Great, on the 24th of January—to take place at Berlin—is in great preparation. The Queen of Prussia has invited the Princes to bring their dogs, and display the splendour and glory of military strength. *Unter den Linden*, before his Majesty and guests invited to witness the ceremony.

DENMARK.

After the adoption of the Budget by the Danish Chamber of Deputies on Saturday last the Session of the Kingdom of Denmark was closed.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor has officially announced to the Governor of Finland that he intends shortly to convoke the Diet of that province. The intelligence was received with the highest satisfaction, and the city of Helsingfors was illuminated on the occasion.

Arrests continue to be made on a most extensive scale throughout the kingdom of Poland. Twelve beneficed priests have been sent to Siberia. The official journal of Warsaw publishes the acceptance of the Marquis Wielopolski's resignation.

TURKEY.

The monetary panic in Constantinople has considerably abated. An official announcement has been made that the Sultan pledges himself to introduce some effectual reforms upon the arrival of Fuad Pacha.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

By the arrival of the City of Baltimore we have telegrams from New-York to the evening of the 13th inst. Congress had done little anything of importance except to pass a resolution in favour of the adoption of measures for an exchange of prisoners. The President has refused for the present to furnish that body with the correspondence between the Federal Government and foreign Powers relative to the European intervention in Mexico.

MR. SEWARD'S DIPLOMACY.

A mass of correspondence between Mr. Seward and the American Ministers in Europe has been presented to Congress. The matters treated of relate to the concession of belligerent rights to the Confederate States, at which Mr. Seward is extremely indignant, and to the decision of the United States to the Declaration of the Congress of Paris relative to maritime rights, an adhesion which Great Britain and France would only receive without prejudice to the rights of the seceded States, and which was therefore withdrawn by the United States. The dispatch of reinforcements to Canada was also complained of, but pacified on the ground of the distrust of the United States' Government entertained by that of Great Britain and of the vague manner in which it stood.

THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Mr. Chase in July estimated the expenditure of the current fiscal year (July 1, 1861, to June 30, 1862) at 318,000,000 dollars; but, in consequence of the increased number of men levied for the army, has since raised estimate to 474,000,000 dollars. Of this expenditure he has already raised by loans the sum of 197,243,000 dollars. The revenue, which he had estimated would produce 80,000,000 dollars, has, partly owing to Congress refusing to pass measures he had recommended, and partly owing to the depression of trade, so fallen off that he only expected to receive 43,000,000 dollars from it. For the purpose of filling up the deficit, the Secretary recommends the confiscation of the property of rebels, whether found in the loyal or disloyal States, but his main reliance is on loans and taxation. He recommends that the 6 per cent. interest now legal should be raised to 21 cents per pound, on clayed sugar 3 cents, on green tea to 20 cents, and on coffee to 5 cents. He further recommends that the direct tax be increased, so as to produce 20,000,000 dollars over the loyal States alone, and not only their proportion of the same, on the ground that all the States are loyal. He has a plan of excise and stamp taxes. He proposes duties on stills and distilled liquors, on tobacco, banks, bankers, carriages, the transfers of debt, and instruments for the conveyance of property and other like subjects, such as will produce 20,000,000 dols. more. From this source income tax he hopes to procure ten millions more. The whole direct and indirect taxes he would thus produce 90,000,000 dols. This sum is small compared with the agricultural property and annual savings of the people.

The Secretary's great resource lies in supplanting the banks. Their circulation in the loyal States and Western Virginia amounts to about 150,000,000 dols. He argues that their currency is a theft upon the people to the banks, costing the latter nothing but the expense of issue and redemption and the interest on deposits kept in the banks. These advantages ought to be transferred from the stockholders of the banks to the National Government. He claims to find authority in the United States' Constitution for this measure, under the power to regulate commerce and the value of coin. His method of issue is to hand this national currency to the banks, which will secure their issues by pledge of United States' stocks and an adequate provision of specie. The people will thus have a sound currency, and the Government enjoy the advantages of a loan without interest. The competition of local bank-notes is to be annihilated, in a special tax, whereas the specie now in the United States at 275,000,000 dols. Existing Acts of Congress enable the Secretary to raise 75,000,000 dols. more than he has yet issued on the Treasury notes payable in one and two years and 50,000,000 dols. more must be raised by another loan.

For the fiscal year 1863 no reliable estimates can be made. The Secretary hopes that the present war will be over before midsummer; but is not to be surprised but the contest should be long, and frames based on the hypothesis that the war will continue. These estimate including 43,000,000 dols. of interest on debt, amount to 475,231,000 dols., of which 98,800,000 may be raised by revenue, leaving a balance to be provided for of 376,431,000 dols. On July 1, 1863, the Public Debt will be 517,000,000 dols., and on the supposition 897,577,000 dols. on July 1, 1863. He thinks the loyal States alone could pay 672,000,000 dols. of the latter sum. Of the 275,000,000 dols. worth of bullion deposited in the United States' Mint in 1861, 37,000,000 dollars came from Europe. The Secretary closes his report by recommending the adoption of an international decimal system of weights, measures, and coins.

The bankers and financiers do not relish the propositions of Mr. Chase, so far as they relate to the suppression of the bank currency.

MILITARY OPERATIONS.

The Federals were about to occupy Tybee Island, at the entrance to the Savannah River.

Federal accounts state that the late artillery duel at Fort Pickens resulted in no harm to the fort, but that Warrington and part of the Pensacola Navy-yard were burnt.

A Government agent had been appointed to superintend the packing of cotton by the aid of the negroes in the neighbourhood.

CANADA.

The journals report considerable activity throughout Canada in organising the Militia and Volunteers.

MEXICO.

Prince Charles of Hohenlohe-Kirchberg, Hereditary Marshal of the Court at Wirtemberg, Lieutenant-General, and formerly Governor of the city of Stuttgard, died suddenly on Saturday in his eighty-first year.

The *Official Gazette* of Turin publishes the law recently voted for the extension of the use of paper money to the various provinces from it.

The Nationalverein has remitted 30,000 florins more to the Minister of Means for the Prussian fleet, which raises to 130,000 florins the amount subscribed by the association.

Mr. Stuart, the Australian explorer, has started again from Adelaide on a third expedition, with eleven men and seventy-five horses, to cross the centre country to the north.

Prince Conza has transmitted to the authorities a proclamation announcing his consent to the union of the Principalities. The United Assembly for Moldavia and Wallachia is convened for the 24th of January, 1863.

From a statistical account published by Inspector Nigra on primary instruction in the province of Genoa it appears that there are at present in that province 566 schools for men and for women, and that 20,000 are also 246 for girls. The number of schools of all kinds opened in the course of the present year is 18.

The Rev. W. G. Burns has of late been much engaged in the translation of Scottish psalms and hymns for the use of the Church of Rome, several only in use at several of the missionary stations, but are becoming very popular in the towns and villages of Scotland. Mr. Burns has just printed at Coolock a new hymn-book, which has thirty-three hymns in the collection, several of them detailed upon the plates. The hymns are also printed on single sheets, which are exactly upright for ? and it is a new thing in China to hear the children singing or playing them with all their heart.

CURIOUS SORT OF MANUAL LABOUR.—A singular incident marked the opening of the Assizes of the Seine. M. Dumont, set down on the list of jurymen as "rentier," or a person living on his property, purged to be exempt serving, on the ground that he was under the Empire chief equerry to the Archduc Corrigue, and could not attend. The Advocate-General observed that the applicant was required only in the evening at the theatre, and could, therefore, serve perfectly well during the day. Decrets very gravely replied that he had his republican in the anything, in order to point out to his men at what parts of each piece they were to applaud, and that, therefore, he could not serve as a jurymen. The Court, applying Article 9 of the law of June 4, 1853, which disposes all persons living by their manual labour from serving, accepted to the objection.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Bell's Life, where winter edition has just been published, and seldom a better proposed is unfold for the forthcoming year, fourteen stocks now come within the conditions of the Sale Stakes at Newmarket; the Two Thousand has 59 subscribers, including Ace of Clubs, Old Calabar, Afrodicia, The Macaroni, Tolurco, Caterer, Wingrave, and Nottingham; the One Thousand, 49; The July, 50; The Chesterfield, 59; The Middle Park, 59; The Dewhurst, 56; The Prince of Wales's, a new Acoot stake for three-year-olds, with £1,000 added), 109; The North of England Biennial, 75; and the St. Leger, 185. In short, everything promises a very great racing year. Three Yorkshire yearling sales have been expected to be held inside of January, and there is said to be another batch of blood stock will be sent out by the East Indian Company in the spring. Mr. Richard Croker is ready to buy three of the best for names, including Dundee's and Kettledrum's dams.

The Baldock Open Meeting was remarkable for the success of three Pendlowers: two by which—Pendlower and Peony—divided one stake, and Belle of the Village ran up for another. The Bright Eyes blood was also pretty lucky at this very fixing meeting. Tilly the Fairy, although she beat Aillesbury, got no forwarder for the Ilsley Cup at Chelsea, where the lovely were to immense fields at Mr. Maddox's, inasmuch the Beacon blood was paramount with Pine, Pear, and C. A. F. Rose, Horsforthbrim to lead for Tuesday, Scotch (to) for Tuesday, &c.; Bishop's Castle (Salop) for Wednesday and Thursday; Ince Blundell, Dinnor, and Talacre for Thursday; and Filling for Thursday and Friday.

The late Mr. Greene's sale was a very spirited one, and, judging from the prices which things fetched, a very much better one than is usual for some recollection of the kind-hearted "Squire" and rarest ingle-worthy Mr. Leicestershire. The two hunters sold well as well as was expected, and Topthorn, the grey, only reached about £70 and Crimaline £50. In addition to many every other, the stem-blood has been catching and cold; but Mr. Tallby's had a wonderful run from Vowes' Gore on Saturday week, and a celebrated young jockey was in the front rank all the way.

THE FARM.

The weather during the past week has been on the verge of frost, and quite cold enough to check the progress of the young wheat, which was beginning to look far too "proud." The price of wheat is unaltered, and during the last six weeks it has just crept up a shilling more, and is now at 60s. 8d. on a sale of very nearly 100,000 qrs. which, as far as prices go, is an average of the year. Trade is very brisk, and Christmas finds the cattle still able to get a good mouthful "and something more" in the fields, and the sheep to eat a share of berries that hitherto have been generally reserved to.

The Tredegar Agricultural Show has been a most successful one, and no less than seven cups or pieces of plate were given for the best proper cattle remarks on "the great contrast between the prizes given to local and general exhibitors"; the latter bringing the principal prize cups," and the former massive silver tankards; and recommends that things should be such on this "Wales and the Welsh" and "Welsh" sort of principle. Messrs. Stratton and Bowly were both winners; and the fifty-guinea Challenge Cup for the best Jai beast was given to Mr. Edward Bishop's Bandit, a two-and-a-half-year-old grey-pail bullock, by one of Brodh's bulls from a Galloway cow. The Earl of Bradford's annual fat-stock Show at Weston Park was also quite "a great feet" among the northern butchers.

Mr. Douglas has sold his Scotch bull-calf from Maid of Athelstane, but as she is the only one of the Bracelet tribe which he has left he has, we hear, wisely decided to keep her, and to go to Royal next year. He is at present using a white Vanguard bull Freemason, bred by Mr. Torr, and a pure Booth, with the exception of the Lord Simon of Uppermill, and Mr. Douglas's Sunbeam 2nd, Silvia Gwynne, and Pearl by Hopewell, have produced two bull-calves and one heifer-calf to the Duke's Duke of Lancaster, whose brother Ben entered fall at Clifton pastures up to thirteen bulls and five heifers. The Second Duke of Thorndale has gone from the Sandy Hill to Biddenham. Messrs. Howard and Robinson very nearly lost him a few weeks ago from an attack of a very violent cold, but he is all right now. Mr. Jonathon Peel's herd is fast assuming up again. It includes Bluetail by First Grand Duke, Isabella by Bolingbroke, and her daughter Bonnifit by Second Grand Duke, Bashful by Prince Imperial, and Bashful by Third Grand Duke. Bashful has a small fat-stock Show at Bolton Abbey, assisted by Third Grand Duke; Blush, by Third Grand Duke, and Cynric, by same, are the sons of Bashful and Bonnifit, by Second Grand Duke from Beestones. Then there are the two whites, Bride, by Second Grand Duke, and her daughter, Bridesmaid, by Viscount, the only female descendants of the Warlaby Bridesmaid. Cardic completes this family trio of whites and is by Elin King, from Bride. This is the last cow sold by Mr. Peel in the Warlaby sale, and Hengist and Horse, by War Eagle, have made the Princess Maud, by Prince Arthur, from Bashful prove a very rory one so far.

An admirable judge of shorthorns writes us thus of the late Mr. Maude:—"He was one of the best judges of shorthorns I ever met with, and gave me more information about them than any one else I can remember. I deeply regret his death. He was a truly honest, upright, and genuine John Bull." Tom Lessore was also fond of "clever dodgers," and still more of his interviews with the late Lords Spencer and Dacie; how he told the former, when he declined at Pamphill to whether the sheep were not the equal of Peach would ever raise, that "we have the model at home" in Lord Althorp's people; and how, when he had the latter seated on a chair in the pastures at Broughton, while he went to change his boots, that the little lad Children was to come to the stable ship, the latter smoked two cigars over Fashion and then took a fancy to her that he at once gave lodge, for her calf Duchess. Mr. Lessore was also fond of telling feeling how Sir Charles Tempest's touching, but she was sold previously to Mr. Maxwell, of Everingham Park. Mr. Lessore sold the red Don O'Cleary with very great fear her in Tom Mason's cap. He trained him for the Yorkshire Show at four-and-a-half, and won four prizes, two of which contained the best bull of any age and the best yearling bull. Lord Spencer was a great admirer of Don, and when he looked over the yearlings on the night before he said, most unhesitatingly, "I can beat all the females, but I cannot beat this bull."

It is with pleasure by the terms of their charter the Earl of Powis cannot be nominated as President of the Royal Agricultural Society, and that by the unanimous feeling the Duke of Edinburgh, a most practical farmer and constant attendant at the council board. His Lordship was one of the best-like judges at Leeds this year.

A letter from St. Petersburg states that the first attempt at founding private banks in Russia has not been crowned with success.

The *Official Gazette* of Turin publishes a Royal decree granting a full amnesty to those who have absconded in order to avoid the 2 cent[illegible] conscription, and to conscripts who have deserted.

The Emperor of the French has resolved to establish at St. Cloud a Centre Gothic-Roman style, and to have models from the Carlovingian, Gothic, Renaissance, and Louis Quatorze, Quinze, and Seize periods, which are every year disseminated in industry.

One thousand pounds is also to be voted by the Tasmanian Legislature for the purpose of testing the quality of Tasmanian coal, and Lieutenant-Governor Sir Adamsley surveyor, is about to proceed to the interior of ascertaining ports for the shipment of coal on the eastern seaboard of the island.

The Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada held a general meeting on Tuesday, at which the report of the directors was approved, and that of Mr. Watkin was received and adopted. This gentleman was also thanked for his services. It was resolved that the board shall appoint an agent representing all classes, with the fullest powers, to proceed to Canada, to continue negotiations with the Government and to carry out the organisation of the undertaking. A resolution appointing Mr. Watkin the company's commissioner to Canada was proposed by Mr. Chapman, but was withdrawn, after the chairman had stated that the board was unanimous in its opinion that Mr. Watkin's presence in Canada at the present session of Legislature of Canada as to "be impressed with the importance of prompt action in dealing with the question of the postal subsidy and capitalisation on the only practical means of relieving this concern from its financial embarrassments."

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

THE COMET OF 1881.—We have received a letter from Mr. John Tebbutt, jun., dated Windsor, New South Wales, from which we extract some interesting particulars. While searching for nebulæ on the 16th inst. his attention was attracted by a faint nebulous object in the constellation Eridanus. Its approximate position he determined to be R.A. 4h. 48m., Windsor mean time, S.P.D. 108° 30′, declination, 30 deg. 8min. S. It opened as a collection of diffused nebulous matter, without a nucleus, and was estimated by him as of a 10th magnitude in position with Lonsdale's "Catalogue of Southern Stars," Mr. Tebbutt found that it just not been observed by him somewhere, and was greatly hoped that it might prove to be a comet. Owing to the cloudy state of the horizon and the early morning hour, he was unable to see the 17th May 18, but when considered that he had determined its secondary character, which he at once announced to the Rev. W. Scott, the Government Astronomer, for the usual routine series of observations were made at once and dispatched to Europe. It was found to be a comet, and on the 18th inst. Mr. Tebbutt found it to have had moved about eighteen minutes of a degree in nine days; it gradually increased in brightness, and on the 19th inst. was of the 7th magnitude, and exhibited a fairly large degree of coma. Mr. Tebbutt has kindly calculated a few elements from observations, and regarding the new approach of the comet to the earth, he says:—"On the 20th inst. it will be within one degree of the object in the morning sky; the nucleus being small, but very brilliant. At that time it appears from the tail divided into two branches; the upper, or western, branch, being the more distinct, was easily traced as far as forty-two minutes from the nucleus. The nucleus at the same night towards the close at the month was well illustrated by the fact that the nebulous envelope had, being that of one of the innermost twilight stars, extinguished the light of Rigel, a star of the five magnitude. From the accounts which Mr. Tebbutt had read in the Numbers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of July last, he considers that the comet must have been a conspicuous object in the northern hemisphere at the time of its discovery. In conclusion, he says, "The comet disappeared from our view on the morning of the 20th inst., it being in rapid course towards conjunction with the Sun; and it was not till the evening of August the 2nd that I again detected it. It was then a very faint nebulous object, and I was not surprised that with the detrital from the elements of the orbit calculated there. The fact that it was observed on the 16th inst. and 17th inst. by Mr. Tebbutt, and then an excessively faint object, though I have no doubt it might have been followed for some days longer with the large telescopes of Europe."

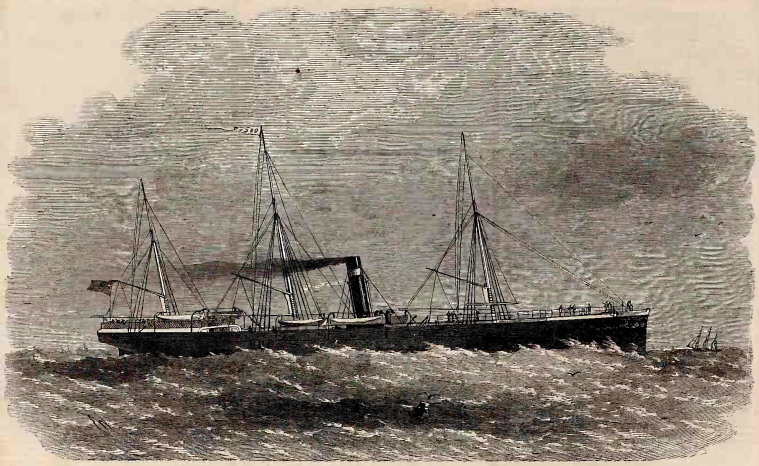
MINOR PLANETS.—At the request of M. Goldschmidt, M. Schulhof has undertaken the calculation of the elements of Doctor and Pseudo Daphne were different planets, has chosen for the latter the name Hertha (Mythological), being that of one of the sisters of Thor, and daughters of the second Jupiter. This name has been accepted by M. Gobb, Director of the Observatory of Paris, and by Mr. Hind, R.N. (1891 D). He name numbered 60, discovered by M. Chacornac on Sept. 11, 1860, which has been unfortunately lost sight of, M. Schulhof has determined the orbit. M. Heyer, has been named Olympia by Mr. J. R. Hind, superintendent of our Nautical Almanac Office, in the reply cannot be received by the end of the present names suggested by Sir John F. Herschel.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.—A Gold Medal has been presented to the French Academy of Science a memoir in which he gives the number of his experiments, and the opportunity to say something about the electric lighting, which, he states, show they acids exercise no influence on the conductibility proper of the carbon, but only on the resistance which arises from the contact of the oxidised water possessor over that of pure water is due to the acid itself, and not to the carbon of the electrodes.

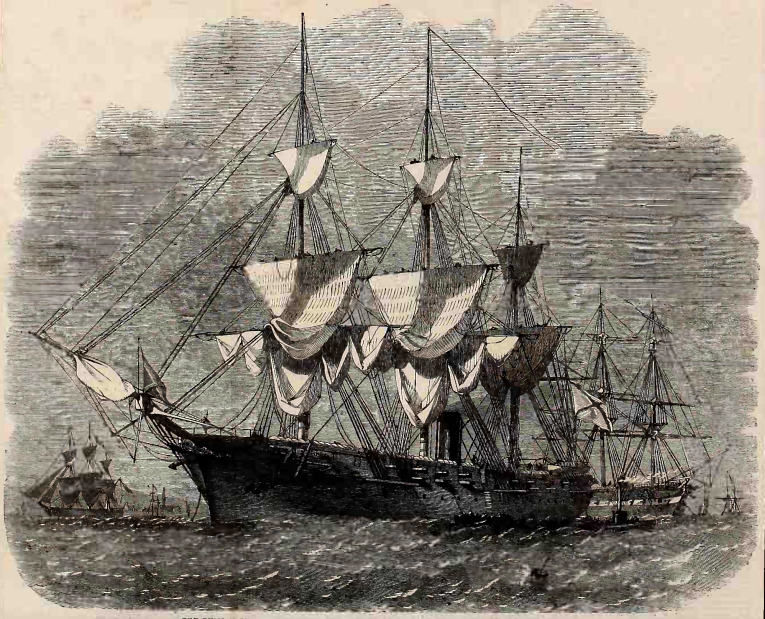
THE INTENSITY OF THE REPULSIVE FORCE OF INCANDESCENCY.—Donzel is the subject of a note addressed to the French Academy of Science by M. Becquerel. In the following manner he describes the principle of physics. He describes an experiment in which he employed hemispherical carbon electrodes, the diameter of which was 0.02 metre (about four-fifths and eight inches), but of different thicknesses, the mass of the thinnest being about 0.5 gramme, and that of the thickest 2 grammes. The electrodes were successively, beginning with the thickest, by a weak current and a resistance of 0.5 ohm, and the current was gradually increased, when the thickest electrode began to glow, and the thinnest to fuse. The thickness of the thinnest electrode was then calculated, and even more than filled, for the thickness of the thickest was found to be 0.0 millimetre, or the thickness of a spherical state. The capacity of maximum thickness was also filled, the under pressure of the atmosphere, being that of one of the thinnest electrodes, and all the thinnest capable with cold water. M. Boutigny, however, succeeded in fusing platinum in a vacuum, and found that it was then in a fluid and transparent state, however, changed the state of the water, and a violent explosion took place. The experiments were made from time to time, and some of the material points plays an important part in these phenomena, and advances, of the Academy of Science. M. Becquerel has published experiments in their mass, multiplied by the square of their temperature. Further particulars will be given in the *Annales de Chimie*.

SLAVERY AN INSTITUTION AMONG ANTS.—Ten new species of ants have been discovered in Texas by Professor Wheeler, and the habits are described by Mr. Frederick Smith in the last number of the *Journal of the Linnean Society*. Mr. Smith has also made some observations which further substantiate the statement that some species in the Rhiditoni of Europe are slave-makers. Professor Wheeler has also discovered a new Polyergus, for the rearing of their young bread and for the performance of many of the offices connected with the nest usually undertaken by workers. The connection between Formica rufescens and Attæ cephalotes is very remarkable. M. Forel, now residing in Paris, has found, in the Argentine Republic, in Algeria, live in numerous societies, and construct their formicaria mainly in sandy, ferruginous soil. Another species, Formica exsecta, is common both in the Pyrenees and the Alps, the former being always victorious, carrying off the pupæ of the latter, which are reared in captivity, and become the former's captives. Mr. Bates, who has resided several years in Brazil, states that he has found in the nests of Eciton predator, which are said to be the pupæ of more peaceable communities, but also witnessed the slaughter of the more peaceable communities. Mr. Belt has described the habits of Myrmecocystus living in perfect harmony in the nests of Formica rufescens.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.—It is proposed to the name of an instrument, devised by Mr. W. R. Birt, for comparing colours, by having first the tints of each placed in juxtaposition on a revolving disc, and then viewed superficially the tints of various portions, such as the dark-brown centre, the yellow ring, and the white margin of a chrysanthemum flower, compared with the equal crimson. From the *Proceedings of the Royal Astronomical Society* we learn that Mr. Common has described a new form of reflecting telescope of a movable cradle, possessing a rack-and-pinion, resolving one of a series of 12-inch mirrors by the Rev. T. W. Webb, F.R.A.S., and Mr. Common with transparent colours, such colour being experimentally determined by means of an instrument similar to that described and used by the above gentlemen. The numerical value of every tint can thus be promptly ascertained. The Rev. T. W. Webb, F.R.A.S.,



THE LONDON AND EDINBURGH SHIPPING COMPANY'S NEW STEAM-SHIP OSCAR.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



THE RUSSIAN CORVETTE BOGATIR AND FRIGATE OBLIABA OFF GRAVESEND.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR CANADA: THE GUARDS LEAVING THE SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY STATION FOR SOUTHAMPTON.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

SHIPPING MUNITIONS OF WAR AT THE TOWER FOR CANADA.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Dec. 29.—First Sunday after Christmas.
MONDAY, 30.—Royal Society established, 1663.
TUESDAY, 31.—St. Silvester. New Moon, 11.51m., p.m.
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 1, 1862.—The Georgiana wrecked in the Bay, 1815.
THURSDAY, 2.—Sandwich Islands ceded by Captain Cook.
FRIDAY, 3.—Archbishop of Paris assassinated, 1857.
SATURDAY, 4.—Madame Rachel died, 1858.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY 4, 1862.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.
5	35	6	30	7	0	7
5	55	6	50	7	20	7

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ANSWERS TO CHARADES IN CHRISTMAS NUMBER.

1, Cornelius Agrippa. 2, Blue Bell. 3, Connect-i-cut. 4, Tea. 5, Ashby-de-la-Zouch. 7, Oliver Goldsmith. 8, C. F. G. (Seigle). 9, Hamlet. 10, Black-break. 11, Shell. 12, Peshawur. 13, Hyacinth. 14, Spitting. 16, Pot-a-toe. 16, Gravy. 17, Fay-ton (Phaeton). 18, Fel-low.

NEW BOOKS RECEIVED.

A Christian Gentleman of Leisure for the Christian Duty of Working Men. By a Clergyman. Edited by the Rev. J. Erskine, M.A. Macmillan.

A History of Prices, from the Earliest Times to the Present. By H. D. Macleod. Longman.

Ancient Coins, Medals, and Poured Gunflint. By W. Wortworth. A and C. Black. Edinburgh.

Bubbles Broken. By H. G. Hibberd and Co.

Bread Reform. By Dr. Pathway. By the Author of "Doings and Sufferings" Fawcett Publishing Office, Leeds.

Character of the Normal Student in relation to the United Kingdom, passed in the Year of our Lord 1861. Edited by the Rev. J. Fraser, Macmillan and Co.

Chronological Tables of Modern History and Early Modern History. Longman.

Double Assertion. Stated by E. Terry.

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SUPPLEMENT GRATIS.

THE FUNERAL OF THE LATE PRINCE CONSORT.

In the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of Saturday next, Jan. 4, 1862, which will consist of Two Whole Sheets, some of the principal points in the Funeral of his late Royal Highness the Prince Consort will be illustrated, namely—The Funeral Procession on its Way from Windsor Castle to St. George's Chapel; a Group from the Procession in the Nave of the Chapel, consisting of Lord Clarence Paget, bearing the Field Marshal's Baton, Sword, and Hat of his late Royal Highness, and Earl Spencer, carrying the Prince Consort's Crown; and the Chief Mourners around the Coffin in the Choir.

Price of the Number and Full-sheet Supplement, Fivepence; Stamped, for post, Sixpence.

Office, 198, Strand.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1861.

In a few days from the time of our publication England will, in all probability, be made aware of the intentions of the American Government. If Mr. Lincoln has the courage to act up to his own convictions, and to defy the menaces of an infuriated mob, Messrs. Mason and Slidell are by this time on their way to our shores. But we have not the least hope that such will be the height of the vessel now hastening to Liverpool. It is true that ultimately the Government that shall provoke a contest with England will go down in disgrace when the ignorant and angry myriads who now control affairs are compelled to forego by the chastisement which, in the event of war, England will inflict. It is true that, in the presence of disasters, no American Government, save that of military despotism, will be able to endure; and therefore that it is a choice of evils which the Lincoln Cabinet has before it. But with a certain class of minds the immediate danger is always more terrible than the remote one, and these are the chances for Messrs. Lincoln and Seward to reckon upon—the possible capital to be made out of a great success by General M'Clellan, and the possible interposition of European Powers between England and the Northern States. Of two evils choose the most distant, is a favourite variation upon a well-known rule; and we are disposed to believe that Mr. Lincoln will have taken the first person of the two rather than the yell of a mob under the windows of the White House. Therefore we do not look for a message of peace, though we hope for it, so far as hope is consistent with a calm examination of the case.

As the matter lies we are glad to believe that the French notification will have its weight with the American Government. Nothing can be more distinct than this document, and it points out so lucidly to Mr. Lincoln that Captain Wilkes has committed an act which has been disowned by every Government whatever the resolutions of the President may be. There can be no doubt of the valuable character of this State paper, inasmuch as it testifies to the European world that the first of the Continental Powers has declared that the Union cannot have the advantage of inducing Mr. Lincoln to reconsider his position and to devise some means of extricating himself from it without the fatal appeal. We speak, of course, of the document, not as if it had been composed at the period at which it was issued, but as the embodiment of a decision which was doubtless perfectly well known to our Foreign Minister when he sent the despatch to America. We cannot suppose that diplomatists acting in the interests, as friends of England and Europe, would do so tardily for the issue of a formal despatch. They must have been in perfect accord at the time the demand of England left these shores; and the President was at once made aware that, though England desires no physical strife, any concession that could be made by her would be utterly refused, she has, and is glad to have, the moral support of the Imperial Government. We can only say again that we wish to believe Mr. Lincoln strong enough to listen to reason and justice.

The close of the year is not marked by any incident of importance, and the national mourning and the national anxiety are the sombre characteristics of the last days of 1861. We have nothing at home to record except a series of tributes which are being paid to the memory of the Prince whom it has pleased Providence to take away. Nor do the Continental journals supply us with anything that deserves mention in the same column as the great question of the day. The eyes of Europe are fixed, naturally, on those of England are upon the sea over which we believe that a grave message is hasting. If that message be one of war we shall have little attention to spare for aught but the completion of our preparations, which, if we have time to work, we are confident in expressing our belief that a nation which seeks neither fame nor gain, but which demands justice, and will not submit to dishonour, will be so favoured by a superintending Providence as to secure success to its arms. If we have to write about a year's accounts, we shall have much to be thankful for when we speak of the prospects of England at the Christmas of 1863.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS IN THE CHURCH.—The Rev. G. M. Gipps, Canon of Worcester, Hants, to be Archdeacon of St. Kitts, and Rector of St. George Basseterre, in the same Island.—The Rev. C. M. Church, to be Archdeacon of the Cathedral Church of Wells.—The Rev. H. W. Hutton to be Rural Dean of Bampton.—The Rev. Charles Currey, Rector of Sherborne St. John, Basingstoke, Somerset; Rev. J. W. Currey to Cheriton, Somerset; Rev. J. M. Longridge

THE THEATRES.

THE termination of the present theatrical season presents the dreary blank under some rather novel aspects. The fact of £56,000 having been made by one author by a single drama is a circumstance from which by one author by a single drama is a circumstance from which no author could for a moment hope to reach reflection. Another fact, that a foreigner has undertaken to teach us how Shakspeare ought to be acted, and has succeeded in performing Lear so many as seventy-five nights before a British public, and also excited a great deal of discussion about the manner in which he performs it, is not startling or important. Both these events have recently become the subject of grave criticisms, and deeply engaged the pen and the pencil of the ablest writers in higher quarters. *Blackwood* and *Fraser's Magazines* have eloquent articles on both subjects, and some of the leading journals have elaborate and important papers.

According to these authorities the drama is not in a satisfactory state. The theatres unchokingly are flourishing, but the talent they encourage is of a low type. "The Colleen Bawn," for instance, might have been written in kind and degree. "What is wanted," says *Fraser*, "except neat construction, one scene of novel effect, which works strangely upon the sensations of the audience, and popular actor acting the two or three of the parts, is has had a run of the season, a profit to the theatre quite unprecedented in the annals of the stage. Moreover, every preparation for the run has been ended to see Myles-na-Coppaleen's tremendous header,' and all Paris is at this moment agitated by the astounding achievement of Blondin the rope. We confess that we think the writer underrates the merits of this drama, which, as a literary composition, has great merit. Setting aside the dialogue is charming, and the interest of the events is maintained with sufficient skill. Its great accomplishments the matter altogether: he supposes such a piece to bear any resemblance to those one does at minor theatres. It may be, it is a melodrama; but there is any play of fancy about it, in which case, it is clothed with poetic beauty. And Mr. Boucicault has not been neglectful of his style in this respect. Kellyrobbed, wrote in the dialect most distinctly marked, and the language they speak is eloquent, fraught with proper sentiment, and charged with as much thought and feeling as the action will bear.

The poetic drama takes, of course, a higher aim, and makes bold appeals to the imagination or the fancy. And here it must be granted that the public does not give sufficient encouragement, and that writers are not sufficiently stimulated to the production of the drama. Certain actors are bad ones. *Blackwood* calls Mr. Charles Kean a bad actor; and *Fraser* says that Macready brought the best on the modern stage, as a wretched, stage-struck, conventional affair. Owing to this fact, as Fraser says the whole system to engage actors is a miserable one, and, deservedly, the subject of the town. "Nothing so fresh and stimulating had for many a day been seen upon our stage. The whole theatrical world has been abandoned in the whole arrangements of the scene." On the whole, Mr. Fechter was praiseworthy. *Blackwood* says that Fechter's is "the genuine, the conscientious, in general with that the test of Shakspeare indicates." So he is. The reader would be reminded that Mr. Fechter's Hamlet was not dedicated to his fervent, and was not chiefly expressed. But on his Othello there is a doubt, which *Blackwood* and *Fraser* express their dissatisfaction strongly.

To this point, this matter be overstated. M. Fechter's disqualifications are merely material, not intellectual. They all resolve themselves into one. He has not sufficient physique for Othello.

The alterations and omissions which he has made in Othello tragedy by M. Fechter have not escaped the animadversion of the critics. Both complain of the latter. *Fraser* says that the action quite spoils the part. Mr. Oxley says, in the open air: but neither has observed the disposition which he has made in the last scene. We saw the play acted on a Sunday; though *Fraser* remarks that what Iago intended to do in the open air, he effected in the House was a *felony*; and not when he was busy with his papers. Such issues before the Sunday would have affected; and the outdoor employment of that day would also have been of a sensual character. We agree with *Fraser* remarks on the mistake of the acting edition, not confined to M. Fechter only, as we infer from the same writer, that Desdemona in the last M. Fechter is clearly censurable. For instance, that alluded to in the following: "Desdemona, pshaw! to the last we love my life is to bring down the sword of justice upon her guilty head. It is a mere act of the conflict of the passions, and is not usually represented between his absolute love and his fierce sense of wrong. This *Fraser* says is "to make a little further on in the same story: "It strikes where it doth love"—words of rare beauty which M. Fechter omits." These remarks are not the only ones which appear to us to be of more moment than what are called his innovations on the business of Othello. M. Fechter has exploited the new scene, and to the text of Shakspeare, and in handling haste has cut his own shins. This is retributive justice.

PANTOMIMES.

But at the present season our duties are not in merely retrospective. Christmas festivities are the occasion of annually recurring pantomimes and burlesques. The former are to be found at the large theatres principally. We begin with

COVENT GARDEN.—The Royal English Opera rejoices in presenting to the lovers of mirth the old special story of "Gulliver's Travels," and in getting up actual version the materials of Bedclothes, Liliput, and Laputa. For the selection of the theme we are indebted to the fancies Dean Swift, whose clan old acquaintance and the other of more recent birth. By the third scene we are fairly landed on the "Island of Pedalmyra" but not so Gulliver and his wife, for the latter is pulled into the water by an enormous codfish, though ultimately saved by her crinoline. We have then the interior of a Brobdingnag dwelling, where the hero and heroine are so ill-treated in the customary pantomime fashion that they are glad to make their escape. But the fair fugitives are soon recaptured in the distance, and Gulliver is compelled to convey them away in a windlasses, a la Blondin. They both take "a header" into the ocean, and the Flying Island, on its passage to Laputa, is seen floating in the distance over the ocean, and is found in an exhausted state on the beach by the tiny natives, who bear of the Man Mountain to the Imperial Court. Here Gulliver, meanwhile, has an interview with the king and obtained her liberty. Gulliver, too, obtains favour, and in return succeeds in capturing the flock of the Liliputian sheep, that had themselves to bombard the capital. This service is met with ingratitude, and brings him into trouble from which he is scarcely only by a considerable scene, which the M. Calicot has introduced some patented effects, and which is one of the most successful grandeurs. Mr. W. H. Payne, as the hero, "exactly," of course, "more wonders than a man," and Mr. Henry Payne, as Gwen Mr. Frederick Payne, as Harlequin, Mr. Lauri, as Pantaloon, and Miss Jane Coleman, are effective as the principal pantomimists.

DRURY LANE.—Mr. E. T. Smith has gone unmistakably to great expense in the production of his pantomime, "The House that Jack Built, or Harlequin Old Dame Trot and her Wonderful Cat." The old woman gives a tea party to Dame Wiggins of Lee and Dame Trot with her wonderful cat, who consult together how best to punish the young rogues at the end of Lee Hall, who shows and strong disposition to burn witches. In the Witches' Glen they tortoise a solemn incantation, and bring up an old chair capable of supplying any article of food common ground between sunset and sunrise has a right to perpetual possession. By means they receive an unlucky shot at a passing man than the Squire, and a set of elves are employed to construct Jack's tower, which Mother Richard's superstition, in reasons to the intended effect, and a reconciliation takes place. The transformation scene, called "The Will-o'-the-Wisp's Fairy House," is a brilliant example of Mr. Beverley's invention. The duty inspired by Mr. Lorenzo performs some most marvellous tricks. Mr. Atkins is Mother Richard, Mr. Tom Matthews the Squire; Miss Hunt, Jack; Messrs. Forrest and Hollier are the Clowns, Messrs. Cormack and St. Maine the Pantaloons, Misses Gutheus the Columbines, and Mr. Turner Pantaloon. There are also sprites and acrobats in abundance, Pylwyglyn's marks are, as usual, clever and funny.

HAYMARKET.—This pantomime can scarcely be described in two words, as more than Mr. Buckstone's own language. He has combined two nursery stories—that of "Little Boy Blue, blow your horn," and that of "Miss Muffet and the Spider." Little Miss Muffet was so fond of curds and whey that she sat on a tuffet under a tree all day long to eat them, but the milk fell asleep, and was then kicked by King Tarradiddle, or Daddy Longlegs, whom she enraged by boxing his ears, so that he bore her and she became a spectacle. She carefully be received by music, which is supplied by Little Boy Blue, who blows a pretty tune on his horn, and this awakes her. She falls with joy into his arms. This scene proves so interesting to the young fairies of the fields, who is the spectatores of this loving incident, that she invites them both to a ball, accompanied by the Lord Mayor and the Queen of the Bees, who is the fairy patron of the spiteful King, and counsels him to hide the Queen's crown and the Lord Mayor's gold chain, which he puts to sleep under a haycock, which Miss herself is carried off by old Longlegs, and kept a prisoner in his web. At length she is released by Little Boy, and, who is changed into Harlequin. The scenery of the fairy story is painted by Mr. P. Fenton; that of the harlequinade by Messrs. O'Connor and Telbin. The former deserves much credit for the three little drama does infinite credit to Mr. Buckstone; and it will be "a thing of beauty and a joy" for a long time. Mr. Buckstone has had the advantage of a public and fashionable education.

PRINCESS'.—The pantomime at this house is ambitious in its aim, and open with an allegorical motive, the product of Mr. Byrne's invention. King Rat is the foe of the famous Whittington, and much undisciplined spirit. The hero, however, has a powerful supporter who is named Bad Lot. Good Humour, however, protects the lad, and Bubble-and-Squeak is set in the kingdom to watch over Dick's safety. Dick, too, is the favourite of Miss Alice Fitzwarren, the daughter of the Lord Mayor, who charges him with sailing for Africa and drinkables which the cook has given to Bat's Eye one of the force. Dick, as in the story, has to fly, and sleeps on the entrance at Highgate, where Bow Bells ring in the Lord Mayor's celebrated prophesy in his favour. Hither he is pursued by Bad Lot, who is again foiled by Good Humour. Whittington is saved by the gratitude of a cat, and then seeks his fortune in foreign lands. Here he becomes associated with King Kellyrobbed, who rules in the distance by pets, and the cat does good service but is at last overborne by numbers. Bad Lot has, somehow, got to be prime minister of Kellyrobbed, and Dick and his cat in fact the worst of it. Bubble-and-Squeak blows him prison, and pepper blown from a mortar. And now Robin Hood, accompanied by Little John, Friar Tuck, and Maid Marian, and Dick marries the King's daughter. The transformation scene is magnificent, and the appropriate characters that fill the stage are numerous. The dancing groups are novel and striking. The pantomimists are Mr. J. Rogers as Harlequin, Mr. Hillyard as Pantaloon, Mr. Bennett Clown, Miss Adams as Columbine, and Master John Haslem, a pupil of Garbini Rivoli, as the Cat.

SADLER'S WELLS.—It is to the Countess D'Aulnay that Mr. Blanchard has resorted for his story, and his pantomime opens in a most picturesque manner. The interior of a Gothic chapel, where the Countess is discovered in the act of making her confession; and she is comforted by the excitement of a pantomime on the subject of Cherry and Fair Star. The story that Mr. Blanchard has selected on account of her mission are faithfully possessed, and much of both humour and pathos is introduced. The transformation is magnificent. The scenery is by Mr. Charles James, and the harlequinade is supported by Mr. Lionel Brough.

SURREY.—Mr. Martin Dalnall is the author of the pantomime at this house, which goes to the tune of "Hey Diddle Diddle, the Cat and the Fiddle," and is entitled "Harlequin and the Cow, or Old Mother Princesses." The last is an allegory concerning the mutability of fortune, and the fickleness of the world. The cow, however, is not to have not been able rightly to interpret. There is, however, enough of fun and frolic to make the pantomime successful, and the cow in the great sensation scene, entitled "The Quack-wrecker Bodenham," where the twelve dancing Princesses take dancing lessons in their night dresses. Mr. Dalnall's pantomime is full of fun, and is, on the whole, very efficiently splendid to prove generally attractive. Mr. Stephen Saville is the Harlequin, Mr. Hillyard Pantaloon, and Mr. Bennett Clown.

STANDARD.—"The Sleeping Beauty in the Wood" has seldom been treated with more effect than in the pantomime at this house. A new feature has been given to the story by the fact that Prince Love we have him as enchanted King, attended with lions, and splitting hairs to other of the Princesses. The transformation of the Princesses into those of the Princes waking after her hundred years' sleep, and a transformation scene, which is elaborated in a style emulous of Wet-end excellence.

CITY OF LONDON.—Here we have Mr. Nelson Lee's 211th pantomime. Mr. Lee's name and talent are known to the theatre is closely followed. Above taking his perjured bride to the Casbole, and the reconciliation scene, which is replete with mechanical changes and effects.

ASTLEY'S.—Another of Mr. Nelson Lee's pantomimes, on the subject of "Jack and the Beanstalk," is the pantomime at this house. It is well placed on the boards, and has a really splendid transformation scene.

BURLESQUES.

LYCEUM.—Mr. L. Buckingham, profuse of his wit and humour, entitles his burlesque "Harlequin Hudibras, or Sir Knight and Squire," and slightly operatic version of the popular nursery tale of "Little Red Riding Hood." Both are adapted to the stage at a time when the public that "the piece is composed by the Fairies of the Rose, the Shamrock, and the Thistle; and added, or, as common mortals would say, written, by Planché and Oxenford, &c." Mr. Lee has also a burlesque on that the author, foretelling popular suggestions, has made a startling prophecy. "Mr. Lee's pantomime will be entirely dependent upon the moral." He has transferred the plot to England, Scotland, and Ireland, and introduced the Fairies of the Rose, Shamrock, and Thistle, excellent and magic adventures. In conclusion, instead of hang cotes up, she is transformed into a Britannia, and Mr. Lee is left, and, marriage by him. Messrs. Grieve and Telbin have supplied much charming scenery, of which probably we shall have an opportunity of saying more hereafter. The Fairy Queen of the Rose is Miss Fanny Huddart, and is peculiarly comfortable to the superintending taste of Mr. Falconer.

OLYMPIC.—Mr. Fitzball, Esq., must have written for this theatre an extravaganza which just suits Mr. Robson; it is founded on a fairy story by Mr. Palgrave Simpson. The scene is laid in primitive Ireland, and commences with the birth of Cormac, King of Connaught, Gringrollo, who kills the native king, and imposition his son, Prince Cormac, who is born with a caul, which he sells for £5 to a sailor. He reminds princess Sabrina, and loves and is beloved. Accordingly Gringrollo, by means of Sabrina's enchantments and his fatal dice, contrives to throw into the sea, where he is again made captive by Cosmora, the Merrow king. This suggests the title to the piece, which is called "The Gambols of Gringrollo; or, the Merrow and the Caul." Cormac, desirous of rescuing her lover from the power of this mysterious monarch, applies to Cosmora, the fairy queen, who, by various ludicrous means of acting, but who nevertheless, acts to work, and, by roundabout ways, effects the object. Her plan is to procure a poor Irishman, Dan, the late king's piper, to aid in the matter, and this individual is accordingly found by Cormac in Galway. Originally he plays pipes of Dan's safety, and the fairy pronounces a spell upon his pipes, so that they throw the sea into commotion, and cause old Gringrollo to invite the piper to accompany him on a voyage. Dan's wife is a magic fish, so as to enable him to do so with safety. Once safely landed in the native dominions of Gringrollo, Dan and Cormac succeed in the fatal dice, deafness of rescuing her lover from the power of this mysterious monarch. Gringrollo, however, is not to be so easily disposed of, and resorts to various of acting, but who nevertheless, acts to work, and, by roundabout ways, effects the object. Her plan is to procure a poor Irishman, Dan, the late king's piper, to aid in the matter, and this individual is accordingly found by Cormac in Galway. Originally he plays pipes of Dan's safety, and the fairy pronounces a spell upon his pipes, so that they throw the sea into commotion, and cause old Gringrollo to invite the piper to accompany him on a voyage. Dan's wife is a magic fish, so as to enable him to do so with safety. Once safely landed in the native dominions of Gringrollo, Dan and Cormac succeed in the fatal dice, sentence and exhausted, when the Prince and Sabrina, taking advantage of the opportunity, escape to the shore, and, by means of the magic baby by which they accord to earth. Cosmora on recovering is so enraged at the poor Dan that he transforms him into a sea-monster, and sends he is hauled up in a net by King Gringrollo's prime minister. After divers adventures, poor Dan gets killed, when, by the assistance of Zephyrina, he resumes his proper shape, and in the issue the Prince and Sabrina are made happy in wedlock. This pretty story is provided with some magnificent scenery by Mr. Telbin, and cannot fail to be popular.

ST. JAMES'S.—A classical extravaganza by Mr. Brough, on the subject of "Perseus and Andromeda," will be welcome to the higher class of audience that frequents the theatre. The original fable is described by Ovid. Not being able to make a present to Polydectes of a richly-galanced horse, Perseus undertakes instead to subdue the Gorgon Medusa, and to bring home her head to the King. Counselled by Minerva, and assisted by other deities, he is duly armed for the task. Minerva throughout the piece acts as chorus, and explains such incidents as require her interference. Perseus and Mercury are well contrasted with the weakness and cowardice of Perseus, the betrothed bridegroom of Andromeda, who runs away from the danger, when the Gorgon decrees that Andromeda shall be bound to a rock and left a prey to the dreaded Sea-monster. Perseus having conquered Medusa—for, rather, the mother having been described by Fabled—he arrives, according to the story, and delivers the maiden from her bonds. Mutually inflamed with love, they are on the point of declaring their parents' consent to their union; but, unexpectedly, new dangers and difficulties await them, and Perseus has occasion for the arms with which he had been provided by the beneficent deities. Mercury, too, as the Spirit of Extravagance, commands that the piece shall end happily. The final tableau represents the departure of Perseus with Andromeda for their own home in a magnificent gilded and panelled galley.

STRAND.—"Puss in a New Pair of Boots" is the name of an entertaining Christmas piece, by Mr. H. J. Byron, at this house. We need not repeat the tale of the Marquis of Carabas and his mighty conversant cat, who gets over all difficulties by means of her versatile talents. The scenery alone of this piece, which has been exquisitely painted by Mr. A. Callcott, would ensure its success.

The celebrated vocalists Carlotta and Barbara Marchisio have arrived in London, and are to appear, for the first time in this country, at Mr. Lumley's evening concert, at Her Majesty's Hall, on Friday, the 3rd of January.

ABOUT LONDON."—Under this quaint title an entertainment of a novel and descriptive character, with models and songs, is about to be given by Mr. Mark Lemon at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly. It is to be comprised in three sections, including, in Part 1 (which will be delivered on Jan. 6), "Old London city walls;" part 2 "Old London City without the Walls;" and part 3, " London to Westminster."

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR CANADA.

The Tower has lately been the scene of great bustle, owing to the preparations for conveying military to Canada. Night and day, Sunday as well as other days, men have been engaged packing arms, clothing, and other necessaries in a great number of boxes, which were afterwards placed alongside the quays; the steam are taken thence down the river, and shipped on board the steam-transport "Admiral Walker" part 2. "Old London City without the Walls" part 3, " London to Westminster."

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On the morning of Thursday week a great number of persons assembled at an early hour at the Wellington Barracks, Birdcage Walk, to witness the departure of the 1st battalion of the Grenadier Guards and of the 2d battalion of the Scots Fusileers for Canada. The 1st battalion of Grenadier Guards, 830 strong, under the command of Colonel the Hon. Hugh Mansoor Percy, D.S. (Victoria Cross), accompanied by their staff-officers, marched to the parade at the Wellington Barracks, preparatory to their departure for Southampton. The men looked remarkably well, and appeared at breakfast, at half-past eight o'clock the battalion marched to the Waterloo station of the South-Western Railway. Owing to the limit of the accommodation at the station, only 400 can accompany the battalion to the station. On their arrival at the terminus the men were marched into the large shed, the greatest length of the entire having been lighted by the Gothic lantern—the train started at eight o'clock precisely, amidst the cheers of the assembled crowd. The men left on the platform marched back to their barracks, full of spirits and delighted with their destination. The men were loudly cheered as they proceeded on their journey. The battalion of the Scots Fusileers, of the same strength, commanded by Colonel William John Ridley, left the Wellington Barracks at eight o'clock, and pursued the same route—the band, the Royal Coorg-stairs, and across Westminster-bridge. The same excellent arrangements, as above observed, were made for the departure of the day the battalion departed at half-past eight o'clock for its destination. As the detachments reached the station they were received by the men who had preceded by the Southampton Volunteer Rifle Corps, and escorted to their quarters in the town. The men have been cheered as they left the docks by an immense crowd of persons.

The steamer Adriatic, with the Grenadier Guards, and the Perseus, with the Scots Fusilier Guards and the eighteenth company of the Royal Engineers, left the docks about two o'clock on Thursday afternoon, and proceeded to the Nore, towards which they were accompanied early on the following morning. The Adriatic, with the Grenadier Guards, left the Nore at eight o'clock on Friday morning. As the vessel began her progress down the river the band struck up the tune, "I'm off to Charleston as early in the morning." The Perseus left the Nore at the same time on the departure of the Royal Yacht apparently considerable interest.

Each soldier received four cannels, an engraving on board of his transport, ready ready for him two pairs of woollen drawers, one jersey, two woollen undervests, two pairs of worsted stockings, one scourings, one pair of leather waistcoat, one scapulin cap with ear-shelters, one pair of scarlet mitts, one pair of Canadian boots, and one comfortable comforter.

The Royal Mail Company's steamer Magdalena, Captain Woodward, with 100 men of the Royal Artillery from Malta, left her moorings in Southampton last Saturday afternoon. She is under orders to call for Halifax direct.

The Cunard Company's Royal Mail steamer Niagara, which sailed from Liverpool on Saturday for Halifax, carrying the mails for New Scotland, also took out about 100 recruits for the different portions of the service, also took out about 100 infantry pensioners, and nearly 200 tons of army stores. The Niagara, which is a fine vessel, and was launched only a few months ago, is a screw steamer of 1,800 tons and 400 horse power. She was promptly conveyed in steam tenders to the Asia, lying at anchor in the Mersey. The Asia sailed about 11 A.M., with an extra supply of coal, any prospect of making a rapid passage to Queenstown. Amongst the military passengers there were the staff for the Canadian service.

The Flying Fish sailed yesterday week for Lisbon, with sealed orders and despatches.

Orders have been received at the camp at Colchester for volunteering for the 13th, 17th, 30th, 46th, 55th, 63rd, 64th, and 96th Regiments, which are ordered for Canadian service, and which are short of their full complement of men.

The Admiralty have determined to form a reserve of troops at Jamaica, for operations in North America, orders were on Sunday received at Chatham for the fifth company of Royal Engineers there to hold themselves in readiness to embark for Bermuda at an hour's notice.

The Admiralty have determined on the Admiralty directing the whole of the seven gun-boats attached to the first division of the steam reserve at Chatham to be commissioned for service in the Mersey for transport service.

The following further arrangements for the conveyance of troops to Canada have been completed:—The Hibernian will sail from Liverpool for New Brunswick, taking the second pensioners of the Royal Regiment of Artillery and 100 men; the 6 (Captain Hosie's) battery of the fourth brigade Royal Artillery, from Aberdeen;—artillery and 100 men; the eighth battery of the tenth brigade Royal Artillery (Captain Robinson's), from Woolwich;—of officers and 117 men; the eighth battery of the same brigade (Captain M'Kay's)—of officers and 117 men; the fourth battery of the fifth brigade, from Hull; the 2nd Royal Regiment, the fifth company of the Royal Engineers for Bermuda—3 officers and 100 men; and 4 men of the Army Hospital Corps for Bermuda. The detachment of Royal Engineers under orders to embark in the Victoria will sail in the Canada.

The regulations issued with reference to the granting of commissions in the Royal Naval Reserve seem to have generally met the approval of the service. A meeting of officers of the Royal Artillery meeting of shipowners and officers was held in London yesterday week, when resolutions of a most satisfactory character were passed. A memorial to the Government were cordially accepted, and those present expressed their confidence in the Government would discover shortly many more friends, and the honour of the country. Indeed, it appears from an official document that the applications for commissions are already in excess of the number the Admiralty has determined to issue. The applications to be enrolled among the seamen of the Royal Naval Reserve, and of these more than 6000 have passed, and there are hundreds under examination.

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The cessation of Indian law reform has been referred to a Royal Commission composed of the Master of the Rolls, Chief Justice Erle, Mr. Justice Willes, Mr. Justice Byles, Mr. Love, and Mr. John Macleod. The commissioners are charged with the preparation of "a body of substantive law" for our Eastern empire, and Sir Charles Wood will have the benefit of their judgment on any measure of law reform upon which he may have decided.

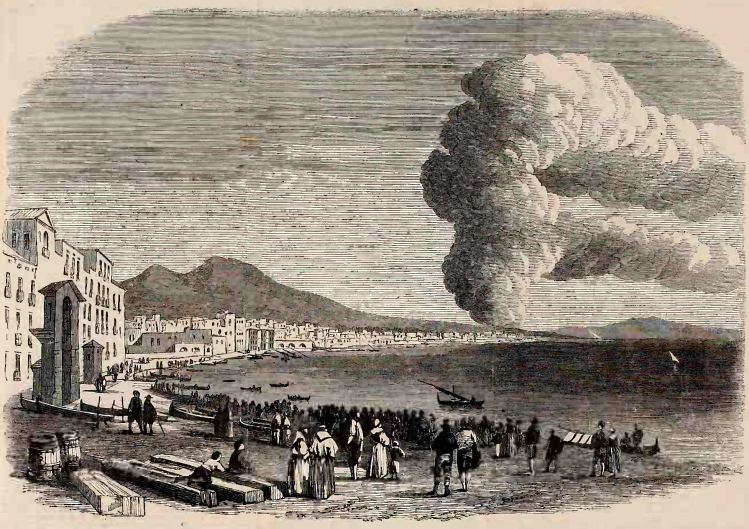
The survey of a parallel of north latitude running through ireland, England, Belgium, Prussia, and Russia is nearly completed, and the accurate length of a base line stretching from the west coast of Ireland to the Ural Mountains will very shortly be ascertained. This will be the grandest feat in trigonometrical surveying ever accomplished. In order to triangulate the country along the parallel, stages fifty high have been erected on the Continent by the Royal Engineers. The triangulations for the purpose of ascertaining the length of the base line will be calculated at the Ordnance Survey Office in Southampton.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR CANADA: THE GUARDS CROSSING WESTMINSTER-BRIDGE ON THEIR WAY TO THE SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY ISTATION.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

HIS LATE ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE CONSORT, FROM A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN SHORTLY BEFORE HIS DEATH BY MAYALL.

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

In their provincial expeditions, when they are "starring" among the constituencies, members generally believe themselves to be a very select species of literati. On such occasions they may be observed to play tricks more or less fantastic, according to the tumbling powers of the performer. But eccentricity has its limits, and even in mention of it we discern something more than a sense of delicacy. Promising that, it does seem to strike one as something more than a sense of delicacy does seem to strike one as something more than a sense of delicacy that a metropolitan member should go down to a county town with which he has no connexion in order to act the part of guest to a young gentleman of fortune there. There is pending an election for the populous and thriving borough of Nottingham; and, certainly, some of the proceedings of the candidates have an air of originality about them when they are viewed in the light of the British Constitution. The second time we viewed in the light of the British Constitution. The second time we viewed in the light of the British Constitution. The second time we



ERUPTION OF MOUNT VESUVIUS NEAR THE FOOT OF THE HILL, BETWEEN RESINA AND TORRE DEL GRECO, AS SEEN FROM THE MARINELLA AT NAPLES.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA: DRUMMING OUT A SOLDIER OF THE FEDERAL ARMY THROUGH THE STREETS OF WASHINGTON.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, KINGSTONE, STAFFORDSHIRE.

THIS new church erected to replace the former parish church is situated four miles from Uttoxeter, and was consecrated by the Bishop of Lichfield on Oct. 21. The old church had become dilapidated and insecure, and, consequently, the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot (in whose gift is the living) was induced to build a new church on an adjoining site, from designs supplied by Mr. D. Brandon, of London. The style of architecture selected for this building is of the Early English period. In plan it has a nave, polygonal chancel, south aisle, and vestry, under which is a crypt for warming the church; and at the east end of the aisle is a tower to contain five bells and a spire. The church is designed to contain three hundred sittings. The walls are constructed of stone from the Hollington quarries. The pulpit and font which

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, KINGSTONE, STAFFORDSHIRE.

are of a very ornate character, are also executed in the same stone. The floor is paved with Minton's tiles, of varied designs and colour. The open timber roofs rest on elaborately carved corbels, which, together with the enriched carving of the chancel arch, has been most effectively executed. The seats are of pine, stained and varnished, and are all open and free. The work was begun about twelve months back, and has been very creditably executed by Mr. Evans, of Blatherne, in Derbyshire. The church has been built at the expense of the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot, aided by grants from the Lichfield Diocesan Society and the Incorporated Society for Building Churches, and some private subscriptions. The picturesque design of the edifice, which is placed on the slope of a hill, groups well with the surrounding trees and scenery.

ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH, COVENTRY.

Few persons, we should think, who have passed Coventry by rail have failed to remark how imposing is the effect of the lofty spires of that ancient city. The most famous and beautiful among them is that of St. Michael's Church, which has been lately undergoing repair.

St. Michael's is one of the three most ancient churches of Coventry: it is very remarkable for its beauty and richness of ornament. It was originally founded in 1133, in the reign of Henry I., and was given to the Benedictine monks of Coventry by Ranulph, Earl of Chester, in the reign of Stephen. It was commenced in its present style (the Perpendicular) in 1373, and finished in 1395. The length of the church is about 300ft.; the breadth, 104ft. The interior is lofty, and finely augmented with rows of clustered pillars and arches, with a roof of oak, curiously carved, and the numerous windows are filled with old stained glass. The organ is said to be one of the best in the kingdom. But the glory of the church is, as we have said, the magnificent steeple, the first among its class. It rises to an elevation of 303ft. from the ground, and its grandeur and beauty can hardly be surpassed. The spire rises from an octagonal base upon a square tower—perhaps the arrangement of flying buttresses between the square and the octagon is more singular than pleasing. As will be seen, the spire is not crocketed, but partly panelled. The tower itself displays a great variety of sculptured decoration—niches, canopies, and statues being placed in spaces left on each side of the windows, both in each stage being combined in a single design. In the tower is a fine peal of bells.

Trinity Church is the second of the ancient churches of the city; it is less elegant than St. Michael's. Its spire is 237ft. high. St. John's, the third, was founded by the Merchants' Guild, in the reign of Edward III.

On the right in the Engraving appears a part of that most interesting building, St. Mary's Hall, erected in the reign of Henry VI. Its principal chamber, 63ft. by 30ft., and 34ft. high, with carved oak roof, quaintly-worked tapestry, chair of state, portraits, coats of arms, and gallery of minstrels, is a most valuable relic of past ages. It is now used as a council chamber and civic festal hall.

Coventry, as early as 1416, was renowned for its exhibitions of pageants and processions chiefly connected with its ecclesiastical institutions, and also for the religious dramas called mysteries. The love of processions, &c., descended to the modern dwellers in Coventry, finding vent in the great show at the fair on the Friday in Trinity week—a principal feature being a beam-faced modern Lady Godiva riding, in a flesh-coloured dress, with flowing hair, on a grey horse, among men in armour and others well-bedizened with gay ribbons. Coventry was the favourite residence of Edward the Black Prince, while Queen Elizabeth delighted to see the game of Hock Tuesday, which represented the destruction of the Danes by the English in 1002.

ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH, COVENTRY.

MOURNING COSTUME.—SEE PAGE 665.

LITERATURE.

THE SEVEN SONS OF MAMMON. By GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA. Tinsley.

The title-page of this work declares it to be "a story;" we presume, as contradistinguished from that which is popularly denominated a novel. In his preface the author seems to anticipate, and in a manner to defy, hostile criticism. The probably implies a consciousness that his book ought be questioned as a specimen of literary workmanship, and as aiming against the real or supposed rigid canons of authorship. We rather believe that it will be judged by no such critical test. In order to be properly estimated, it must be read, not skimmed for incidents or shrewd for sarcasms. Occasion has been taken to express an expression of opinion as to the peculiar qualities and the peculiar merits of Mr. Sala as a writer, and it is by the standard which he has avowedly set up for himself that he must be considered. If in the book before us there is sought a tale constructed after the manner of a railway train, straight lines, sparks flying, the narrative rather reaching at last a large, comprehensive, and roomy terminus, containing everything to answer to our satisfaction on arrival, rather, the seekers in this wise will not find what they look for. No such clustered incidents and directions will be expected. Some will have actually lived and who ran scarcely practically identical with those which are embodied in Mr. Sala's book. Mrs. Gamp's personality is drawn from a woman whose existence and doings are known to many persons in town; we are told that Sylvain Tug, the squalid usurer, is sketched from actual life. "The Seven Sons of Mammon" having appeared in subdivisions in the pages of a monthly magazine, and its progress needed no little adaptation, there is a certain public familiarity with regard to its heroes and heroines. As usual, the story is to experience in a complete form its chief charm and vantage to contend with. It is a vicious necessity of the serial form of publication that construction and completeness are sacrificed to the sustained interest of what are in the first instance detached chapters; and although Sir Bulwer Lytton, in defending the system on an shrewd blunder in a story of his now in course of publication, states pointedly that, though most of his recent novels have appeared in magazines, they are in every shape, they were always written in full, and concluded before the first chapters appeared, it is hardly to be supposed that every contingency of such a plan could be so provident. Something of this should be taken into consideration when one is about to judge of the only finished the seven sons of Mammon, and with in these volumes. The author, besides, distinctly states that, in connection with the last chapter of his work, he has written it in the last one was to be, and that he never contemplated giving a distinct biography of each son of Mammon; and he hints as an sequel to his present narrative, and based on the invitation of the public. Reception will probably be taken to the conclusion of the story. It will be objected that mysteries are not cleared up, and that an appearance of finish does not precede the fall of the curtain. The secrets of the main mover of the piece are certainly remain undeveloped. The circumstances by which they were played is scarcely more than hinted at. If Sala be in a hurry, it is one not without purpose. There is all was a certain novel called "Vivian Grey," which created the literary reputation and laid the foundation of the political career of the author; and, if we remember rightly, at the close of that book the hero is left in the branches of a lofty tree into which he had climbed to escape from a flood; having been left there by the author during a series of adventures phantasmic enough, and nothing more has ever been heard of Vivian Grey again. The same novelist, after writing another of his heroes into a position which implies proximate destruction of his great soul, his future is discussed by the recurrence again of the arrival of his father and mother at Jerusalem in search of him. These are the kicking over the traces of genius, and are not to be visited severely by the critical lash.

It is undeniable that there are in this story, apart from that which may be called its high-pressure phases, much that is natural and of good deal that is novel. As a specimen of that which Mr. Sala has designated his "Dutch painting," we refer to the description of the Flemish village of Hoogenbosch, with its surroundings of the Monastery of the Frères Moraves (in Moravia) and the Château of St. Hendrik. Again, look at the descriptions of the home life of a French convict prison—the substitute for the same system of pulleys." It is minutely detailed, and there is not so much the impress of truthful delineation that it almost suggests the inquiry how and under what circumstances could such accurate knowledge obtained? The sketch of the Kremlin village of Swordsley is very well done, and the place is peopled with living creatures. Mr. Tent, too, there is the abnormal life of Monmouth Chambers—the most original of these great English social problems. Perhaps it is known that it reads like a description which owes nothing to fancy; for, though the background may be a fact, its occupants may be only creations of the scene. The treatment of the detective police, both in English, who are introduced, is at once humorous and suggestive: the contrast of what may be called the style of the French police is admirably illustrated. Over and over again we have had descriptions written of that great English public which is continually known as "Derby Day," and here we have another, of which to say that it will bear comparison with any of its predecessors we conceive to be recommendation. It is hardly necessary, however, to call out more of the parts and passages of these volumes, which bear on them the marks of the author's undoubted powers. It may be true that in many important respects Mr. Sala has not done full justice to himself in this work; but, as a sample of what he can do, we think that the reader will form a fair opinion about it. As to its being extensively read, that is a certainty.

THE ROMANCE OF THE FORUM; or, Narratives, Scenes, and Anecdotes from the Courts of Justice. By PETER BURKE, Serjeant-at-Law. A New Edition, forming the Volume for December of Hurst and Blackett's Standard Library.

"The Romance of the Forum," a work of peculiar and singular interest, had great success when first published. This new edition, elegantly got up in a cheaper form, is a boon at this season, when stories of marvel and of terror are not unwelcome at the social fireside. One advantage these Burke gives to his volumes, that the strangest stories of criminal histories are without—viz., a total freedom from all matter of an improper or indelicate hue. The volume may be said to teem with wonder. It concludes with (given here for the first time) the story on which is founded "The Colleen Bawn." It was, it appears, a terrible event enacted by one Eccleston about twenty years ago in Ireland, for which he was most justly hanged. The details of the thread, as given, though different, are quite as striking and quite as romantic as the celebrated Adelphi drama. All who have seen the play (and who have not?) should read the wonderful and hitherto genuine particulars of the affair. In "The Romance of the Forum" "Dr. Collins's Will" is but one of a host of remarkable narratives, many of which would furnish metal equally attractive for a romance or drama. Where, for example, could there be a finer subject than the Keswick Impostors, which destroyed the happiness of poor Mary of Buttermere, or than the trial entitled "The Physician by Day and Robber by Night," swearing of, but more clerical than, "The Miller and his Men"? The centenary of Serjeant Burke's popular work may now and then frighten the reader, but will never fail to charm and absorb his attention.

The Express, which has hitherto been dispatched from Bombay to Calcutta, Madras, and Lahore, on the arrival at Bombay of each mail from England, has been discontinued; and all letters arriving at Bombay by the Overland Mails will, in future, be forwarded from Bombay by a new Express Mail at the ordinary rates of postage. No express postage will, therefore, be payable hereafter on any letters or newspapers addressed to India.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 26′ 0″ N.; Long. 0° 11′ 47″ W.; Height above sea, 24 feet.

DATE.	DAILY MEANS OF			THREE-HOURLY MEANS OF			WIND.		Rain in 24 hours.
	Barometer reduced to 32° and Sea Level.	Dry Bulb Thermometer.	Dew Point.	Barometer.	Dry Bulb Thermometer.	Dew Point.	Greatest Direction.	Greatest Velocity.	
	Inches.			9-21				Miles.	Inches
Dec. 11	30·016	42·3	39·5	·09	8	37·6	5·0·0	NNW., S.SE.	1·74	·0·0
12	29·970	39·3	36·7	·00	8	37·6	S.W.	29	·0·0	
13	30·248	42·2	38·9	·40	10	40·9	S.W.	24	·0·0	
14	30·266	42·0	40·3	·40	10	40·9	S.W.	24	·0·0	
15	30·278	40·6	40·4	·22	16	44·9	S.W.	29	·0·0	
16	30·028	40·6	40·4	·22	16	44·9	NW.	18	·0·0	
17	29·961	42·1	40·2	·00	16	44·9	NW. W.	18	·0·0	

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29·955	29·977	29·963	30·229	30·249	30·249	30·249	30·211
Dry Bulb Thermometer	42·0	41·0	41·0	42·0	41·0	41·0	41·0	41·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	41·0	40·0	40·0	41·0	40·0	40·0	40·0	40·0
Direction of Wind	SSW.	S.	SSW.	S.	SSW.	SSW.	SSW.	SSW.

The Glasgow branch of the National Life-boat Institution has not transmitted to it an additional contribution of £140 to erect the parent society to meet the great expense in keeping in a state of efficiency its numerous life-boat establishments on the South coast.

Dr. Topham, who has recently resigned the office of physician to the South Staffordshire General Hospital, Wolverhampton, has been presented by the supporters of that institution with a service of plate worth £150 in recognition of his valuable services during the fifteen years of his connection with the institution.

The election of a member to serve in the House of Commons for the eastern division of the county of Kent, in the room of the Hon. T. L. H. Perry, took place at Dedtwich yesterday week, when Mr. H. T. Hope was returned without opposition.

On Tuesday the committee of the Liverpool Northern Hospital presented to S. R. Graves, Esq., the handsomely illuminated and engrossed address, inclosed in a silver casket, in testimony of his successful services as the first secretary to the institution, which, largely upon the dedication of the transcare.

A fire broke out on the morning of Thursday week at Wynyard Hall, Durham, the seat of the Downger Marchioness of Londonderry; which at one time threatened the most serious consequences; but by the zeal and activity of the Duke of Portland the conflagration was got under about late afternoon, and the loss sustained is limited to the chapel and west wing.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

ALTHOUGH the news all round from America shows very little light upon the subject of the future, the tendency of the Stock Exchange is to believe that the National Stocks has exhibited more firmness this week, arising chiefly from the recognition of the valuable services rendered by Mr. Seward, the Foreign Affairs to the Minister at Washington, and in which the colour of the Government Securities has materially improved. Consols, which on the 11th inst. left off at 90¾, left off on Saturday at 91¼; there were effected for Money, and the quotations have advanced fully one-half per cent. The transfers for Time have been very large, and the business done.

There has been an improved demand for money for commercial purposes; nevertheless the supply is ample, and the Bank of England continues to take place in the rates of discount, which rule as follows for the two papers:—

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Sixty Days' Bills	—	Four Months' Bills	—
Three Months' Bills	—	Six Months' Bills	—

We have no change to notice in the value of money on the Continent: the Bank of England is still supplied to the extent of £3,000,000 sterling.

The following are the rates of discount at Lloyd's, and our risks have showed a downward tendency.

Mexico Railway are now appointed for the funeral of the late Prince Consort, the Stock Exchange was closed. On Tuesday, however, the funds were more active. The amount has been very active, and the Money Market is firm at 91 to 91¼ Ditto for Account, 91¼; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 90¾; Bankers' Stock, 91¼; Three and a Quarter per Cents, 91¼; Ditto, 1860, 91¼; Long Annuities, 1885, 22 to 25-16; Indian Securities were steady in price. The Five per Cents left off at 102½; Three per Cents, 101½; Ditto, 1859, 101½; Ditto, 1861, 102½; India Bonds, 12s. to 16s. prem.; and the Debentures, 99¾ & ¾. No change has occurred in the Exchequer Bills, which left off at 1s. to 2s. prem.

Foreign Stocks have been quiet, and the following are the closing prices: Buenos Ayres, 87; Brazilian Five per Cents, 97; Chilian Six per Cents, 103; Dutch Two and a Half per Cents, 64½; Ecuador Deferred, 2½; Mexican Three per Cents, 21; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 67; Portuguese Three per Cents, 45; Ditto New, 46; Sardinian Five per Cents, 77; Spanish Three per Cents, 41½; Ditto, Certificates, 24; Turkish Old Six per Cents, 70; Ditto New Six per Cents, 69½; Ditto Four per Cents, 56½; Venezuela Three per Cents, 24½; and Italian Five per Cents, 89.

Railway Shares have been rather firm, and the following are the closing prices: Caledonian, 101; Eastern Counties, 42½; Great Northern, 122; Ditto A Stock, 119½; Great Western, 67; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 122; Ditto, New, 119½; London and North-Western, 97; London and South-Western, 92½; Midland, 107½; Ditto New, 107½; North British, 71½; North Eastern, Berwick, 102½; Ditto, Leeds, 102½; South-Eastern and Dover, 51½; Ditto, New, 51½; South-Eastern and Dover, 51½; Ditto, New, 51½; South-Eastern and Dover, 51½; Ditto, New, 51

** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each Announcement.*

BIRTHS.

On the 20th inst., in Eaton-square, Caroline Gilchrist, of a daughter.

On the 25th, at 10, Warwick-square, the Hon. Mrs. Vereker, of a daughter.

On the 26th inst., at Castle Lodge, Queen's-road, St. John's Wood, the wife of Thomas Bramhall, Esq., C.S., of a son.

At Eaton-place, Lady Cahrne, of a son.

On Wednesday last, at Hornchurch Park, the Countess of Portsmouth, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

At St. Thomas's Church, Edinburgh, on the 18th inst., by the Rev. D. F. R. Drummond, John Inglis, Esq., 78th Highlanders, eldest son of John Inglis, Esq., of Rowland Grieph, Newton Abbot, Devon, to Emmeline, eldest surviving daughter of the late Adam Askew, Esq., of Mount Aikhes, Victoria, Australia.

DEATHS.

On the 17th inst., at his residence, Shurlock Court, near Sittingbourne, Kent, Maximilian Farnell Ramsay, Esq., Captain of the Royal Artillery, and Deputy Lieutenant for the counties of Kent and Surrey.

On December 17, at 54, Via Gregorina, Rome, aged six years, Isabella, daughter of John Topham, M.D., late Consulting Physician to the South Staffordshire General Hospital, and one of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county of Stafford.

On Christmas Day, at Dorale, Cross, Brent, Reginald, youngest child of Richard Moreton, Esq., aged four years.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—IMMENSE SUCCESS of the GRAND CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL.—ROUSING WINDSOR TEATS on the BIG BOY; across the Chain Thread, and down the Slide, on the Monkey in his own Fashionable Dress on the Horse Rope.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—CHRISTMAS FESTIVITIES and ORIGINAL AMUSEMENTS.—Great Cartoon—Grand Procession of the Fairy Tales, arranged with their Christmas presents and New Years gifts, in every instance. The Pantomime Characters, Harlequin, Columbine, Clown, Pantaloon, and Pantaloon's Daughter, in the Ballet BOY AND GIRL. 2. Two Acts on the Inimitable MACKNEY; DEAN and CONNELLY, the Great Irish Comedians; and FRANK, the Perfect Pantaloon. Four o'clock a new PANTOMIME ORANGE, in which all friends of the Palace will recognise a Fruit of Home Growth, and which will be produced on Monday next. Admission to the Palace 1s. Children half-price on the Occasion.

The performance will take place on the newly-erected and elegantly-appointed Stage in the Centre Transept.

The Crystal Palace Company upon which the pool is founded is briefly as follows:—A party of gentlemen, who have the control of the Parish, is selling the article of its well and child from England, and the Company is to be formed in the Parish of Bethnal, with a capital of £100,000, in shares of £10 each, or be believed, but with only. The shall be raised by the use, and secured in a mortgage. The Company under the Act, is to be formed by having the fellow and mother to deposit in the company's hands a certain sum of money, which is to be returned to them on the expiration of a certain time, and is at last shall by them, who make him to the profit, and then discovers the concealed child, who is returned to the mother, and the money that the father deposited.

The work seems as well as the rest of the situation, has been, brought out, as stated by Mr. F. Justice, of the Inspector's Division, the whole conducted under the direction of Mr. Henry Cobbett.

The Company is to be called the Bethnal Green Company, Limited, and the Directors are to be Messrs. Arthur Arnold (chairman), Q.C., Children street, Edgware-road; Bernard Coleman, Esq., Children street, Edgware-road; and Mr. Edmund Wilson, Esq., Children street, Edgware-road.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Daily Arrangements.—Every Afternoon, at Four o'clock, the GRAND MUSICAL PERFORMANCES. Mr. Manns.—MACKNEY BRYAN and CONNELLY; and GRAND PERFORMANCES of SHAKESPEARE'S DRAMA, introducing Mr. Bennett and Miss Julia Heaton.

Every Morning, at Eleven, Fancy Fair, Illuminated Fountains, Orchestral Band, Grand Performances on the Great Organ by many Thousands.

BLONDIN.—More astounding than ever.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—BLONDIN'S ASCENT on the HIGH ROPE in the Centre Transept, at One o'Clock.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—BLONDIN'S ASCENT on the HIGH ROPE in the Centre Transept, at Four o'Clock. No tickets or expense has been spared with the view of rendering this Entertainment unique.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—MACKNEY and STEAD, BRYAN and CONNELLY, in their most humorous Sketches, at One o'Clock.

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In the Annual Report the above points is explain.

SOCIETY of FEMALE ARTISTS.—The Exhibition of 1862 (Sixth Season) will take place at the GALLERY OF THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS, 53, Pall-mall. All works intended for exhibition to be sent in on Tuesday, the 14th inst., between the hours of Ten and Four. Henry Tanworth, Esq., Hon. Sec. Mrs. Hopkirk, Mrs. Hall, and Miss Hopkirk, Hon. Sec. Miss Dryland Murray, Secretary.

F. Bennet-place, Dorset-square, N.W.

ART-UNION of GLASGOW.—Important Announcement.—This Society has now been incorporated by Royal Charter, and has received the sanction of the Board of Trade and Government for the future taking prizes have the option of handing the amount for themselves from any public subscription.

ART-UNION of GLASGOW.—The Subscription for the ANNUAL DRAWING CLOSES on SATURDAY, the 25th inst., and the Drawing will take place on TUESDAY, Jan. 7th.

ART-UNION of GLASGOW.—Subscribers for the present year are entitled to a copy of the beautiful Engraving, by Mr. Lumsden, of Mr. Faed's picture, THE MAY QUEEN, and to Mr. Faed's picture, THE FIRST READING, when received and every information afforded on application to the Secretary, 9, Exchange-court, Glasgow, or to the Local Secretaries in the principal towns. Subscriptions received by Messrs. Martin, Wells, Smithson, and Co., Bartholomew-lane; Mrs. Beattie, 16, Moorgate-street; Cadbury Brothers, Cheapside-street; R. Nevins, 201, Piccadilly.

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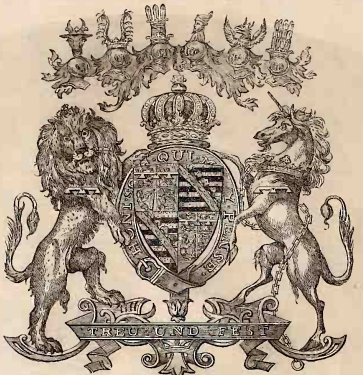
THE FUNERAL OF HIS LATE ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE CONSORT.

THE FUNERAL PROCESSION IN THE NAVE OF ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL, WINDSOR.—SEE PAGE 675.

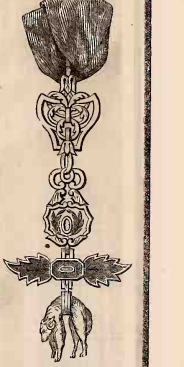
ORDER OF THE BATH.

ORDER OF THE THISTLE.



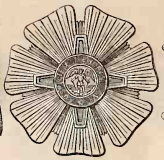
ARMS OF HIS LATE ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT.

ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA.



ORDER OF THE GOLDEN FLEECE.

ORDER OF THE GARTER.



ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE.

ORDER OF THE SERAPHIM (SWEDEN).

ORDER OF ST. PATRICK.

ORDERS WORN BY HIS LATE ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT.

THE PRINCE CONSORT.

We give this week, on page 653, a Portrait of the lamented Prince, and the accompanying strictly-correct Engraving of his armorial ensigns. His memoir appeared in last week's Number. A list of his extra titles and an account of the orders he bore may be matters of further interest, and are therefore here added, as follows:—

TITLES OF THE PRINCE.

The Most Illustrious and Most High Prince his Royal Highness Francis Albert Augustus Charles Emanuel, Prince Consort, Duke of Saxony and Prince of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, K.G., K.T., K.P., K.S.I., G.C.M.G., Knight of the Order of the Golden Fleece of Spain, Knight of the Order of the Seraphim of Sweden, Knight Grand Cross and Great Master of the Order of the Bath, F.C., LL.D., D.C.L., Ph.D., Field Marshal in the Army, Colonel of the Grenadier Guards, Colonel-in-Chief of the Rifle Brigade, Captain-General and Colonel of the Artillery Company, Lord Warden of the Stannaries and Chief Steward of the Duchy of Cornwall, Governor and Constable of Windsor Castle, Ranger of Windsor Great Park, Lord High Steward of New Windsor, Lord High Steward of Plymouth, Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, and Master of the Trinity House, President of the Zoological Society, President of the Horticultural Society, and President of the British Association.

The Prince was born at Rhenberg on the 26th of August, 1819, and was married to her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria on the 6th of February, 1840. He was naturalised by statute the 3rd Vic. cap 1 and 2, and was empowered to quarter the Royal arms on the 7th of February, 1840. His Royal Highness died at Windsor Castle on the 14th of December, 1861, to the inexpressible grief of the Queen, the Royal Family, and the whole British nation.

ORDERS BORNE BY THE PRINCE CONSORT.

THE MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE GARTER,

instituted by King Edward III. about August, 1348 (K.G.) Insignia:—The Collar, gold, consisting of twenty-six pieces, each in form of a garter enamelled, azure, and appended thereto the George, or figure of St. George on horseback, encountering the dragon. The George is worn to the collar; and the lesser George, pendent to a broad dark blue ribbon over the left shoulder. The Star is of eight points, silver, upon the centre of which the cross of St. George, gules, encircled with the garter. The Garter, of dark blue velvet, bearing the motto in golden letters, with buckle and pendent of gold richly chased, is worn on the left leg below the knee. Ribbon of the order, garter-blue. The Prince Consort was made a Knight of the Garter in 1840.

THE MOST ANCIENT AND MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE THISTLE,

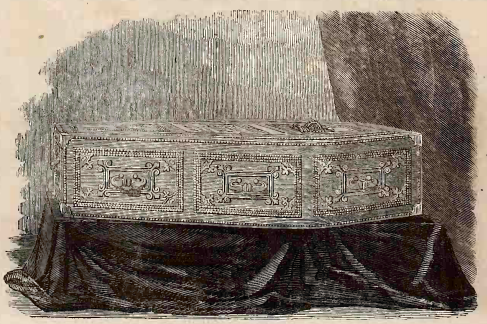
revived by King James II. in 1687. Re-established by Queen Anne, Dec. 31, 1703 (K.T.) The Star of this order, which is worn on the left side of the coat or cloak, consists of a St. Andrew's cross, of silver embroidery, with rays emanating from between the points of the cross, in the centre of which is a thistle of green, heightened with gold, upon a field of gold, surrounded by a circle of green, bearing the motto of the order in golden characters. The Badge, or Jewel, is worn pendent to the collar, or to a dark green ribbon over the left shoulder and tied under the arm. It consists of a figure of St. Andrew, of gold, enamelled, with his green gown, and the surcoat purple, bearing before him the cross, enamelled white, the whole surrounded by rays of gold in the form of a glory; the cross and feet resting upon the ground, of enamelled green. The Collar is of thistles, intermingled with sprigs of rue. By a statute passed in May, 1827, the order is to consist of the Sovereign and sixteen Knights. Motto, "Nemo me impune lacessit." The Prince Consort was made a Knight of the Thistle in 1842.

THE MOST ILLUSTRIOUS ORDER OF ST. PATRICK,

instituted by King George III., Feb. 5, 1783 (K.P.), consisting of the Sovereign, a Grand Master, and twenty-two knights. The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland for the time being is Grand Master. The Star—a cross saltier, gules, on a field, argent, surmounted with a trefoil, vert, charged with three imperial crowns, within a circle of azure, with the motto, "Quis separabit," and the date MDCCLXXXIII.—Pattern of gold, the whole surmounted by eight rays of silver. This is embroidered on the left side of the cloak or coat. The Collar is of pure gold, composed of six harps and five roses alternately joined together by twelve knots. In the centre is a crown, surmounting a harp, to which hangs the badge or jewel of the order, of gold, enamelled similar to the star, with the exception of the rays. The Jewel, which is worn pendent to the collar, or from a light blue ribbon over the right shoulder, is the same as the star, except that in place of the rays there is a circle of trefoils. Motto—"Quis separabit." Ribbon, sky-blue. The Prince Consort was made a Knight of St. Patrick in 1842.

THE MOST EXALTED ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA,

instituted by her Majesty Queen Victoria, Feb. 25, 1861 (K.S.I.), consisting of the Sovereign, a Grand Master, and twenty-five Knights, together with such Extra and Honorary Knights as her Majesty, her heirs, and successors, shall from time to time appoint. His Majesty's Viceroy and Governor-General of India for the time being is Grand Master. It is competent for the Sovereign to confer the dignity of Knight of the order upon those Princes and Chiefs of India who have entitled themselves to her Majesty's favour, and upon such British subjects as have, by important and loyal services rendered to the Indian empire, merited the Royal favour. The Collar is composed of the lotus of India, of palm branches tied together, in sautier, and of the united red and white rose; in the centre is an imperial crown; all richly enamelled on



COFFIN OF HIS LATE ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE CONSORT.

gold in their proper colours. The Badge is an oval cameo of her Majesty's effigy set in a perforated and ornamented oval, containing the motto of the order, "Heaven's light our guide," surmounted by a star all in diamonds. The Ribbon of the order is sky-blue, having a narrow white stripe towards each edge, and is worn from the right shoulder to the left side. The Prince Consort was made a Knight of the order at its foundation.

THE MOST HONOURABLE ORDER OF THE BATH,

instituted in 1725, revived in 1725, enlarged in 1815 and 1847. Its Class—to consist of Knights Grand Cross, number not to exceed for the military service fifty, exclusive of the Sovereign and Princes of the blood Royal, and such distinguished foreigners as may be nominated honorary knights grand cross, and number not to exceed for the civil service, the Chancellor—Commissioners, number's not to exceed, for the military service, one hundred and ten, and for the civil service fifty, exclusive of the service officers of the Royal household and naval commanders, 3rd Class—Companions of the Order, to consist, for military service, of five hundred and fifty, and for civil service of two hundred; they are to take precedence of esquires, but are not entitled to the appellation, style, &c., of knights bachelors. To wear the badge assigned to the third class, pendant by a narrow red ribbon from the buttonhole. The Badge for the Military Classes of the order is a gold Maltese cross, of eight points, enamelled, argent; in the four angles, a lion passant-guardant, or; in the centre the rose, thistle, and shamrock, issuant from a sceptre between three imperial crowns, or, within a circle, gules; thereon the motto of the order, surrounded by two branches of laurel, argent, issuing from an escrol, azure, inscribed with "Ich dien" (I serve) in letters of gold. It is worn by the grand crosses pendant from a red ribbon across the right shoulder, by the knights commanders from the neck, and by the companions from the buttonhole. The Collar is of gold (weight, thirty ounces troy weight), and is composed of nine full gold crowns, and eight roses, thistles, and shamrocks, issuing from a sceptre, enamelled in their proper colours, and of linked together by crossed gold knots, enamelled gules, surrounded by a badge of the order pendent therefrom. The Star of the Military Grand Cross is to consist of rays or flames of silver, between a plain silver cross, and in the centre, within the motto, branches of laurel, issuant as in the badge. The Knights Grand Cross wear the collar and the badge and star of the order. The star is of silver, formed with eight points or rays, charged with three imperial crowns, proper, upon a glory of silver surrounded with a red circle, upon which is the motto of the order. Their badge is of gold, composed of a rose, thistle, and shamrock, issuant from a sceptre between three imperial crowns, enclosed by the motto. The civil knights commanders wear the same badge, of smaller size, round the neck, and the military commanders the oval companions the same, but of a still smaller size, from the button-hole, pendent from a red ribbon. The Star of the Knights Companions is in the form of a cross-pate of silver, having a small gold cross, and in the centre, within the motto, branches of laurel, issuant as in the badge. The Knights Companions wear the badge and collar and star of the order. The star is of silver, formed with eight points or rays, charged with three imperial crowns, proper, upon a glory of silver surrounded with a red circle, upon which is the motto of the order. Their badge is of gold, composed of a rose, thistle, and shamrock, issuant from a sceptre between three imperial crowns, enclosed by the motto. The civil knights commanders wear the same badge, of smaller size, round the neck, and the military and civil companions the same, but of a still smaller size, from the button-hole, pendent from a red ribbon. The Star of the Knights Companions is in the form of a cross-pate of silver, having a small gold cross, and in the centre, within the motto, branches of laurel, issuant as in the badge. The Knights Companions wear the badge and collar and star of the order. The star is of silver, formed with eight points or rays, charged with three imperial crowns, proper, upon a glory of silver surrounded with a red circle containing the motto, and the whole encircled with the words "Tria juncta in uno." The Prince Consort was made a Knight Grand Cross of the order in 1841, and its Grand Master in June, 1847.

THE MOST DISTINGUISHED ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE,

instituted 27th April, 1818, by letters patent, under the Great Seal of Great Britain, for natives of the United States of the Ionian Islands, and of the island of Malta and its dependencies, and for such other subjects of her Majesty as may hold high and confidential situations in the Mediterranean. By statutes dated 11th August, 1832, the order is to consist of fifteen Knights Grand Cross, exclusive of the Grand Master, twenty-five Knights Commanders, and fifty Companions. Insignia—The Star of a Knight Grand Cross is composed of rays of silver, having a small ray of gold between each of them, and over all the cross of St. George, gules. In the centre is a representation of the archangel St. Michael encountering the imperial crown, over two winged lions, passant-guardant, each holding a book, and sceptre, or. At the opposite end of the cross of gules is a similar lions. The whole is of gold, except the crosses, which are of white enamel, and is surmounted with a white enamel riband. The Badge is a gold cross of fourteen points of white enamel, edged with gold, having in the centre, on one side the Archangel St. Michael encountering Satan, and on the other St. George, on horseback, encountering a dragon, within a blue circle, on which the motto of the order is inscribed. The cross is surmounted by the imperial crown, and is worn by the Knights Grand Cross to the collar, or to a wide crimson ribbon, passing over the right shoulder to the opposite left side. The mantle is of Saxon-blue satin, lined with scarlet silk, tied with cordons of blue and scarlet silk and gold, and has on the left side the star of a Knight Grand Cross. The chapeau is of blue satin lined with scarlet, surmounted with white and black ostrich feathers. The Knights Commanders wear the badge suspended to a narrower ribbon from the neck, and have on their left side a star composed of four rays, with a small ray of eight points between each of silver, surmounted by the cross of St. George, gules, and having the same centre as the star of the Grand Crosses. The Companions wear the small cross of the order from a still narrower ribbon at the buttonhole of the left breast. The motto of the order is "Auspicium Melioris Ævi." Ribbon of the order, Saxon blue with a scarlet stripe. The Prince Consort was made a Knight Grand Cross of the order in 1842.

THE HONOURS OF THE CROWN AND PEERAGE.

This great and illustrious order of knighthood, which is second only to the Garter, was instituted Jan. 10, 1129, by Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy and Brabant, and Earl of Flanders, the most puissant prince of that age. The original collar of the order is composed of double steels interwoven with flint stones, enamelled gules (or fire, the whole enamelled in their proper colours); at the end of the collar hangs on the breast a golden fleece. The fleece is tied round two-and-two together as if they were double BBs, the cipher of Burgundy. The first statute of the ancient union of the sovereigns of Burgundy and Spain is dated 1478. The motto of the order is "Pretium non vile laborum." The badge consists of a golden fleece suspended from a flint stone, which is environed with flames of gold; this is usually worn round the neck suspended from a peacoat, or fire-coloured ribbon. In Spain, the Sovereign of the order, followed by the knights, wears a buttonhole of a red ribbon, suspending the insignia either round the neck or at the button-hole. The Spanish Order of the Golden Fleece differs in some slight points from the original order. The Prince Consort received the Order of the Golden Fleece from the King of Spain in 1845.

THE ROYAL ORDER OF THE SERAPHIM OF SWEDEN,

Magnus III., King of Sweden, instituted this order in 1334. The badge consists of an eight-pointed star, enamelled, upon the centre of the four principal angles are disposed eight seraphim in carnation-coloured enamel. In the centre of this cross is a blue enamelled shield, on which appear the initials I.H.S. (Jesus Hominum Salvator) in letters of gold, and the passion nails, in black enamel, are inserted between. This cross is suspended from a rich broad, sky-blue watered ribbon, which is worn scarfwise over the right shoulder. The Prince Consort was made a knight of this order by Oscar I., King of Sweden, in 1856.

The late King of Portugal is said to have left some political papers, written in an enlightened spirit, which it is intended to publish.

Lieutenant Maury, so well known for his researches concerning the laws of storms, which is a native of Louisiana, has declined to accept an invitation of the Great Duke Constantine to take up his residence in Russia until the war between the Southern States and the North shall have been brought to a close.

MR. CODDEN ON THE T-NT CASE.—A letter from Mr. Codden on the subject of the dispute with America has been published. The gentleman, who is one of the Anti-Corn-Law League, declares that there no call to appeal to the law of nations; civilization abhors it, except by acknowledging the belligerent rights of the South," strongly urges that the question should be referred to arbitration. He holds that the "cry for peace alone is hardly sufficient at the present moment." What is required is peace "on the principles of impartial justice" and this, he thinks, can be best secured by placing the matter in the hands of a disinterested arbitrator. If England would strive to work a cessation, and America immediately reject the proposal, then "we should be united as one man to repel the outrage."

THE FUNERAL OF HIS LATE ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE CONSORT.

On Monday the remains of the late Prince Consort were interred in the last resting-place of England's Sovereigns—the Chapel Royal of St. George's, Windsor. By the express desire of her Royal Highness the funeral was of the plainest and most private character; but the choice of the Queen's Most Illustrious Consort to sit beside her in death was every sign of sorrow and mourning the nation at large manifested its sense of the loss which it had sustained.

The Royal borough of Windsor at an early hour assumed the character of a public mourning. Shops were closed, and soldiers arriving from London and Woolwich to take part in the mournful ceremonial of the day. Business was entirely suspended, and the groups of inhabitants who were collected before their doors evinced the sympathising what every one appeared to think an individual loss.

At half-past one the minute-guns—the Royal Salute—fell from the summit of the Round Tower, five-minute guns were fired from the end of the Long Walk, and the bells of the parish church were also rung continued during the morning until the Royal remains left the castle, when the bells no longer announced its arrival.

The Duke of Saxe-Coburg, brother to the lamented Prince Consort, and other illustrious personages, left Osborne at an early hour on Monday morning to proceed to Reading, and, passing the Southampton, travelled by a special train on the South-Western Railway to Windsor, where they arrived shortly before eleven o'clock, and proceeded in the Queen's carriages through the House Park to the castle.

The Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Prince Arthur immediately arrived at the castle from Frogmore.

At half-past one o'clock a special train on the Great Western Railway brought down a huge party of noblemen and gentlemen honoured with the Queen's commands to attend the funeral. In this train travelled the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Chamberlain Sefton, the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Buccleuch, the Duke and Duchess of Wellington, the Duke of Cambridge, Earl Granville, Secretary, the Speaker, the Marquis of Exeter, the Marquis of Abercorn, the Baboo of Westminster, the Bishop of Oxford, the Lord Steward, and very many other notable individuals: in fact, perhaps no one train ever contained a more numerous assemblage of persons of rank and position. On reaching Windsor the occupants of this train were conveyed in the Queen's carriages to St. George's Chapel, where they assembled in the Quadrangle.

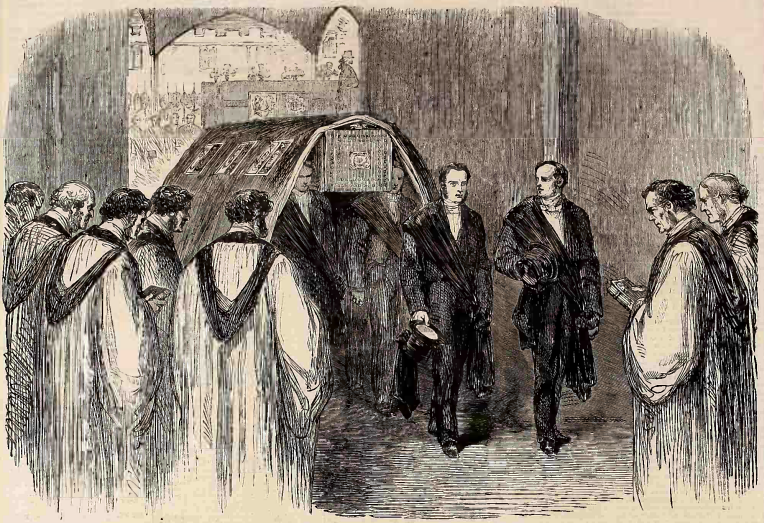
The preparations for the Royal interment were completed on Saturday, the 21st inst., by Garter King-at-Arms, who issued orders to arrange the recent occasion of the interment of the remains of the Duchess of Kent. A gallery was erected from the door of the choir to the west nave, along the sides and centre of which a stage had been erected upon a uniform level with the choir. This stage, as well as the transepts, and the floor of the choir itself, were covered with black cloth: a simple white line marking the course of the bier from the west door of the nave to the entrance of the choir.

The escort of Life Guards and the guard of honour of the Grenadier Guards, which were present at the funeral, left the castle at seven o'clock and took up their respective positions.

At half-past one o'clock the distinguished personages invited to be present in the chapel were conducted by the Lord Chamberlain's officers to their places in the choir. There were not more than seven or eight Knights of the Garter present. These occupied the north side, but generally the great officers of State were accommodated with seats opposite the Royal vault. This arrangement was to prevent certain political associations. Thus the Earl of Derby found himself in the midst of the party of the late Prince Consort, and Lord Palmerston was enthroned between two leading members of the Tory party. It was a matter of general remark that the Premier appeared much affected during the funeral, not being yet sufficiently recovered from his attack of gout. The Marquis of Lansdowne was also an absentee, owing to indisposition. Mr. Gladstone represented the Cabinet, and the Ministry at large.

The Archbishop of Canterbury; the Duke of Buccleuch, K.G.; the Duke of Newcastle, the Duke of Somerset, Earl Granville, Earl Russell; the Duke of Wellington, K.G.; Viscount Torrington, Lord Lords of the Bedchamber to his late Royal Highness; the Duke of Cambridge, K.G.; the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, K.G.; the Duke of Argyll, K.T.; the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; the Marquis of Abercorn, K.G.; the Marquis of Exeter, K.G.; and Lord Ebury, formerly Grooms of the Bedchamber to his late Royal Highness; the Lord Chancellor, K.T.; the Earl of Derby, K.G.; Earl Delaware; the Earl of Clarendon, K.G., Lord Steward; the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Home Secretary; the Earl of Morley and Lord Stanley, formerly Lords of the Bedchamber to his late Royal Highness; the Lord Bishop of Oxford, the Lord Bishop of Oxford, the Lord Bishop of Chester, and the Lord Bishop of Worcester, Clerks of the Closet to his late Royal Highness; Lord Colville of Culross, Lieutenant-Colonel commanding the Hon. Artillery Company, of which his late Royal Highness was Colonel and Captain-General; Lord Ashburton, Commissioner of the Great Seal; Lord Truro, Speaker of the House of Commons; Lieutenant-General Sir George Wrottesley, K.C.B.; Lieutenant-General Sir Richard Dalbiac, late Royal Highness's Colonel Lambert, commanding the Grenadier Guards, of which his late Royal Highness was Colonel; Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Alfred Paget, Colonel of the Household Cavalry; Major-General Bouverie, late Royal Highness's Equerry to his late Royal Highness;

THE FUNERAL OF HIS LATE ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE CONSORT.



RECEPTION OF THE BODY BY THE CLERGY AT THE ENTRANCE OF ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL.

FIRING MINUTE GUNS IN THE LONG WALK, WINDSOR PARK.

THE FUNERAL OF HIS LATE ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE CONSORT.—THE HEARSE.

Relics of the Past.

ANCIENT MARRIAGE CUSTOMS.

A BETROTHING TOKEN.

The small piece of silver represented above is connected with a singularly-interesting custom, once prevalent in most civilised countries, and still observed in some of the remoter districts of Germany. This custom consisted in the person of opposite sex entering into a formal contract of future marriage, either by mutual promise, by oath, the interchange of some token, or by all these together.

Mr. Donne, to whom we are indebted for a great deal of curious and interesting information on the subject, has shown that the custom was perfectly familiar to our northern ancestors. The process with them was as follows:—1. *Proverbs*, or wooing. 2. *Inspraecia*, or demanding of the parents; 3. The conditions of the contract. All these were ended by joining the right hands, by a certain form of words, and a confirmation before witnesses; the contract of the affiancing party being called *handfaest* (whence our *betroth*), and that of the consenting party, *handfestinge*.

The length of time between espousals and marriage was indefinite and governed by the convenience of the time (or money) had, unless they lived in separate countries and the interference of substitutes or proxies was required, it generally extended to a few months only. In more recent times the modes of betrothment varied in different periods and places. In this country the contract appears to have been frequently celebrated in church, and with almost the same solemnity as an actual marriage. Thus, Shakspeare makes Olivia, in "Twelfth Night," say to her page:

> Now go with me and with this holy man
> Into the chantry by: there, before him,
> And underneath that consecrated roof,
> *Plight me the full assurance of your faith*;
> That my most jealous and too doubtful soul
> May live at peace. He shall conceal it,
> Whiles you are willing it shall come to note;
> What time we will our celebration keep
> According to my birth.

Until of very modern times it was usual that by the form described the lady meant matrimony itself, but she really proposed only an *affiancing*, or an assignation of the same to a future occasion, in the terms it. This is manifest, indeed, by what the priest says afterwards; and the detailed description of the rite affords, no doubt, an accurate picture of the ordinary mode in which *betrothings* were performed at church in Shakspeare's age:—

> A contract of eternal bond of love,
> Confirm'd by mutual joinder of your hands,
> Attested by the holy close of lips,
> Strengthen'd by interchangement of your rings;
> And all the ceremony of this compact
> Seal'd in my function, by my testimony.

The first feature described is the joining of the joining hands, a mode of ratifying contracts, whether of love or business, so common even now as to be familiar. Chaucer, in the "Knight's Tale," speaks of "the holy close of lips." The kiss on these occasions was a natural one. When the ceremony took place at church the lady, of course, withdrew the veil which was usually worn there. Shakspeare, in "Pericles," and in private the kiss was generally followed by drinking healths. Thirdly, we have the "holy close of lips," a form of which Chaucer speaks in "Troylus and Cryseyde:"—

> And after this the speche of sondry things
> As fell to purpose of this aventure,
> As playnly longeth unto fyn amoure,
> Of which I can not telle no scripture,
> To gon to bed gan they tho alle ordeyne.

According to the ritual of the Greek Church, the priest, in betrothing, first placed the ring on the finger of the contracting couple, who afterwards exchanged them. Leoland, the celebrated saint of Devon, who flourished about the sixth century, being persuaded in his youth to marry, gave his betrothed a ring, a kiss, and a pair of shoes, the ring and shoes being typical of securing the lady's hands and feet in the trammels of conjugal obedience. In a romance written by Richard Coer de Lion, concerning the Emperor Dioclesian's captivity, a knight devotes himself to the service of a lady who promises him his in a years time when she shall be married, and they ratify the contract by a kiss and a ring.

Shakspeare again alludes both to the kiss and interchange of rings in his "Troylus and Cressida:"—

> *Julia.* Keep this remembrance for thy Julia's sake (*giving a ring*).
> *Proteus.* Why, then we'll make exchange (*gives a ring*).
> *Julia.* And seal the bargain with a holy kiss.

The last point to be noted in the betrothing is the testimony to the covenant. This was usually considered sufficient, as in later times, especially in the church were often prohibited because the parties, relying on the betrothing, lived too affectionately, and did not delay to live together as man and wife, which occasioned no little scandal and disorder. Sometimes, however, the betrothing was sealed by the celebration of betrothings in taverns and alehouses, and some of the synodal decrees actually compelled the persons attending shall not get drunk on such occasions.

To come now to the immediate subject of our Engraving, which is of silver, inscribed "Denirs De Foy Pour Foyance," and has on each side a heart between two hands, and on the other two dians de la Foyance." The word "foyance" is evidently a corruption of the French *accordailles*, or betrothing, and the "denirs de foy" are the actual purchase of the contract. The "foyance" is the offering which the lover or betrothed exchanged, like a ring, not at the marriage but at the espousals. Be this as it may, however, it is certain that the same form of inscription is addressed by the distinguished antiquary mentioned that the practice of purchasing a pair of silver spoons was common in ancient times. It was known to the Greeks, for Aristotle strongly reprobates the custom.

Among the ancient Germans and some other of the northern nations the betrothing was not certain proof of marriage, as appears from the case of Rachel and Jacob, and from the following passage in Tacitus, that our Saxon forefathers adopted it is manifest from some of their laws, as that of Ina, who ordains that "if any one shall have promised marriage, either as earnest-money or for the actual purchase of the object, and he afterwards desire to withdraw from the bargain, he shall forfeit what he has given, or pay the amount of the bargain." Among the Romans the betrothing was sometimes accompanied with a written contract, and in other cases which Mr. Donne alludes to, mere earnest-money or actual purchase was deemed sufficient; and although he has clearly proved, by extracts from ancient rituals, that it was customary for the husband to pay money on his espousals to the bride, it is nothing to show that payment was made in especial reference to the betrothing.

In the Ritual of Rheims the priest demands of the husband thirteen pieces of gold, which, he says, are himself, delivers the rest to the man, who, after putting on the ring, deposits the money in the bride's hand as in a purse brought by her for the purpose, adding the words, "I endow thee with all my goods."

In the Manuel of Noyon the priest puts the money into the woman's hand, saying, "Behold, I endow thee with all my goods, moveable and immoveable." In the Ritual of Lisieux, in 1714, the same custom is mentioned, and the inscription "Denier Tournois Pour Espousez."

1 Ann. Fuld. 151, ii, 6, vi. Eos in coitu suo stili something of the nature of betrothing and ceremony until that event should take place.

† There is another kind, with the inscription "Denier Tournois Pour Espousez."

‡ The "denirs de foy" are spoke of under the name of earnest-money as late as the time of Queen Elizabeth, as appears from the following passage in Stowe's "Annals," 1585:—"Also this year the Queen's Majesty, of her princely bounty, gave to every of the Lords of the Council, and to every of the Judges, a piece of plate, of the value of twenty pounds, for a token of her gracious favour towards them, and to encourage them to the better remembrance of her affairs, as she was informed that the Spaniard had given great earnest-money to divers of the Lords of the Council, and to the Judges, to further his affairs."

§ Mr. Donne has also shown that the custom of betrothing was not confined to the Germanic nations, but was also practised by the Celtic tribes, and that it was known to the Romans, and was even practised by the Jews. The following passage from Deuteronomy, xxii. 23, 24, is clearly a case of betrothing:—"If a damsel that is a virgin be betrothed unto a husband, and a man find her in the city, and lie with her; then ye shall bring them both unto the gate of that city, and ye shall stone them with stones that they die; the damsel because she cried not, being in the city; and the man because he hath humbled his neighbour's wife: so thou shalt put away evil from among you."

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THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT AND THE OUTRAGE

M. Thouvenel, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, has addressed the following highly important despatch to the representative of France at Washington:—

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS TO THE FRENCH MINISTER AT WASHINGTON.

Paris, Dec. 3, 1861.

Monsieur,—The arrest of MM. Mason and Slidell on board the English packet Trent by an American cruiser has produced in France, if not the same excitement as in England, at least a profound emotion, and an extreme anxiety.

Public opinion at once inquired, with anxiety for the consequences, whether such an act could possibly be the consequence of orders given by the highest desire of the general government. The act seems to the public so entirely at variance with the ordinary rules of international law that it destroys the responsibility exclusively upon the commander of the San Jacinto.

The government of the United States has disavowed the act, and the Emperor's Government has therefore felt called upon to consider the question raised by the capture of the Trent, and to weigh the matter, that there may be contributed to its settlement, so far as perhaps is imminent, between two Powers towards whom it is animated by equally friendly sentiments, the full duty of maintaining—with a view to the interests of humanity and the dearest of attach—certain principles essential to the security of neutrals, and, what more nearly touches ourselves, the French Government has at present remain completely clear under existing circumstances.

It, to our great regret, the United States should be disposed to approve the conduct of the commander of the San Jacinto, they must consider that they have given to the right of search or of visit a scope which there would be an extremely regrettable forgetfulness of principle, on which we have always found the United States on our side.

On what ground, in the first supposed case, can the American cruiser have arrested the two agents of the Southern United States have given to the war, in treaties concluded between the two countries, that the freedom of the flag extends to persons found on board neutral vessels, with the exception of military men actually in the service of the enemy. MM. Mason and Slidell are American citizens; the principle, which we have just recalled, and by diplomatic acts of which the United States have availed themselves, perfectly free under the neutral flag of England.

It will not, therefore, be admitted that the Trent has not remained a neutral ship. What constitutes contraband of war is set, it is true, by the law of nations, and by treaties, with more or less precision; but, so far as exacts persons, the stipulations found in treaties relative to military persons clearly define the character of the persons who are to be seized and captured by belligerents.

Now, it cannot be necessary to demonstrate that MM. Mason and Slidell can in no way be assimilated to persons in this category. There would, therefore, remain no ground to explain the capture but the pretext that it were bearers of official despatches from the enemy. But this is the place to call to your recollection that, in the case of the Trent, which Captain Wilkes declared of the American cruiser to have been unidentifiable.

The Trent was not bearer of despatches from either of the belligerents. It was carrying its cargo and passengers to a neutral country; and, moreover, it was in a neutral port when it had taken in its cargo. If it were said, in a similar such circumstances, the neutral flag did not completely cover the persons found on board neutral vessels, it would be difficult to contest a principle which the commercial navigation of third Powers would be liable to suffer at any moment from the caprice of belligerents. Without pausing to discuss the question, we will limit ourselves to observing that it requires from the neutral the most complete impartiality, and he interdicts to himself any mixing up in any way with the passions of war. Now, has not a reproach been upon the liberty of commerce and navigation which modern international law endeavours to enlarge or legislate. There would be a return, in word, to those vexatious practices against which, in former times, no Power protected more energetically than the United States.

If the Washington Cabinet should regard the two persons arrested as rebels, it seems to us that always it is right to seize, but that, though such a ground, could not be more resolved in a case favourable to the commander of the San Jacinto. In such a case there would be a question of principle in virtue of which such a fact to be a portion of the territory whose flag it bears, and there would be a violation of the sovereignty which forbids a foreign Sovereign to exercise jurisdiction on that territory. It cannot doubtless be necessary to call to mind the energy with which the United States has ever resisted to defend this immunity and the right of asylum which is a consequence of it. The Washington Cabinet has, in fact, invoked these principles in the case of the Creole, when the English vessel of MM. Mason and Slidell came said enough, I think, to show that the Cabinet of Washington could not, in our opinion, maintain these principles which all nations have hitherto admitted in maintaining without putting itself in contradiction with its own conduct up to the present time. We cannot suppose that the commander of the San Jacinto, in the first things the Cabinet of Washington cannot, in our opinion, hesitate as to the course to be taken.

Lord Lyons is already charged to present the demand for satisfaction which the English Government has a right to claim on account of inability, and which in the immediate release of the persons taken from the Trent, and explanations which shall disavow the act of Captain Wilkes, and declare it to be of a private character to the British flag. The Federal Government would be inspired by a just and sincere sentiment in giving to these demands. It is, perhaps, to conceive any object or any interest that it could have to run the risk of provoking a rupture with the British Empire, and, in the midst of a struggle for conservation, she would see in such a rupture a complication in every way disastrous. The Government of the United States of Washington will not, we do not doubt, hesitate to establish the occasion serious uncertainties to all the Powers not parties to the present conflict, and to the whole of the commerce of loyal friendship to the United States is not consulting from it our opinion.

We pray you, Sir, to take the first opportunity of speaking to Mr. Seward, and, if he should desire it, to leave him a copy of this despatch.—Receive, &c.

THOUVENEL.

Arrangements are now in progress for extending the Post Office savings bank system to Ireland.

In the village of Lass, district of Schlanken, in the Tyrol, a law has existed for many centuries, according to which all the inhabitants are without shelter. The loss is estimated at 48,000*l*.

Advices from Vienna announce that the Archduke Albert has been sent to place in better state the defence of Dalmatia and the Tyrol, in view of eventualities which may take place in Northern Italy.

Advices from Havannah state that the French brig Jules et Marie, which was lately searched and accidentally injured by the American cruiser Iroquois, has been condemned by the Prize Court at Havannah.

Two gold medals founded by the late Sir Gilbert Blane have just been awarded to Mr. Assistant-Surgeon Hall, of the 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, and to Mr. William Macleod, M.D., of her Majesty's 93rd Highlanders.

The Government have ordered the removal of the wives and friends of the troops leaving for Canada that the "Persia, and the other large steamers, may carry their beds fitted with Clifford's rafters for instantly and safely lowering them.

The annual report of the Woods and Forests department has been issued for the year ending March 31, 1861. The total net produce is of 376,484, from the Crown estate, including Windsor Park; but from this must be deducted 272,176 expenditure, and 24,000*l* for the Duchy of Cornwall, such as property tax and pensions; the receipts from the Royal forests and chases into the same account, and the expenditure to 37,961. The total, therefore, was a gross receipt of 451,144*l*, an expenditure of 412,687, and a consequent surplus of 38,747 for the Exchequer.

Excavations made by the Abbé Cochet on the site of the old Chapel of St. Nicolas of Candebec, near the citadel of Dieppe, have led to the discovery of thirty-five gold coins of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, the most recent bearing the date of 1565. Another discovery of coins still more ancient has also been made at Dieppe. Just where the river forming the port leaves into the sea a gold coin was found under the dikade, and six of them have been secured by the Abbé Cochet. They are all Roman, and belong to the reigns of Valentinian, Valens, Theodosius the Great, Arcadius, and to Honorius, ranging in date from A.D. 375 to 420.

HOSPITAL for CONSUMPTION and DISEASES of the CHEST, Brompton, London, S.W.—Nearly Two Hundred Inpatients and many hundreds of Outpatients are annually relieved at this Hospital. Donations and Subscriptions are earnestly SOLICITED in order to meet the expenses, which are necessarily heavy.—PHILIP DAVIS, Hon. Sec.; HENRY BODKIN, Sec.

LONDON HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL, GOWER-STREET, BEDFORD-SQUARE.
The next ELECTION will take place in JANUARY.
ADDITIONAL FUNDS are still urgently REQUIRED for the due carrying out of the Charity.—By order,
Bankers—The Union Bank, 2, Princes-street, Bank. HENRY SMITH, Sec.

ROYAL ASYLUM of ST. ANN'S SOCIETY for the Relief and other NECESSITOUS CHILDREN of PARENTS ONCE in PROSPERITY.
Patron—HER MAJESTY and the Royal Family.
President—The Archbishop of Canterbury.
Three Hundred Children are now supported by this Institution, and a New Thousand has been received by its Children, whilst under the ruins may be purchased from the Asylum, the Annual Subscription greatly increasing.
Office, 8, Wellington-street, Strand.
Subscriptions will be thankfully received by the Secretary, at the Offices, or by Messrs. Drummond, 49, Charing-cross.

THE PALACE HOTEL, Buckingham-gate, London, S.W., is now open to receive company. There are Coffee-rooms, Drawing-rooms, Dining-rooms, and Private Apartments for the use of families. Breakfasts, Dinners, and Suppers (at any hour), equipages, sparkling champagne always ready. Wines of the finest vintages of all countries, and every description of refreshments from the new Victoria Railway Terminus.—J. G. REACH, Proprietor.

NATAL, South Africa.—The LONDON and SOUTH AFRICAN BANK, Incorporated, London, LIMITED, HEREBY GIVES NOTICE that the Rate of INTEREST allowed by the Bank on Deposits of Money, and on Current Accounts, will be reduced to Four per cent. per annum, on and after the 1st January, 1851.
By Order of the Board,
J. A. JARVOISE, General Manager.
Commercial and Agricultural Bank of Natal.
Durban, Port Natal, Sept. 30, 1850.

EDUCATION, RICHMOND-HILL.—In a Private and Genteel Protestant Establishment, conducted by a Gentleman of long experience and the highest Masters for French, Italian, German, Scientific Lectures, Drawing, Painting, Dancing, Riding, Boating, &c., Pupils are received on a Clergyman, GERMANISING PARENTS to receive visits to or from their Children at any time. The Terms are 60 guineas to which the highest Masters for French, Italian, German, Drawing, French, and German: and conversational proficiency under French and German Governesses. The Terms are 60 guineas to which the highest Masters for French, Italian, German, Drawing, Painting, Dancing, and the Piano,

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